

SEE No. 2.

SPRING, 190

THE

CO-OPERATIVE

BEEES, LTD



LIST

of

Alpine

and

Herbaceous

PLANTS

Wapping Buildings, Liverpool.



# NOVELTIES.

## New and Rare Plants.

### ACONITUM WILSONI.

This new "Monkshood" is a recent introduction from China. It grows 5 to 6 feet high, and has large flowers of a pale blue or violet colour. It commences to bloom the beginning of September, at a time when flowers of this colour are scarce, and continues in flower for a considerable time by means of lateral racemes, which are produced from the stem below the terminal inflorescence. 7/6.

### ADONIS DAVURICA.

Although this plant is referred in Index Kewensis to *A. VERNALIS*, there is a striking dissimilarity at the period of flowering. While *A. VERNALIS* does not come into bloom until April, the bright buttercup-yellow flowers of *A. DAVURICA* are open with the first drops in February. In fact, this welcome emigrant from Japan is, with the exception of the "Winter Aconite," the first yellow flower of spring. 1/6.

### ADONIS VERNALIS ALBA.

There is no need to eulogise upon this white-flowered form of a well-known plant. 2/6.

### ÆTHIONEMA ARMENUM.

This is a rare native of the alpine regions of Palestine. It forms dense tufts of simple stems, not more than 4 inches high, clothed with narrow acute leaves, and bears short heads of lovely pink flowers. 3/6.

### ÆTHIONEMA CORDATUM.

Like the last a native of Palestine, this species is found on the slopes of Lebanon, and is notable on account of its flowers, which are as large as those of *E. CORDIFOLIUM*, and are a soft sulphur yellow. 3/6.

### ÆTHIONEMA GRÆCUM.

A rare species from Greece. 3/6.

### ÆTHIONEMA JUCUNDA.

This rare plant forms dense shrubby bushes clothed with small glaucous green leaves, and bearing pale pink flowers. 2/6.

### ÆTHIONEMA THOMASIANUM.

A very rare native of the Alps of Piedmont. 2/6.

### ALYSSUM SERPYLLIFOLIUM.

The smallest of the "Mad-worts," resembling *A. ALPESTRE* in miniature. 1/6.

### ANDROSACE ALPINA. 5/-

### ANDROSACE CHARPENTIERI. 5/-

### ANDROSACE HEDREANTH. 5/-

### ANDROSACE PUBESCENS. 5/-

**ew and Rare Plants—continued.**

**ANCE SARMENTOSA PRIMULOIDES. 5/-**

These are some of the more rare species which we offer. For full details see the body of Catalogue.

**ONE ANGULOSA PLAINA GRANDIFLORA.**

This is undoubtedly a splendid plant. The flowers, which have two rows of petals, are large, of a delicate pale blue colour, and are borne on stalks 6 inches high, and of great substance. 2/6.

**ANEMONE CERNUA.**

A rare species from Japan. The flowers are drooping, and are of a distinct shade of chocolate-purple. 5/-

**ANEMONE FANNINI.**

This is a very rare species from Natal. The pure white flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are sweetly fragrant, and are produced on tall stems, 2 to 4 feet high. The leaves are 5 to 7-lobed, 2 feet in length, with a leathery texture. It is truly a magnificent giant Anemone. 10/6.

**ANEMONE GLOBOSA.**

The distinct appearance of this plant, together with the bright rosy red colour of its flowers, mark it at once as a desirable species. For many weeks in summer and autumn, the brightly-coloured flowers are constantly produced. 2/6

**ANEMONE HEPATICA ALBA PLENA.**

There are now single and double, red, white and blue-flowered forms of the "Common Hepatica," and the latest addition is one of the loveliest. The blooms are not pure white, but the delicate pink tinge does not detract from their beauty. 5/-

**ANEMONE PATENS LUTEA.**

A rough idea might be conveyed of the appearance of this rare plant by describing it as a yellow-flowered *A. PULSATILLA*. It is from N. America. 3/6.

**ASTILBE DAVIDII.**

A native of China, this is a strong-growing perennial, with elegant tufted leafage and graceful spikes of violet-crimson flowers, on stems 6 or more feet in height. Not the least attractive features of this fine perennial are the handsome leaves, which are a bronzy green when young, and the ruddy-coloured flower stems. 3/6.

**CAMPANULA x FERGUSONI.**

This will probably prove one of the most useful of all "Bellflowers." It is a hybrid between *C. CARPATICA* and *C. PYRAMIDALIS ALBA*, and the result is desirable in every particular. Dwarfier than the last named parent, the hybrid is of erect habit, with pale blue flowers of good size, on stems 2 feet in height. For growing in pots and for border decoration this new hybrid is admirably adapted, and it is not unlikely will prove more popular than either of its parents. 3/6.

**CAMPANULA RUPESTRIS.**

While in some respects this new species resembles *C. GARGANICA*, it is at the same time a distinct and desirable acquisition. The trailing stems, clothed with slightly canescent foliage, bear numerous pale blue flowers. 5/-

**CERATOSTIGMA POLHILLI.**

First introduced to this country years ago, this distinct plant is now offered for sale for the first time. The general aspect of the plant is quite unlike anything we have seen. The stems are shrubby and, like the leaves, are of a greyish colour. In warm, well-drained position the plant will thrive and produce pretty pale lavender-blue flowers.

3/4

vacat

3/4

vacat

*Catalogue n° 2 (Spring 1905)*  
**New and Rare Plants—continued.**

**EREMURUS BUNGEI PRÆCOX.**

This variety flowers with *E. HIMALAICUS*, but otherwise resembles the type. 15/-

**EREMURUS x HIMROB.**

A fine plant, the result of crossing the species indicated in the name. It produces massive cylinders of bluish-white flowers, and is one of the earliest to bloom. 12/6, 15/-

**EREMURUS WAREI.**

This is a grand late-blooming species from Turkestan. The colour of the flowers is indescribably beautiful, delicate fawn flushed with salmon-pink. 10/6, 30/-, 60/-.

**EUPHORBIA EPITHYMOIDES.**

This handsome "Spurge" has heads of bracts, etc., of a bright chrome-yellow, which afterwards change to a rosy bronze colour; height, 1½ feet. 1/-

**GAURA COCCINEA.**

A native of Colorado, but quite hardy; this new plant is distinct from all other species. The flowers are rosy pink and white to coral-scarlet, and are produced on slightly decumbent stems. It will be found a useful plant for border and banks in the rockery. 1/6.

**GENTIANA ACAULIS ALBA.**

This is perhaps the most rare of *ALBINOS*. 10/6.

**GENTIANA VERNA ALBA.**

Another rare white form, and really a lovely plant. 5/-

For other rare Gentians, see List.

**GERBERA ELSÆ.** 10/6.

**GLAUCIUM FLAVUM TRICOLOR.**

With rich orange and mahogany-red flowers, produced in great abundance from June to October; this is one of the best border or rockery plants with which we are acquainted. 1/6.

**GYPHOPHILA PANICULATA FL. PL.**

When a flower becomes doubled, it is in most cases spoilt; this is a notable exception. The result of doubling in this case has been to increase the apparent whiteness of the flowers. 2/6.

**HELIANTHUS (RED SUNFLOWER). *Echinacea x Helianthus.***

This cross was produced by using an extra large *ECHINACEA HYBRIDA* and *HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS*. The plant attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, and the individual flower-heads vary from 4 to 10 inches in diameter. This hybrid differs from *ECHINACEA* in having a flat disc, from which the huge ray florets spring horizontally. The general habit and shape of the leaves resemble sometimes the male and sometimes the female parent. Plants will be available for distribution in autumn, 1905, for prices, etc., please apply.

**HEMEROCALLIS HYBRIDA LUTEOLA.**

The result of crossing *H. AURANTIACA MAJOR* and *H. THUNBERGI*. It combines the free blooming qualities of the latter with the vigour of the former parent. Flowers golden-yellow, on stems 3 to 4 feet high, each flower measuring 6 inches across. 1/6.

**INCARVILLEA COMPACTA.**

This is an exceedingly rare plant from N.W. China. It has pinnate leaves, and rosy purple funnel-shaped flowers in clusters on short stalks. 7/6. Stronger 15/- and 30/-

**New and Rare Plants—continued.****INCARVILLEA GRANDIFLORA.**

Also a native of China, this species has deep crimson-rose flowers with pale yellow throat. 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

**IRIS ALBO-PURPUREA.**

Water Irises, besides *I. LAEVIGATA* are scarce, the one under notice is a native of Japan, and is a very showy plant when established. The flowers are purple and white. 7/6.

**IRIS ALBO-PURPUREA CÆRULEA.**

Said to be "the most beautiful Iris ever found in Japan." Blooms three weeks earlier than *I. LAEVIGATA*, and has more purple and less white in the colouring of its flowers. 7/6.

**IRIS GALATICA.**

This is a bulbous species blooming with *I. LEICHTLINI*, etc. The whole flower is pale yellow suffused and veined with bluish lilac. 3/6.

**IRIS GRACILIPES.**

Unfortunately this lovely species is not altogether hardy, but will succeed under cold frame treatment. In general appearance it is quite distinct from all other Irises, though the flowers bear some resemblance to those of *I. TECTORUM*, they are smaller, of a pale lilac colour, crested with orange-yellow. 3/6.

**IRIS MACROSIPHON FLAVA.**

The beauty of the Californian Irises is far too little known. They are usually delicate in appearance, and of dwarf habit, with generally grass-like foliage. The variety offered has flowers of a lovely shade of creamy yellow. 3/6.

**IRIS x OCHRAUREA.**

This is a hybrid between *I. OCHROLEUCA* and *I. AUREA*. The flowers are much larger than those of either parent, and in colour are a delightful blend of both. 2/6.

**IRIS TECTORUM ALBUM.**

With pure white flowers. This is a lovely variety of the "flower which grows neither on the earth nor in heaven" (i.e., on the housetops in its native country). 3/6.

**IRIS TECTORUM LILACINA.**

A charming form, described in its varietal name. 2/6.

**ISATIS GLAUCA.**

With glaucous foliage, this comparatively unknown perennial produces cloud-like masses of bright yellow flowers, small individually, but most effective in the mass. 1/-

**KNIPHOFIA COMOSA.**

From Abyssinia. This is a very rare dwarf species, with bright yellow spikes of flowers about 2 feet in height. 2/6.

**KNIPHOFIA MODESTA.**

The only species with which we are acquainted which has white flowers. From Natal. Very scarce. 5/-

**KNIPHOFIA RUFA.**

From the Orange River Colony, a pretty new species with bright yellow flowers, tipped red. 2/6.

## New and Rare Plants—continued.

### LAMIAM x PURALBUM.

Hybrids amongst our native plants are sufficiently rare to arouse interest when they do occur. The plant now offered is particularly interesting for that reason and also on account of its unique beauty. The flowers, which are produced with the freedom characterising *L. ALBUM*, are of an extraordinarily beautiful shade of shell-pink—a tint probably unknown in any other flower. Since the hybrid grows as freely as its other parent *L. PURPUREUM*, it should be possible to quickly naturalise the plant, with results worthy of every endeavour. 2/6.

### LATHYRUS DAVIDII.

This species is a native of Mandshuria, and has curious flowers of a greenish yellow colour, which change to reddish brown. 5/-

### LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS "White Pearl."

This is undoubtedly the finest of the white-flowered perennial "Peas." The pure white flowers, twice the size of the ordinary form, are produced with great freedom in large clusters on long stems; suitable for cutting. 2/6.

### LEONTOPODIUM ALPINUM MAXIMUM.

This is a giant form of the "Swiss Edelweiss," growing about 1 foot in height, with heads of flowers corresponding in size. 3/6.

### LEWISIA TWEEDII.

Delighting in dry positions in the rockery, where the root stock will receive a thorough roasting in summer, this rare plant from California is possessed of great beauty. From rosettes of narrow succulent leaves are produced "Mesembryanthemum-like" flowers of a rich bright rose and yellow colour. 3/6.

### LINARIA ALPINA ROSEA.

The brilliant purple of the typical species, is, in this exquisitely beautiful variety, replaced by a soft blush-pink, while the orange lip is unchanged. 2/6.

### LINARIA JAPONICA.

This is a fine, distinct and rare "Toad Flax" from Japan, with numerous orange-lipped yellow flowers. 3/-

### LYSIMACHIA FORTUNEL.

A native of China and Japan, recently introduced; flowers white. 1/6.

### LYSIMACHIA JAPONICA.

This is a fine addition to the genus; large yellow flowers in spikes. 1/6.

### MECONOPSIS ACULEATA.

This rare "Himalayan Poppy" is one of the more recent additions to a handsome genus. Scarcely more than 18 inches or 2 feet in height, it produces the bluish purple flowers in a loose terminal panicle. The leaves are bright green, furnished with whitish spiny hairs; a biennial. 3/6.

### MECONOPSIS INTEGRIFOLIA.

A native of China, this magnificent species is most pronouncedly distinct in habit from all the other known species. Instead of the flowers being produced in panicles on a single stem they are solitary on long peduncles, after the manner of the "Oriental Poppy." The colour is remarkably beautiful, and is best described as a soft "primrose-yellow" sometimes suffused with pale orange, while the central bunch of stamens is also of a soft orange tint. Strong plants that will in all probability flower this year. 10/6.

### MERTENSIA ECHIOIDES.

The "Borage Worts" are noted for the fine blue possessed by some of the species, and the plant now offered is one of the best. Of dwarf habit, fitting it for the rockery, but possessing a vigorous constitution capable of "roughing it" in the border, this Himalayan species produces racemes of deep blue flowers, the colour being intensified by a bright yellow eye. 3/6.

## ***New and Rare Plants—continued.***

### **MERTENSIA ELONGATA.**

This new and beautiful Himalayan plant grows about 9 inches high, and bears nodding racemes of the most delightful gentian-blue flowers. 1/6.

### **MERTENSIA PRIMULOIDES.**

This species very much resembles *M. ECHIOIDES*, but is a dwarfer plant and the flowers are a purer shade of gentian-blue. 3/6.

### **MERTENSIS SIBERICA CILIATA.**

Growing 2 feet high, this *N. American* variety produces lovely blue flowers in gracefully drooping racemes. 2/6.

### **OMPHALODES NITIDA.**

This rare species is now offered for the first time in this country. The leaves are light green, produced in loose tufts from short-rooting stems, and amongst them arise the loose panicles of cerulean-blue "Forget-me-not-like" flowers. It will luxuriate under precisely similar conditions to those given to the rest of the *OMPHALODES*. 5/-

### **ONOSMA ALBA.**

Quite distinct from the lovely *O. ALBA ROSEA*, this species has pure white flowers and densely hoary leaves. 5/-

### **PHYSARIA DIDYMOCARPA.**

An attractive alpine from the mountains of Colorado, with rosettes of white hoary leaves and yellow flowers. 1/6.

### **POLYGALA VAYREDÆ.**

The shrubby evergreen "Milkworts" are amongst the most cheery of alpiners, and the rare species now offered is a marked advance on the rest. Of compact dwarf habit, the flowers are freely produced for many weeks; colour rich carmine-rose. 3/6, 5/-

### **PRIMULA DEORUM.**

This Primrose flowered last year for the first time in this country. Reaching a height of 9 inches, the rich purple flowers are produced in close heads, on erect stems, from rosettes of entire smooth leaves. A native of Bulgaria. 3/6.

### **PRIMULA x KEWENSIS.**

Strange to say, this is the only known instance of a hybrid "Primrose" effected under cultivation. Its parents are *P. RETICULATA* and *P. VERTICILLATA*. Growing 9 inches or a foot in height, the whorled spikes of sweetly-scented flowers are produced in great profusion from rosettes of pale green slightly mealy leaves. Like its parents, it does not do well under outdoor culture, but is one of the best flowering plants for a cool house. 5/-

### **PRIMULA MARGINATA HYBRIDA.**

Excellent as the typical species undoubtedly is for the rockery, the several hybrid forms are possessed of a finer variety of colour. For descriptions, etc., see List.

### **PRIMULA MEGASÆFOLIA.**

This is a recent introduction from Rhazistan, flowering during the early spring months. In colour the flowers are rich rosy purple, borne on stems 6 inches high. It is quite hardy, but owing to its precocity in flowering, it should be given a sheltered position, or better still, be grown under glass. 2/6, 3/6.

### **PRIMULA REIDII.**

"Primroses" with white flowers are not by any means plentiful, but there is no other species possessed of flowers of the ivory-whiteness which characterises this Himalayan species. So far as we know we hold the entire stock of this plant, and have only a few to dispose of. 42/-

We offer many other rare "Primroses," altogether over 100 sorts. See List.

## ***New and Rare Plants—continued.***

### **RAMONDIA PYRENAICA ROSEA.**

This new and rare variety is no less lovely than the charming typical species, and its ALBINO form, for which see List. 5/-, 7/6.

### **RODGERSIA PINNATA.**

This new Chinese species is far in advance of the common "bronze leaf." The foliage is especially handsome, but it is the panicles of deep rosy crimson flowers which give the great value to this fine perennial. It luxuriates in the drier positions in the bog garden, but may be grown with excellent results in ordinary soil on the herbaceous border. 5/-

### **SAXIFRAGA FERDINANDI COBURGI. 3/6.**

### **SAXIFRAGA FERGUSONI. 2/6.**

### **SAXIFRAGA FLORULENTA. 5/-**

### **SAXIFRAGA GRIESBACHII. 1/6.**

### **SAXIFRAGA HAUSMANNI. 3/6.**

### **SAXIFRAGA LUTEA PURPUREA (TRUE). 5/-**

### **SAXIFRAGA MEDIA. 3/6.**

### **SAXIFRAGA "Guildford Seedling." 1/6.**

These are but a few of the rare SAXIFRAGES taken from our most complete list of over 300 sorts. We are offering one plant of each. Over 300 dissimilar SAXIFRAGES for £15.

### **SENECIO TANGUTICUS.**

This handsome "Ragwort" is a recent introduction from China. The individual flowers are small but are produced profusely in large loose panicles on 4 to 6 feet stems, clothed with handsomely cut leaves. The general effect when in bloom may be likened to a yellow-flowered "Plume Poppy." It is a vigorous grower, more suited for isolation and the wild garden. 3/6.

### **SILENE HOOKERI.**

This is a very fine plant, with large, fringed, deep rose-coloured flowers on stems 6 inches high. It should be planted in sandy soil in a well-drained position. 7/6.

### **SPIRÆA DIGITATA (Dwarf Variety).**

Under this provisional name we offer a lovely little rock plant, which has been distributed under the erroneous name of *S. LOBATA*. This charming dwarf variety does not grow more than about 6 inches high, and produces freely heads of rose-pink flowers. 3/6, 5/-

### **VERONICA CANESCENS.**

All who admire *ARENARIA BALEARICA* (and who does not?) will prove staunch lovers of this miniature species from N. Zealand. Perfectly hardy, in sandy soil, it forms dense carpets of slightly hoary minute leaves on rooting stems which follow every undulation in the ground. The flowers, pale lilac in colour, are comparatively large, and present the appearance of having been strewn on a dusty carpet by some wanton hand. 3/6.

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Besides these few selections, our Catalogue includes numerous other rarities and new plants.

# A Catalogue

## OF

# Hardy Herbaceous and Alpine Plants

FOR

### **Borders, Rock Gardens, and other Phases of Permanent Outdoor Gardening.**

Plants suitable for rockeries, etc., are denoted by an asterisk thus:—

\* *Acæna*, \* *Achillea* *Huteri*.

- \***ACÆNA** (ROSACEÆ), "Burweed—New Zealand Burr." This is a genus of pretty dwarf creeping or trailing plants with evergreen foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous, but many sorts have curious and pretty spiny heads of "seeds," which are effectively coloured in contrast with the foliage. Of the easiest culture in sandy soil, the "Burweeds" are particularly attractive by stony paths, in the crevices of "rustic" steps, and as a ground work for bulbous plants, besides furnishing the border and rockery with subjects which are ornamental throughout the year.
- *adscendens*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of creeping habit, with silvery leaves and round purplish "burrs." vii. -/6.
  - *argentea*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with bronzy foliage overlaid with a metallic hue. vii. -/6.
  - *Buchanani*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the leaves are of a refreshing glaucous pea-green colour, in fine contrast with the round heads of reddish fruits. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - *glabra*, from N. Zealand; distinct and pretty. -/9.
  - *inermis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of a more loose habit, with distinct khaki-coloured foliage. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - *lævigata*, l. very distinct in habit, almost shrubby, with glaucous foliage from the Magellanic Region. vii. 1/-.
  - *microphylla*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a lovely little plant, quite the gem of the genus. The small wiry stems, half in the soil, are clothed with pretty bronzy green leaves, and produce numberless tiny bottle-brush-like heads of spiny fruits of a bright crimson and gold colour. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - *myriophylla*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , quite a different plant, with bright green fern-like foliage in dense tufts. vii.-viii. -/6.
  - *Novæ-Zelandiæ*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , dwarf creeping, foliage of a metallic bronze hue. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - *ovina*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with green foliage and purplish spikes of fruits; of more erect habit. vi.-viii. 1/-.
  - *Sanguisorbæ*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with bright green silky leaves and roundish heads of flowers; a quick growing handsome plant. vii. -/6.
  - *sarmentosa*, more prostrate and of a more spreading habit. -/6.
  - *sericea*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaves green above, silky beneath; flowers green in round heads. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - *splendens*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of erect shrubby growth, with handsome foliage covered with silky silvery hairs on both surfaces; flowers in long spikes. vi.-viii. -/9.

One plant of each (14 sorts) for 7/6.

\***ACANTHOLIMON** (PLUMBAGINACEÆ), "Prickly Thrift." These plants form dense tufts of evergreen spiny foliage, not unlike that of *Saxifraga burseriana* magnified three or four times. Natives of Asia Minor, &c., the "Prickly Thrifts," though quite hardy, do best in sunny well-drained positions, and produce their lovely rose-crimson, carmine or pink flowers more abundantly.

- **acerosum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , very rare; forms dense cushion-like tufts of stiff glaucous leaves with very sharp points; flowers rose-coloured. This is a rather shy flowering plant, unless given a position where the growths will be well ripened. Anatolia, Tauria, &c. vii. 1/6.
- **androsaceum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with intense crimson-purple flowers and tufts of short spiny glaucous leaves; a very rare and beautiful plant from S. Europe. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- **armenum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , lovely pink flowers and long spiny foliage; a charming rock plant, native of the Orient. vii.-viii. 2/6.
- **cilicicum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with silvery spiny leaves and pink flowers. vi.-viii. 3/6.
- **Echinus**, see **androsaceum**.
- **glumaceum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the best known species; will grow anywhere, but flowers best in sunny well-drained soil; flowers bright rose; a native of Asia Minor. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **libanoticum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms a woody base, with branches 2 inches in length clothed with stiff leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long; flowers rose-pink on spikes about 1 inch in length; a rare native of the alpine regions of Lebanon, Syria. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- **ulicinum**, more dense in growth, and with shorter leaves and flower-spikes. 1/6.
- **venustum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the most beautiful and scarce of "Prickly Thrifts." The leaves are more glaucous and disposed in open rosettes, while the rich vivid rose-pink flowers are produced on longer spikes. vi.-viii. 2/6.

One of each (8 sorts) for 15/-

**ACANTHUS** (ACANTHACEÆ) "Bear's Breach, Bear's Foot," etc. The noble leaves of **ACANTHUS** have, apparently, for a long period been notable for their beautiful outline and generally handsome appearance, since, as is well-known, the **ACANTHUS** leaf enters largely into some of the finest ancient Grecian and Roman architecture. In addition to the fine evergreen foliage, the **ACANTHUS** is notable for the handsome spikes of curious and interesting flowers, which, when skeletonised by the weather, bear some resemblance to the skull of a "dragon." These splendid perennials should be made more use of on account of their ornamental effect during the winter.

- **arboreus**, 2-4, a species of distinct appearance, native of Egypt, requiring a warm sheltered position; has large dark green spiny foliage and spikes of purple and white flowers. viii. 2/6, 5/-
- **candelabrum**, 3, noble foliage, purple and white flowers. viii.-ix. 1/-
- **Caroli-Alexandri**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare species from Greece, with spikes of white flowers suffused with rose and loose rosettes of pretty spiny-toothed leaves. vii. 2/6.
- **latifolius**, see **mollis latifolius**.
- **longifolius**, 3-4, with long spikes of purple, rose and white flowers, and numerous graceful leaves. vii.-viii. -/9.
- **lusitanicus**, see **mollis latifolius**.
- **mollis**, 3-4, a fine foliage plant; the long leaves gracefully drooping outwards are productive of a splendid effect; flower spikes 1 to 2 feet long, purple and white. This is probably the plant which the Greeks used as the model for the beautiful scroll work of *Acanthus* leaves seen in some of the finest Corinthian architecture. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **latifolius**, with large leaves; truly a magnificent perennial. -/5.

**ACANTHUS Schottii**, 3, a distinct plant of doubtful origin; possibly a hybrid.  
vi.-viii. -/9.

— **shottianus**, see *Schottii*.

— **spinosus**, 3, with dense rosette-like clusters of bright shining green "Thistle-like" foliage, and spikes of purplish flowers with spiny sepals. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **spinosissimus**, leaves densely armed with white spines; flowers rosy. 1/-

One of each (9 sorts) for 10/6.

\***ACERANTHUS** (BERBERIDACEÆ). The only species is a dwarf perennial from Japan, closely resembling *Epimedium*; very useful and suitable for border or rockery.

— **diphyllus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with white flowers drooping in loose racemes, and pretty leaves in pairs. iv.-vi. -/9.

**ACHILLEA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Yarrow, Milfoil." The plants described below are of great ornamental value in border and rockery on account of their pretty foliage as well as for their bright flowers. The stronger sorts do well in grass; masses of *A. filipendulina* produce a fine effect, while for cutting purposes there are few perennials which excel "The Pearl," and one or two other varieties. Of easy culture, the only sorts requiring special care are the dwarf silky-leaved species, such as *A. ageratifolia*. These should be given sunny positions in gritty well-drained soil.

— **ægyptiaca** (SM), see *taygetea*.

\* — **ageratifolia**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms rosettes of silvery leaves, and produces clusters of white flower heads. vii.-viii. -/9.

— **ageratoides**, a name misapplied to the preceding species, and also to *A. filipendulina*.

\* — **Ageratum**, "Sweet Nancy,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty native of Greece, etc., with large white flower heads and rosettes of silvery white leaves. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **argentea** (LAW), see *Tanacetum argenteum*.

\* — **atrata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with deep shining green pinnatifid leaves in rosettes, and large white flower heads in August. 1/-

— **aurea** (OF GARDENS), see *tomentosa*.

— **buglosis**, see *lingulata buglosis*.

\* — **Clavennæ**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , quite distinct and charming, almost sub-shrubby; silky white leaves, white flower heads. vi.-x. -/9.

— **clypeolata**, 2, bright corymbs of yellow flower heads and pretty hoary foliage. vi.-viii. -/9.

\* — **compacta**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a lovely plant from the Orient, with white flowers and silvery rosettes of leaves. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **decolorans**, fl. pl., 2, resembling *A. Ptarmica plena* but with serrated foliage; very useful for cutting; later than "The Pearl." vii.-ix. -/6.

— **W. B. Child**, produces numerous corymbs of pure white flower heads throughout the summer. 1/6.

— **Eupatoria**, see *filipendulina*.

— **filipendulina**, 3-4, a grand perennial of strong habit, produces a fine effect with its massive flattish corymbs of bright deep yellow flower heads. vi.-ix. -/6.

— "Parker's Variety," a much finer plant, the heads of bloom are of a convex form, and show to better advantage than the typical flat corymbs. -/9.

— **grandifolia**, 5-6, with great "Tansy-like" foliage and huge corymbs of creamy white flower heads; a very handsome plant for the border or wild garden. vii.-ix. 1/-

\* — **Griesbachii**, with glaucous foliage and corymbs of white flower heads. 1/-

- \* **ACHILLEA** *Herba-rota*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming little rock plant from Central Europe ; when touched a pleasant aromatic perfume is given off ; flowers white. v.-vii. 1/-
- \* — **Huteri**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a useful and showy rock plant, peculiar to Switzerland, with silvery foliage and white flowers. v.-vii. -/9.
- \* — **x Jaborneggii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty and interesting hybrid between *A. Clavennæ* and *A. moschata*. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **lanulosa**, see *Millefolium*.
- **lingulata**, 1, dwarf, with heads of white flowers. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **buglosis**, taller, with stems 18 inches in height. 1/-
- **micrantha**, 1-2, with showy corymbs of bright yellow flower heads. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **Millefolium**, "Common Yarrow,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , the American form, *A. lanulosa*, differs but little from our native plant ; with fern-like foliage and white flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **rosea**, a highly decorative plant well worthy of a place in the border, and quite capable of taking care of itself in the wild garden ; flower heads large, of varying shades of rosy crimson. -/6.
- **mongolica**, see *siberica*.
- \* — **moschata**, "Musk Milfoil,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rosettes of bright green pinnatifid leaves and white flower heads ; a pretty rock plant from Italy, etc. vi. -/9.
- \* — **nana**, "The Chamomile of the Glaciers,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaves pinnate, flower heads white. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **Parmica**, "Sneeze-wort," 2, a native plant, admirably adapted for naturalisation, as also are the double varieties. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **fl. pl.**
- **"Snowball."**
- **"The Pearl."**

The three preceding varieties are very free-blooming border plants of great value for cutting. By stopping the growths a succession of beautiful pure white flowers may be had from June till October. -/6

- **pubescens**, see *micrantha*.
- \* — **richardtiana**, 1, a rare species with white flower heads, and foliage clothed with a silvery silky down. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- \* — **rupestris**, "Rock Yarrow,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rock plant of excellent prostrate habit, with pretty green foliage and masses of white flowers. iv.-vi. -/6.
- \* — **serbica**, 1, one of the finest of the silver-leaved and white-flowered "Yarrows" ; a beautiful rock plant from Servia. v.-viii. 1/-
- **sericea**, see *compacta*.
- **serrata**, see *decolorans*.
- **siberica**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , rather large white flower heads, and narrow foliage ; a good plant for almost all purposes, better known as *A. mongolica*. vi.-viii. -/6
- **tanacetifolia**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , a native of Europe and the Orient, with large corymbs of pale lemon-yellow flower heads. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **taygetea**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with bright golden yellow flower heads and graceful plume-like silvery foliage ; a distinct and handsome perennial from Egypt, etc. ; likes a warm position. vi.-ix. -/9.
- \* — **tomentosa**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native of Europe and N. Asia. This species is without a doubt one of the finest of all dwarf perennials. On border or rockery, but preferring a gritty or sandy soil, it will form dense carpets of bright green fern-like foliage, and produce numerous corymbs of rich golden yellow flower heads. vii.-ix. -/6.
- \* — **umbellata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , from Greece. This is a plant which cannot be omitted, so charming are the silvery leaves and white flowers. vi.-ix. -/9.

One plant of each (34 sorts) for 23/-

\***ACIPHYLLA** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Spear Grass." These are very curious and handsome plants from New Zealand. The leaves are very hard, and each segment terminates in a sharp spine. The whole mass of spiny pinnate evergreen leaves forming rosettes from 2 to 6 feet across, in the native habitat of the genus. In this country they do not grow so large, and may be planted with good effect in the rock garden or border, much as one would plant Yuccas.

— **Colensoi**, 4-6, a remarkable plant, producing in its native home great stems, 6 to 9 feet in height, bearing umbels of white flowers, and spiny leaflets. 2/6.

— **Lyallii**, 3-4, much smaller and more compact in habit, leaves 4 to 6 inches long, trifoliate or pinnate, flowers white; this species makes a most interesting subject for the rockery. The flowering of the genus in this country is very erratic, at least until the plants gain sufficient strength to throw up the large inflorescences. 2/6.

— **squarrosa**, "Bayonet Plant," 6, in N. Zealand, the dense bushes of spiny leaves formed by this plant amply justify the popular name. 2/6.

**ACONITUM** (RANUNCULACÆ), "Monkshood, Wolf's Bane, Aconite." This genus is pretty well known by the native species *A. Napellus*, the source of the deadly poison Aconite. Besides this fine border plant and its handsome varieties, which produce such a wealth of rich violet and purple, there are species with flowers of a paler shade of bluish lilac, and several with yellow flowers. All are effective, but attention might be drawn to the late-blooming sorts which provide us with the grand shades of blue, purple and violet, at a time when these fine colours are very scarce, and consequently more appreciated. To see the "Monkshood" in full beauty it is advisable to plant in, at least, a half-shady cool position; not only do the plants make better growth but the colour is, or appears to be, more intense or delicate as the case may be. At the same time, shade is by no means a necessity for the production of masses of flowers, very fine effects are produced by planting in isolated beds in the open.

— **Anthora**, 2-4, a pretty species with pale yellow flowers; not uncommon on the Pyrenees. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **autumnale**, see *Fischeri autumnale*.

— **barbatum**, 3-6, with creamy yellow flowers of medium size in dense racemes, leaves finely divided. vii. 1/-

— **californicum**, see *Fischeri*.

— **Cammarum**, 4, rich deep purple flowers in loose spikes, leaves with short blunt lobes; Austria, etc.; blooms late from July to September. -/9.

— **stoerkianum**, with richly-coloured flowers in long spikes, leaves with pinnate lobes. -/9.

— **columbianum**, "from beyond the Rocky Mountains." 1/-

— **decorum**, see *Cammarum*.

— **ferox**, "Himalayan Monkshood," 6, with blue flowers; a very uncommon species. 1/-

— **Fischeri**, 4-5, with large flowers of a pretty shade of soft bluish lilac, and three-parted leaves. In autumn, from August to October, there are few more delightful border plants than this, and the deeper-coloured varieties. viii.-x. -/9.

— **acutum**, with large deep blue flowers; a grand autumn bloomer. 1/-

— **autumnale**, a fine tall-growing late blooming variety, with richly-coloured flowers; almost an autumn-flowering replica of *A. Napellus*. -/6

— **japonicum**, 2-3, produces masses of very large deep violet-blue flowers in September and October. -/9.

— **lupicidum**, see *Lycocotnum*.

— **Lycocotnum**, "Common Wolf's Bane," 4. The true plant has purple flowers, and is not in general cultivation. The plant sold under this name is *A. Lycocotnum* variety *Ochranthum*,

**ACONITUM** *Lycocotnum moldavicum.* -/9.

- — — *Ochranthum*, flowers pale yellow, leaves handsomely cut. 1/-
- — — *pyrenaicum*, with yellow flowers and distinct foliage; a useful late-blooming variety. viii.-x. -/9.
- — — *nanum*, 2. -/9.
- — — *ranunculifolium*, a very scarce and distinct variety. 1/6.
- — — *septentrionale*, with lurid purple flowers, "in colour like the lees of wine." 1/6.
- — — *macrophyllum*, see *orientale*.
- — — *Napellus*, "Common Monkshood," 5-6, believed to be a native of this country, found wild in the western counties and in S. Wales. When naturalised or massed together in woodlands or borders, this "Monkshood" presents a fine appearance, the magnificent indigo-blue of the large hooded flowers is seldom or never seen in such large masses. The roots are very poisonous, and care should be taken that they do not become mixed with other tubers. vi.-viii. -/6.
- — — *albus*, a fine white-flowered form. -/9.
- — — *bicolor*, see *variegatum*.
- — — *Brannii*, deep purple flowers. -/6.
- — — *longibracteatum*, rich blue. -/6.
- — — *pyramidale*, with fine, bold spikes of deep blue flowers, later than the type. -/6.
- — — *strictum*, resembles *A. Napellus*, but is more robust and blooms later. -/6.
- — — *ochranthum*, see *Lycocotnum ochranthum*.
- — — *ochroleucum*, see *orientale*.
- — — *orientale*, 4, flowers pale creamy yellow, leaves 5 to 7 parted, deep green. vii. 1/-
- — — *paniculatum*, 3, a native of France and Switzerland, with large violet flowers in much-branched terminal panicles; leaves with pinnate lobes. vi.-ix. -/9.
- — — *pyramidale*, see *Napellus pyramidale*.
- — — *pyrenaicum*, see *Lycocotnum pyrenaicum*.
- — — *septentrionale*, see *Lycocotnum septentrionale*.
- — — *sibiricum*, see *barbatum*.
- — — *strictum*, see *Napellus strictum*.
- — — *stoerkianum*, see *Cammarum stoerkianum*.
- — — *uncinatum*, 7-8, a remarkably handsome species from N. America. It has clear lilac-coloured flowers in loose terminal racemes and on short branches, which spring from the axils of the upper pinnate leaves. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- — — *variegatum*, 4-6, with tinted white flowers edged lilac or purple, in fairly large terminal panicles; a very distinct and effective plant. vii.-ix. -/6.
- — — *album*. 1/6.
- — — *volubile*, see *uncinatum*.
- — — *Wilsoni*, see *New and Rare Plants*, page 3.

One of each (26 sorts) for 20/-

**ACTÆA** (*RANUNCULACEÆ*), "Baneberry, Herb Christopher." The members of this genus are border plants with elegant foliage and graceful racemes of flowers resembling those of *Cimicifuga*, followed by showy red, white or black berries in autumn.

- — — *alba*, 2, with racemes of white flowers succeeded by bunches of white berries; a native of N. America. vi. -/9.
- — — *japonica*, see *Cimicifuga japonica*.
- — — *spicata*, 1½, flowers white, in short racemes; berries black; poisonous. vi. -/9.

**ACTÆA** *spicata* fructu albo, see alba.

— — — *nigro*, see *spicata*.

— — — *rubro*, see *spicata rubra*.

— — — *rubra*, only differs from the type in bearing scarlet berries in autumn. -/9.

One of each for 2/-

\***ACTINELLA** (COMPOSITÆ). This is a small genus of dwarf plants, natives of the Rocky Mountains. They are eminently adapted for cultivation in sunny positions on the rockery.

— — — *grandiflora*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the large yellow flower heads are 3 inches in diameter, and make a pretty picture on the much-branched stems. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— — — *odorata*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the pretty yellow flowers of this species are sweetly fragrant. vii.-ix. 1/-

— — — *scaposa*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with silvery foliage and yellow flower heads on long stems. vii.-ix. 1/-

**ACTINOMERIS** (COMPOSITÆ).

— — — *helianthoides*, see *Verbesina helianthoides*.

**ADENOPHORA** (CAMPANULACÆ), "Gland Bellflower." These border plants very much resemble *Campanula*, but may be distinguished by the presence of a gland around the style. Of easy culture in sandy soil, the spikes of drooping bell-shaped flowers are very ornamental; the dwarfier species may be grown with pretty effect on the more open parts of the rockery.

— — — *communis*, see *lilifolia*.

— — — *denticulata*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers blue, small but numerous, disposed in loose elongated racemes, leaves roundish, serrated; a pretty perennial from Dahuria. vii. -/9.

— — — *Lamarekii*, 1-2, with blue funnel-shaped flowers in long racemes, LS, ovate-lanceolate; a native of Trans-sylvania. vi.-vii. 1/-

— — — *latifolia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers blue, 1 to 3 flowers on each peduncle on the upper parts of the stems, leaves 3 to 5 in a whorl; from Siberia. vii. -/9.

— — — *lilifolia*, 1, with numerous blue flowers in loose pyramidal panicles, sweetly-scented. This is a very charming and hardy perennial. vii.-viii. -/9.

— — — *marsupiflora*, a rare species from Dahuria. 1/-

— — — *polymorpha*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with pale blue bell-shaped flowers in branching panicles; a handsome Chinese species. vii.-viii. 1/-

— — — *Potanini*, 2, flowers pale blue, bell-shaped, in elegant slender spikes; a native of Turkestan, of somewhat shrubby habit. vii.-viii. -/9.

— — — *alba*, a rare and beautiful plant with drooping white flowers. 1/6.

— — — *stylosa*, 1, flowers pale blue in loose racemes on slender stems, partly trailing; leaves ovate; a pretty species from N. Asia. v.-vii. 1/-

— — — *stricta*, 2, a fine species from Japan, of taller habit, with large blue flowers. vii. 1/-

— — — *tricuspidata* (D.C.), see *denticulata*.

— — — *tricuspidata* (FISCH). 1/-

— — — *verticillata*, 3, flowers pale blue, 1 to 3 on each peduncle, in whorls on the upper parts of the stems, leaves roundish in whorls; a robust species from Japan. vi.-vii. -/9.

One of each (12 sorts) for 10/-

**ADENOSTYLES** (COMPOSITÆ). The species offered are alpine plants delighting in sun or half-shade in well-drained sandy soil. Too tall, except for the more open parts of the rockery, they may be successfully grown in the border.

— — — *albida*, 2, with roundish leaves, white woolly beneath, and rosy purple flower heads in dense corymbs. vii.-viii. 1/-

**ADENOSTYLES viridis**, 2, a distinct species, like the rest of the genus, a native of Europe. 1/6.

\***ADONIS** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Flower of Adonis." This is a genus of very handsome early spring and summer flowering plants. The perennial species, particularly, have flowers somewhat resembling a large "King Cup," but of very refined appearance and with masses of fern-like foliage. Although perfectly hardy, it is advisable to protect the early flowering species with handlights or other arrangements, to preserve the beauty of the brightly-coloured flowers.

— **amurensis**, 1, a native of Mandshuria. This very handsome species blooms with the "Snowdrops," and a healthy clump of the fern-like leaves, on stems, each supporting a large, golden, buttercup-yellow flower, often over 2 inches across, is a cheering and lovely sight in February and March. 1/-

— **fl. pl.**, the value of this early flower is much enhanced by doubling, since the blooms last much longer. 1/6.

— **davurica**, see New and Rare Plants, page 3.

— **hybrida**, see wolgensis.

— **pyrenaica**, 1, a later-blooming species from the Pyrenees; flowers bright yellow. iv.-vi. 1/-

— **vernalis**, "Ox-eye,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, a lovely spring blooming plant, cheap enough to plant in large masses. What the "Buttercup" does for the meadows in early summer, transforming them into sheets of gold, this plant will do for the garden or woodland still more effectively in spring. -/6, 30/- 100.

— **alba**, see New and Rare Plants, page 3.

— **walziana**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , much resembles A. vernalis, but blooms later, and has more finely divided foliage. iv.-v. 1/-

— **x wolgensis**, 1, a hybrid between A. vernalis and A. pyrenaica, with branching stems and scale-like leaves at the base; flowers bright yellow. iv.-v. 1/-

One of each (6 sorts) for 5/-

\***ADOXA** (CAPRIFOLIACEÆ), "Moschatel." The only species is a pretty dwarf native plant found in woods, etc.; may be used with pretty effect in wild gardening, etc.

— **Moschatellina**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with leaves resembling those of our "Wood Anemone," and square heads of small greenish flowers. iv.-vi. 1/-

\***ÆTHIONEMA** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Burnt Candytuft." Somewhat resembling Iberis, the members of this genus are more delicately beautiful, and form small bushy or trailing plants of shrubby growth. They are not at all difficult to grow, but dislike root disturbance exceedingly, and are consequently best planted from pots. A well-drained soil in a sunny position, with the addition of broken limestone, will suit them admirably.

— **armenum**, see New and Rare Plants, page 3.

— **cappadocicum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with corymbs of pinkish creamy white flowers; a charming species from the Orient. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **cordatum**, see New and Rare Plants, page 3.

— **coridifolium**, see coridifolium.

— **coridifolium**, "Lebanon Candytuft,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , a most lovely rock plant found on the sunny slopes of Lebanon. It forms bushy little plants with numerous stems clothed with glaucous leaves and ending in dense heads of rosy pink flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **græcum**, see New and Rare Plants, page 3.

— **grandiflorum**, "Persian Candytuft," 1, a native of Persia. This is one of the most indispensable of rock plants. It forms small bushes of wiry stems a foot high or more, and often 18 inches through, clothed with pretty glaucous leaves, which alone make it worth growing, and producing for 6 or 8 weeks, long slender spikes of exquisitely tinted rosy pink flowers, almost as large as those of Arabis alpina. vi.-viii. -/9.

**ÆTHIONEMA iberidium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms dwarf twiggy bushes, clothed with heads of white or lilac tinted flowers in early summer. -/9.

— **jucunda**, see New and Rare Plants, page 3.

— **Kotschii**, see *jucunda*.

— **ovalifolium**, from the Orient. 1/6.

— **persicum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a very showy little plant, with masses of rosy lilac flowers in numerous dense heads; stems clothed with glaucous leaves. v.-vii. -/9.

— **pu chellum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , much resembling *Æ. coridifolium*, but with pale rosy purple flowers; a very hardy and effective little perennial. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **saxatile**, "Candy Mustard,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms miniature bushes of twiggy branches clothed with glaucous leaves and terminating in numerous heads of rosy purple flowers; a fine little rock plant from S. Europe. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **stylosum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native of the alpine summits of Lebanon, with capital heads of pretty light pink flowers. vi. 1/6.

— **thomasianum**, see New and Rare Plants, page 3.

One of each (14 sorts), including the 5 new and rare species, for 20/-

**AGAPANTHUS**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**AGATHÆA**, see Aster and Felicia.

— **coelestis**, see Aster rotundifolius.

\***AGAVE** (AMARYLLIDACEÆ), "Century Plant." The species offered are hardy succulents of the well-known "American Aloe" stamp. They are admirably adapted for cultivation on the rockery, and for association with hardy Opuntias and other plants of succulent habit.

— **Parryi**, 5, forms bold rosettes of glaucous-blue foliage and produces massive spikes of white flowers on stems 5 feet in height; a native of the cold regions of Arizona and Mexico; has proved perfectly hardy in Europe. viii. 3/6, 5/-

— **utahensis**, 3, with rosettes of glaucous foliage; a hardy species from Utah and Arizona. viii. 3/6, 5/-

**AGRIMONIA** (ROSACEÆ), "Agrimony." These are not showy perennials, but the species offered may well be used in borders and wild gardens on account of its pleasant odour.

— **odorata**, "Sweet-scented Agrimony," 2-3, with spikes of rather large yellow flowers; a form of our native "Agrimony," mostly found in Italy. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **grandiflora**. -/9.

**AGROSTEMMA**, see *Lychnis*.

\***AJUGA** (LABIATÆ), "Bugle." With short spikes of richly coloured flowers and very ornamental foliage; the "Bugles" are becoming immensely valuable as carpeting plants. The pretty effect of the "Common Bugle," as seen growing amongst the grasses in shady places in this country, is weak compared with the fine results obtained by naturalising the more showy sorts. A note should be made of the possibilities presented by a rich dwarf carpet of blue or purple underlying taller plants with deep orange-coloured or white flowers. Such combinations may be multiplied by the dozen, and are never more charming than when tender shades are used.

— **genevensis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with bright shining green leaves and deep blue flowers in close spikes; a fine dwarf plant, not creeping as in *A. reptans*. vi.-vii. -/6.

— **Brockbankii**, dwarfer and slightly spreading. -/9.

— **crispa**, a very distinct dwarf compact form of curled or crisped leaves of a deep green colour, slightly shaded with a metallic hue; flowers fine deep blue; an excellent rockery or border plant. -/9.

— **metallica crispa**, see *genevensis crispa*.

**AJUGA reptans**, "Common Bugle,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , this native plant spreads rapidly, and has purplish flowers in short spikes; will be found useful in wild gardens, etc. v.-vii. -/4.

— **atropurpurea**, one of the best dwarf dark foliage plants, the leaves are of a rich bronzy purple colour the year round. -/6.

— **variegata**, leaves variegated with white, tinged with rose. -/6.

One of each, 3/-

\***ALCHEMILLA** (ROSACEÆ), "Lady's Mantle." The plants offered below are desirable on account of their handsome evergreen foliage.

— **alpina**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native plant with silvery leaves and green inconspicuous flowers. -/6.

— **pentaphylla**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native of Switzerland. -/6.

— **pubescens**, see *vulgaris*.

— **vulgaris**, "Great Sanicle,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with bright green foliage in winter; a native plant. vi.-vii. -/6.

**ALETRIS** (HÆMODOACEÆ), "Star Grass." A native of N. America, the species offered delights in damp peaty soil in a sunny position, and is a very desirable and rarely seen perennial.

— **farinosa**, "Colic Root," 1-3, with tufts of grass-like leaves and racemes of white bell-shaped flowers; the outer segments appear to be covered with hoar frost. vi.-viii. 1/-

**ALFREDIA**, see *Carduus*.

**ALLIUM**, "Onion, Garlic, &c." See our Bulb Catalogue.

**ALOYSIA**, see *Lippia*.

**ALSINE**, see *Arenaria*.

**ALSTROMERIA**, "Herb Lily," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**ALTHÆA** (MALVACEÆ), "Hollyhock." The stately "Hollyhock" of the Florists is pretty well known, but not so the no less beautiful perennial species. Throwing up each year, with increased vigour, a greater number of stems, clothed on the upper half with delicate flowers of varied hue, the single-flowered species may lay claim to beauty of the first order. In addition, these hardy perennials are practically exempt from the dread fungus, which works such havoc amongst the Florist's varieties; and for this reason may be used with confidence in beds and borders or in groups in the grass. The last is a most effective method of growing these noble perennials.

— **annabina**, 6, with bright rose-coloured flowers produced in abundance on strong stately stems. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **narbonensis**, flowers pale red; a fine native of Narbonne, in France. -/9

— **ficifolia**, "Fig-leaved Hollyhock," 6, produces masses of beautiful sulphur yellow flowers on numerous stems, clothed with seven-lobed leaves. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **alba**, with white flowers. -/9.

— **rosea**, mixed seedlings, various colours. -/9.

— **officinalis**, "Marsh Mallow," 3-4, flowers of a delicate rose-colour, leaves and stems covered with soft white down. This native species grows naturally in wet places, and may be planted with good effect under similar conditions in gardens. vii.-viii. -/9.

— **rosea**, "Common Hollyhock," 6, flowers large, rose-coloured. This species is the one from which the "Florist's Hollyhock" originated. It grows wild in China and the Orient, and is in itself a highly decorative plant. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **seedlings**, mixed colours, single flowers. -/9.

— **sulphurea**, 4-5, a pale yellow-flowered species quite distinct from *A. ficifolia*, with very slightly three-lobed leaves, on dwarfer stems, forming a more bushy plant. vii.-ix. -/9.

**ALTHÆA taurinensis**, 5-6, from N. Italy; makes a handsome specimen plant; flowers rosy red. vi.-viii. -/9.

One of each (10 sorts) for 7/-

- \***ALYSSUM** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Madwort." This genus includes some of the prettiest and most showy spring and early summer blooming plants of dwarf habit. To fully appreciate these fine perennials they must be planted in masses, and, if instead of the half-dead grass which barely clothes dry sunny banks in many cases, the ground was to be planted with *A. saxatile compactum*, there would be beauty the year round, since the evergreen foliage is always pleasing with its soft greyish green; while for many weeks in spring and early summer there would be such a glorious patch of colour as would be forever remembered. Grouped on the borders, and as edgings, the stronger-growing species are very useful while for the rock garden there are several lovely alpines quite as showy and effective in their way. Generally speaking the "Madworts" will grow in any well-drained soil, but the sorts with silvery or encrusted foliage are found to "come whiter" in soil with limestone added.
- **alpestre**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , scarcely raising itself from the soil, this pretty alpine covers itself with bright yellow flowers over the carpet of hoary leaves. v.-vii. -/6.
  - **argenteum**, 1, with leaves not so silvery as one might expect, and large panicles of bright yellow flowers; good for borders. v.-vii. -/6.
  - **condensatum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty neat-habited rock plant from the mountains of Palestine, etc., with silvery mealy leaves, and larger yellow flowers than *A. alpestre*. vi.-viii. 1/-
  - **gemonense**, "Austrian Madwort," 1, closely resembling *A. saxatile*, but not quite so hardy and with larger yellow flowers. iv.-vi. -/6.
  - **citrinum**, see *saxatile citrinum*.
  - **mœllendorffianum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare species; native of Bosnia; with silvery grey foliage and bright yellow flowers. vi.-vii. 1/-
  - **montanum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , scarcely larger than *A. alpestre*, with leaves only slightly hoary, and larger heads of sweetly-scented bright yellow flowers; a very charming rock plant. v.-vii. -/6.
  - **orientale**, 1, a rare species from Crete, etc., with downy foliage and corymbs of yellow flowers on slightly woody stems. v.-vi. -/9.
  - **podolicum**, "Russian Madwort,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of very neat appearance, with heads of white flowers. v.-vii. -/9.
  - **pyrenaicum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare little plant of dwarf tufted habit; flowers white with chocolate-coloured anthers, leaves clothed with greyish down. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - **repens**, see *montanum*.
  - **rostratum**, 1, of taller growth, with hoary leaves and bright yellow flowers. v.-vii. -/6.
  - **saxatile**, "Rock Madwort,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , this well known species scarcely requires description; the masses of rich yellow flowers and evergreen hoary foliage make this one of the most valuable spring flowering plants. iv.-vi. -/4.
  - **citrinum**, a fine variety which produces masses of pale yellow flowers of an exceptionally attractive shade; is universally admired by all who see it. 1/-
  - **compactum**, of greatly improved habit, with an abundance of bright yellow flowers resembling those of the type; excellent for all purposes. -/4.
  - **fl. pl.**, with double flowers, giving a richer and deeper appearance to the bright yellow colour, not so free blooming as the type. -/9.
  - **sulphureum**, see *saxatile citrinum*.
  - **"Tom Thumb,"** the whole plant is rarely more than 3 or 4 inches in height with leaves and panicles of flowers in proportion. -/6.

*A. edentulum* (Syn. *A. gemonense* (Hook.) Banat.

- ALYSSUM saxatile variegatum**, with yellow and greyish green foliage. 1/-  
 — **serpyllifolium**, see New and Rare Plants, page 3.  
 — **spinosum**, 1, forms dense bushes of spiny woody branches clothed with small hoary leaves and producing numerous white flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.  
 — **utriculatum**, see *Vesicaria utriculatum*.  
 — **Wierzbickii**, 1, of taller, almost erect habit, with large corymbose heads of rich yellow flowers; capable of fine effects on the border. vi.-viii. -/9.  
 — **wulfenianum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , resembling *A. montanum*, but even more effective than that showy rock plant. vi.-viii. -/9.

One plant of each (20 sorts) for 12/-

**AMARYLLIS**, "Bella Donna Lily," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**AMIANTHUM**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**AMORPHOPHALLUS**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

\***AMPHICOME** (BIGNONIACEÆ). The species offered are from the Himalayas, and require well-drained soil in sunny positions with protection from severe frosts. Given these conditions, they are amongst the most showy of shrubby rock plants, and will produce their brightly-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers with great freedom.

- **arguta**, 1-2, with drooping red flowers in axillary and terminal racemes, and pinnate foliage. vii.-ix. 2/6.  
 — **Emodi**, 1, probably the harder of the two. The rosy red and orange bell-shaped flowers are produced in axillary racemes. vii.-ix. 2/6.

**AMSONIA** (APOCYNACEÆ). This genus of very pretty border plants likes a half shady position, and does best when not disturbed at the roots.

- **angustifolia**, 2, with terminal panicles of pale blue flowers. vii.-viii. 1/-  
 — **ciliata**, see *angustifolia*.  
 — **Tabernæmontana**, 2, pale blue flowers in cymes on erect leafy stems; a pretty species from N. America. vi.-viii. 1/-  
 — **salicifolia**, with slender stems clothed with willow-like foliage. 1/6.

One of each for 3/-

**ANANDRIA**, see *Gerbera*.

— **bellidiastrum**, see *G. Anandria*.

**ANAPHALIS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Everlasting." The flowers of this genus resemble those of *Helichrysum*, in so much that when dried, they are "everlasting." The plants are of easy culture in ordinary sandy soil, and are ornamental subjects for borders, etc.

- **cinnamomea**, 1-2, a native of China and Japan, of shrubby habit, with whitish leaves and pure white, cinnamon scented flowers. vii.-ix. 1/6, 2/6.  
 — **margaritacea**, "Pearly Everlasting," 2, with white woolly foliage and white everlasting flower heads in corymbs. viii. -/6.

**ANCHUSA** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Alkanet." Blue is so beautiful a colour and so comparatively rare in a pure state, that the most should be made of those plants which produce flowers possessing this desirable quality. The "Alkanets" form a case in point, although the "Borage Family" generally are very valuable on this account. Suitable for almost every situation which is well drained and sunny, the *Anchusa* is particularly useful and effective on hot dry banks, while there are no finer subjects for border decoration and for naturalising in all but shady and damp situations. The dwarf habit of *A. capensis*, a very little-known species from S. Africa, makes it suitable for the rockery, at least in the more open situations, where its masses of deep gentian-blue, white-eyed flowers produce a fine effect.

- **angustifolia**, 3, with heads of deep blue flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.  
 — **Barrelieri**, 2, flowers blue with a white tube and yellow throat, freely produced from May to August. -/6.

- \***ANCHUSA capensis**, 1, of bushy habit, with masses of fine gentian-blue flowers, with white centres. Although of annual or biennial duration, this "Cape Alkanet" is well worthy of cultivation; and given a sunny position will reproduce itself from seed without trouble. vii.-x. -/6.
- **italica**, 3-4, probably the finest herbaceous perennial of its colour; flowers a lovely sky blue. vi.-ix. -/6.
- — **grandiflora**, a fine form. -/9.
- **officinalis**, "Common Alkanet," 1-2, this is a very rare wild plant in this country, with rich blue flowers. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **sempervirens**, 3, a handsome evergreen early blooming species, flowers rich blue with white centre. This species also is naturalised in this country. v.-ix. -/6.
- — **variegata**, the evergreen foliage is prettily variegated yellow and green. -/6.

One of each (8 sorts) for 4/-

- \***ANDROSACE** (PRIMULACEÆ). These charming plants are amongst the elite of the Alpine Flora, and there is no more beautiful sight than the dense carpets of delicately tinted or richly-coloured flowers which appear as the snow melts in their mountain home. Unfortunately these lovely alpenes have, as a genus, been saddled with the "bugbears":—"bad to grow, miffy, etc., etc.," while really there are no insurmountable obstacles attending their cultivation. A close imitation of natural conditions may be taken as the safest guide. There is but one of these essentials which it is impossible to replace adequately, and that is the deep winter covering of snow, under which the plants lie dormant for about half the year. The effect of this snowy protection is to preserve equable conditions of temperature and atmospheric humidity, without the "muggy" feeling with which we are so well acquainted in this country. The best that can be done in this respect is to protect the plants from alternating deluges of rain, and withering frosts by covering with sheets of glass, slates or even flat stones, in such a manner that while turning off the bulk of the rains there is a free circulation of air between the plants and protecting material. Some such protection is particularly recommended for the sorts with densely hairy rosettes of leaves. Two absolutely essential conditions which are easily provided are:—perfect drainage, and abundance of water in the summer. Other helps to success are indicated by the usual abbreviations.
- **alpina** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rich bright rose, very rare. vi. 5/-
- **arachnoidea** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with white flowers in umbellate heads. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- **argentea**, see *imbricata*.
- **brigantiaca** (GT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , white flowers in small umbels; very rare and pretty. vi. 1/6.
- **carnea** (GT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very showy and easily grown species, forms dense mats of bright green foliage covered with yellow-eyed, bright rose-coloured flowers. vii. 1/-
- — **eximia**, with larger and brighter carmine-rose flowers. 1/-
- **Chamæjasme**, see *villosa* Chamæjasme.
- **Charpentieri** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very rare native of Switzerland, forms dense tufts of hairy leaves in rosettes, flowers bright carmine-rose, solitary on short stems. vi.-vii. 5/-
- **Chumbyi**, see *sarmentosa* x *villosa*.
- **ciliata** (GT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms dense cushions of leaves and bright carmine flowers; a very rare and charming plant. vi. 2/6.
- **coronopifolia**, see *lactiflora*.
- **cylindrica** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms tufts of greyish foliage, freely bespangled with delicate starry white flowers in June. 2/6.

- ANDROSACE foliosa** (LS, SN),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , quite a robust species from the Himalayas, with grey leaves and large umbels of rosy lilac flowers. v.-ix. -/9.
- \* — **glacialis** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a charming alpine. It forms sheets of colour in its native habitat; flowers rosy lilac with yellow centres. vi. 1/6.
- \* — **hedreantha** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rare species from Thrace, most remarkable for the intense rose-carmine colour of its flowers. vi. 5/-
- **helvetica** (LS,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a densely tufted alpine with flowers larger than the rosettes of leaves from which they arise. Almost stalkless, the flowers are tinged with pink on first opening but soon become pure white, with bright yellow throats. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **imbricata** (GT, PT, SN),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , forms close tufts of silvery hairy leaves, and white, red-centred flowers; a very charming species. The leaves should be kept dry in winter. vi. 2/6.
- **lactea** (LS,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , quite a distinct species. The long pale green leaves form rosettes 2 to 3 inches in diameter, from which arise erect stems bearing umbels of white, yellow-centred flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **lactiflora** (GT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a Siberian species of biennial duration; somewhat resembling the last, but with graceful umbels of bluish white flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **Laggeri** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a fine showy little species, resembles *A. carnea*, but is more free blooming and earlier. The flowers are stalkless, produced 2 or 3 together on the ends of the branches; colour bright rose-pink. iii.-v. 1/-
- **lanuginosa** (GT, SN),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , from the Himalayas. This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful plants in the genus. Quite distinct from all the others, it produces long trailing branches clothed with silvery white leaves, with terminal umbels of lovely rose-coloured flowers. As the growths elongate, it is advisable to cover them with gritty soil, this will prevent them from being blown about and broken off, and the roots emitted will invigorate the plant. vi.-x. -/9.
- **Leichtlini**, this fine variety resembles the type in all but colour; flowers white with bright crimson centres. 1/-
- **oculata**, see preceding.
- **obtusifolia** (GT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with white flowers, 5 to 6 together in umbels on short stalks; a hardy easily grown species. vi. -/9.
- **oculata**, see lanuginosa Leichtlini.
- **Pacheri**, see alpina.
- **pubescens** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rare native of the Alps, with numerous solitary white flowers, with yellow centres, produced on the ends of the branches. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- **hirtella**, silvery rosettes of leaves and white flowers; very rare. 5/-
- **pyrenaica** (GT, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a native of the Pyrenees. This is one of the smallest and at the same time one of the prettiest alpine in cultivation. It forms dense rosettes of small leaves, which are collected in close tufts, and are covered with white flowers on very short stems for several weeks in May and June. 2/6.
- **sarmentosa** (GT, SN),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very beautiful plant from the Himalayas. It produces large umbels of from 10 to 20 bright rose, white-eyed flowers, on graceful stems from rosettes of pale green silky hairy leaves. Growing readily, and increasing itself by means of runners which should be pegged down, the densely hairy leaves are liable to "damp" unless given some protection from extreme wet. v.-vii. -/9.
- **Chumbyi**, see sarmentosa x villosa.
- **primuloides**, a rare variety with umbels of lilac flowers. 5/-
- **sarmentosa x villosa** (GT, SN),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , an excellent hybrid rock plant, possessed in a charming manner of the characteristics of both parents, with larger hairy rosettes of leaves than *A. villosa* and umbels of rosy flowers on shorter stems than *A. sarmentosa*. iv.-vi. 1/-

**ANDROSACE sempervivoides** (GT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , aptly named; the rosettes of leaves are  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch across, flowers rosy purple in umbels; a very pretty and interesting plant from Western Thibet. v.-vi. 1/6.

— **septentrionalis** (GT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a native of Siberia, etc. Much resembling those of *A. lactiflora*, the rosettes of leaves are quite 4 inches across, and produce from 6 to 12 or more umbels of white flowers from April to June. 1/6.

— **villosa** (GT, SN),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with small rosettes of densely woolly leaves in loose clusters, and umbels of honey-scented, reddish flowers with deeper red or yellow centres; a charming native of the Pyrenees, etc. vi.-vii. 1/-

— **Chamæjasme**, "Rock Jasmine." The pretty flowers open pure white with yellow centres, but gradually become bluish white or pink with crimson or deep rose-coloured eyes. v.-vi. 1/-

— **vitaliana**, see *Douglasia vitaliana*.

— **wulfeniana** (GT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rare and beautiful species peculiar to the Austrian Alps. The flowers are bright rose, almost crimson, freely produced on the densely tufted rosettes. iv.-vi. 1/-

One of each (an unrivalled collection of 39 sorts) for 50/-

#### **ANDRYALA** (COMPOSITÆ).

— **lanata**, see *Hieracium pannosum*.

**ANEMONE** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Wind Flower." From early spring till late autumn, the Anemone blooms and beautifies our gardens and woodlands in its own inimitable manner. Possessed of rich and delicate colour in its flowers, and unsurpassed in graceful elegance, it is not surprising to find the "Wind Flower," in one or several varieties, a valued occupant of "everybody's garden." But, admirable as they are in beds and borders, there is always a feeling of something lacking, a slight incongruity, almost inexplicable, yet readily perceived by all who have seen our native "Wood Anemone" carpeting the ground with its lovely fern-like foliage and delicate flowers. That is the point. It is impossible to thoroughly appreciate the beautiful "Anemones" until they are given natural surroundings. Successful attempts have been made to naturalise the "Apennine Wind Flower" with most delightful effect. A sea of waving azure blue, beneath the trees just bursting into growth, must be seen to be realised; while similar vistas of soft rose and pure white, deep azure and bright scarlet may all be had for the making. Besides the dwarf "Wood Anemones" proper, there are several species of taller growth most suitable for naturalising. In fact, given a fair start, any of the "Anemones" will luxuriate under these conditions. The tuberous-rooted species, e.g., *A. apennina* and *A. hortensis* can be supplied more cheaply as "dry bulbs" in autumn. For prices see our Bulb Catalogue. As offered below, the tuberous sorts are 2 or 3 in a pot, and may be planted at any time. For cutting purposes and border decoration, the many splendid varieties of *A. japonica* are indispensable; while the double form of *A. sylvestris* is particularly attractive. Except where otherwise stated, the "Anemones" delight in partial shade and sandy soil.

\* — **acutiloba**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , much resembling *A. Hepatica*, with similar flowers and leaves. iv. -/9.

\* — **albana**, 1, with yellow flowers and beautiful fern-like foliage. vi. 1/6.

\* — **alpina**, "Alpine Windflower," 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . On the Alps, this species is a feature of great beauty, and under cultivation, the large white flowers, tinged with purple on the outside, and the graceful pinnate leaves are charming when associated with rock plants. v.-vii. 1/-

— **sulphurea**, see *sulphurea*.

\* — **angulosa**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , one of the loveliest of spring flowers, somewhat resembling *A. Hepatica* but much larger in flower and leaf, and twice the height; flowers a fine sky blue over 2 inches across, with black and yellow stamens, one of the most charming of rockery or border plants. ii.-v. -/9.

— **alba**, a rare and beautiful white form. 2/6.

- ANEMONE angulosa atrocærulea**, with flowers of a fine dark shade of blue ; a valuable addition. 1/6.
- — — **lilacina grandiflora**, see New and Rare Plants, page 4.
- — — **major**, fine. 1/-
- — — **rosea**, very scarce and pretty. 2/6.
- \* — — — **apennina**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , practically a counterpart of our native "Wood Anemone," with lovely blue flowers. This is an ideal plant for naturalising, increasing rapidly by means of its underground stems. iii.-v. -/6.
- — — **alba**, as free as the type, flowers pure white. -/9.
- — — **pallida**, pale blue, scarce. 1/6.
- — — **rosea**, charming rosy pink. -/9.
- — — **mixta**, containing white, rose, and all shades of blue-flowered forms. -/6.
- \* — — — **baicalensis**, 1, suitable for border or rockery ; flowers of snowy whiteness inside, beautifully flushed with rose-pink outside. v.-vii. -/9.
- \* — — — **baldensis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with solitary white flowers, clothed on the outside with hairs, and tinged with reddish lilac ; leaves biternate. v.-vi. 1/-
- \* — — — **blanda**, "Greek Anemone,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with deep blue flowers, blooms earlier than *A. apennina*, and is one of the loveliest of early spring flowers, for rockery or woodland, etc. ii.-iv. -/6.
- — — **alba**, very scarce, with large tinted white flowers. 1/6.
- — — **rosea**, bright rose, a very beautiful form. 2/6.
- — — **scythinica**, a charming variety from N. Kurdistan, with large flowers, pale blue outside, white within. 1/6.
- — — **mixed**, blue, lilac, rose, white, etc. ; fine. -/6.
- — — **bracteata**, see *memorosa bracteata*.
- \* — — — **burseriana**, 1, a pretty alpine, closely resembling *A. alpina*, and probably only a variety of that species. It differs in having broader ovate sepals, seven in number ; the outer three are striped with lilac, while the inner three are pure white, the odd one being often parti-coloured. vi.-vii. 1/-
- — — **cernua**, see New and Rare Plants, page 4.
- — — **coronaria**, "Poppy Anemone,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , from this tuberous-rooted species have originated a host of bright vari-coloured spring flowering plants ; for list of named varieties see our Bulb Catalogue.
- — — **syriaca**, this is a form with pale green foliage and scarlet-vermilion flowers ; one of the most dazzling shades of colour. 1/-
- — — **dahurica**. -/9.
- — — **decapetala**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty free blooming species from N. America ; admirably adapted for naturalising. The flowers are creamy white, erect, followed by woolly heads of "seeds." v.-vii. 1/-
- — — **dichotoma**, see *pennsylvanica*.
- — — **Fannini**, see New and Rare Plants, page 4.
- \* — — — **flaccida**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty species from China and Japan, very much resembling our native *A. nemorosa*, but with white flowers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across and prettily cut dark green leaves blotched with white. iv.-vi. -/9.
- — — **fulgens**, see *hortensis fulgens*.
- — — **globosa**, see New and Rare Plants, page 4.
- \* — — — **Halleri**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , resembling the "Common Pasque Flower" in general appearance, with dusky violet flowers ; very attractive in fruit. v.-vi. 1/6.
- \* — — — **Hepatica**, "Common Hepatica, Liver-leaf,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , native of the northern hemisphere, but strange to say, not found wild in the British Isles. Blest with a perfectly hardy constitution, and endowed with more than ordinary loveliness, this dwarf perennial is probably unique, from the fact that it has red, white and blue varieties with single and double-flowered forms of each colour. The "Hepatica" is adapted for practically all phases of outdoor gardening, and groups on the border vie with the patches in the rock garden and the colonies naturalised under trees, to produce the greatest profusion of flowers in spring and early summer.

- ANEMONE Hepatica alba**, pure white. -/6, -/9 and 1/6.
- fl. pl., double white. 5/- For full description see New and Rare Plants, page 4.
- **americana**, the North American form. -/9.
- **Barlowi**, a very fine single dark blue form. 1/6.
- **cærulea**, single blue. -/6, 1/6.
- fl. pl., the doubling of the flowers apparently increases the depth of colour; very effective. 1/6.
- **"Royal Blue,"** a fine form of the single blue. 2/6.
- **rubra**, bright reddish rose-pink. -/6, 1/6.
- fl. pl., double flowers, almost scarlet, very bright and lasting. -/6, 1/6.
- One of each (including the rare double white, 9 sorts) for 12/-
- **hortensis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a native of S. Europe, and the parent and type of many fine garden forms and varieties: for complete list see our Bulb Catalogue.
- **aldboroensis**, with brilliant scarlet white-eyed flowers. -/9.
- **fulgens**, dazzling scarlet. -/6.
- **grandiflora**, with larger flowers of a more intense shade of colour. -/9.
- fl. pl. -/9.
- **græca**, the intense scarlet-vermilion of this variety is probably never exceeded. -/9.
- **hudsoniana**, see *multifida*.
- \* — **intermedia**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a native of Silesia, etc., generally considered, on account of its resemblance to both species, to be a hybrid between *A. ranunculoides* and *A. nemorosa*; colour pale yellow, very scarce. iv. 2/6.
- **japonica**, "Japanese Wind Flower," 2-4. Too well-known to need description, this fine border plant likes a larger share of sunshine than most other species; flowers rosy carmine, deeper on the outside; valuable for cutting in autumn. -/6.
- **alba**, pure white with golden stamens. -/6.
- **crispa**, the foliage is prettily curled like that of "Parsley." -/9.
- **rosea**, delicate rose-coloured flowers. -/6.
- **superba**, larger and finer. -/9.
- **rubra**, bright rosy crimson, dwarf. -/6.
- **magellanica**. 1/6.
- \* — **montana**, 1, a rare species belonging to the *Pulsatilla* group; native of the Caucasus; flowers deep violet and gold. vi. 1/6.
- **multifida**, 1, with rather small creamy white flowers in threes, leaves prettily divided; a pretty species for border or rockery, from N. America. v.-vi. -/6.
- \* — **narcissiflora**, "Daffodil Anemone," 1, one of the most beautiful of the taller "Wind Flowers," with numerous umbels of white flowers, tinged with lilac on the outside, forming bushy specimens when well grown. v.-vi. 1/-
- \* — **nemorosa**, "Wood Anemone,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , our charming native species. With its many exquisitely beautiful varieties, it is one of the most decorative species known; flowers white or rosy white; spreads rapidly by means of its underground stems. iv.-vi. -/6.
- **alba plena**, double white flowers. -/6.
- **"Blue Bonnet,"** flowers blue, large and late blooming. 2/6.
- **bracteata**, with a curious green "ruffle" just beneath the double white flowers. -/9.
- **cærulea**, dwarf habit, flowers sky blue 1/-
- **grandiflora**, see major.

**ANEMONE nemorosa Levingei**, grows 9 inches in height, and has large deep pink flowers; a rare form found in the West of Ireland. 1/6.

— — — **major**, large white flowers, of good form. -/9.

— — — **purpurea** (new), flowers deep purple. 3/6.

— — — **robinsoniana**, the flowers are of a most lovely shade of pale blue. -/9.

— — — **cornubiense**, similar in all respects, but with red buds. 1/6.

— — — **rosea**, opens blush-white, but gradually deepens to a fine deep rose. -/9.

— — — **plena**, double rose. -/9.

One plant of each (12 sorts) for 12/6.

— — — **obtusiloba**, 1, from the Himalayas; flowers cream-coloured, produced singly on short peduncles, 2 or 3 to each stem; leaves three-lobed; a rare species; flowers in June. 1/6.

\* — — — **palmata**,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , a very fine rock plant from the Mediterranean. The leaves are bright shining green, and remind one of Cyclamen, while the large golden yellow flowers are produced singly or in twos on long stalks. iv.-vi. -/6.

— — — **alba**, pure white, lovely. -/6.

\* — — — **patens**, 1, an American species with the habit of our native "Pasque Flower." Flowers of a delicate purplish colour, appearing before the foliage is fully developed, in May and June. 1/-

— — — **lutea**, see New and Rare Plants, page 4.

— — — **nuttalliana**, flowers rich purple, very hairy on the outside; like *A. pulsatilla*, this variety is ornamental in fruit. 1/-

— — — **pennsylvanica**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , white flowers tinged with rose on the underside, in forked inflorescences; a fine perennial for borders and for naturalising. v.-vi. -/6.

\* — — — **polyanthes**, 1, very rare, from the Himalayas. This beautiful plant resembles the better known *A. narcissiflora*, and has white flowers 2 inches in diameter in numerous umbels, and five to seven-lobed leaves. v.-vi. 2/6.

\* — — — **pratensis**,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , resembles *A. pulsatilla*, but the smaller dark purple flowers are more drooping and the sepals are reflexed at the apex; good for border or rockery, etc. iv.-vi. 1/-

— — — **montana**. 1/-

\* — — — **Pulsatilla**, "Pasque Flower," 1. This rare native plant, found in only a few localities in eastern counties, is one of our handsomest spring-blooming perennials. Preferring a calcareous soil, and a fairly sunny position, it will grow freely and flower well on border or rockery; flowers violet with golden yellow stamens; very ornamental in fruit. iv.-vi. -/9.

— — — **alba**, "White Swan," rare and beautiful. 1/6.

— — — **pinnatifida**. 2/6.

— — — **rubra**, red, green and gold. 3/6.

\* — — — **quinquifolia**,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , probably only a trans-Atlantic variety of *A. nemorosa*, but quite distinct, much smaller in all its parts, forms dense carpets of deep green foliage plentifully besprinkled with white flowers tinted rose on the outside. iv.-v. -/6.

\* — — — **ranunculoides**, "Wood Ginger,"  $\frac{1}{3}$ , with the habit of the "Wood Anemone," but of smaller growth, and with bright "buttercup-yellow" starry flowers. iii.-v. -/6.

— — — **pallida**, sulphur yellow flowers. -/6.

— — — **rivularis**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , from the Himalayas; grows best by waterside, but is also a good border plant. The flowers are peculiarly beautiful; in the centre of the pure white petals is a mass of bluish violet stamens. The buds are tinged with violet. v.-vii. -/6.

— — — **macrantha**. 1/-

— — — **stellata**, see hortensis.

- \* **ANEMONE sulphurea**, 1-1½, a remarkably beautiful perennial for borders or rockery. It is a native of the Alps, and resembles *A. alpina* in habit, but has pale soft yellow flowers. v.-vi. -/9. 1/6.
- **sylvestris**, "Snowdrop Windflower," 1½, one of the best border species, with satiny white flowers produced singly on rather long pedicels, slightly nodding and sweetly scented. iv.-vi. -/6.
- **baicalensis**, see *baicalensis*.
- **fl. pl.**, fine double white, excellent for cutting. -/9.
- **grandiflora**. 1/6.
- **tenuifolia**, from S. Africa. 1/6.
- **thalictroides**, see *Thalictrum anemonoides*.
- \* **trifolia**, ½, this species is the "Wood Anemone" of France and Italy. It closely resembles our native plant, and has white flowers and ternate leaves. iv.-v. -/9.
- \* **vernalis**, "Shaggy Windflower," ½, a dwarf alpine, with flowers the colour of opal, a shade probably unknown in any other flower. It is a charming little plant. The modest beauty of the delicately tinted sepals, clothed with silky hairs, is irresistibly attractive. iv.-v. 1/-
- **virginiana**, 2, with smallish purplish flowers freely produced, silky on the outside; from N. America, good for naturalising and for damp situations. v.-vii. -/9.
- **vitifolia**, 2, a rare Himalayan plant, with white flowers, hairy on the outside and with copper-coloured anthers within. Leaves large five-lobed, clothed beneath, like the stems, with a white woolly tomentum; should be given a sheltered position. vi.-vii. 2/6.

One of each (89 sorts) for 90/-

**ANEMONOPSIS** (RANUNCULACEÆ). The only species is a native of Japan resembling *Anemone japonica*, but smaller; is a handsome border plant, and may be used effectively in the wild garden.

- **macrophylla**, 2, flowers pale lilac inside, deeper without, leaves biternate. vi.-vii. 1/6.

**ANGELICA** (UMBELLIFERÆ) *Archangelica*, see *Archangelica officinalis*.

**ANOMATHECA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**ANTENNARIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Cat's-ear." Not to be classed amongst the showy flowering plants, yet the foliage of some, and flower heads of others of the species offered give this genus garden value. *A. dioica tomentosa* is a particularly fine carpet or edging plant, while the smaller species are pretty on the rockery.

- \* — **alpina**, ½, a tufted alpine with rose-coloured flower heads. vi.-vii. -/9.
- \* — **dioica**, "Alpine Everlasting," ¼, pink flower heads and hoary leaves, a pretty native. vi.-vii. -/6.
- **hyperborea**, leaves very woolly on both sides. -/9.
- **tomentosa**, also known as *A. candida*, with larger silvery leaves, is a quick grower and very dwarf. -/6.
- **margaritacea**, see *Anaphalis margaritacea*.
- **tomentosa**, see *dioica tomentosa*.

**ANTHEMIS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Chamomile." Pretty rock plants and showy border perennials compose the species offered below. The bright flowers of the "Ox-eye Chamomile" are useful for cutting as well as for border decoration; while many dwarf species have highly ornamental foliage.

- **ætnensis**, only found on Mount Etna. 1/-
- **Aizoon**, see *Achillea ageratifolia*.
- \* — **biebersteiniana**, 1, pretty silvery foliage and large bright golden-yellow flower heads. vi.-vii. 1/-
- \* — **canescens**, ½, of prostrate habit, with silvery foliage and white flowers. vi.-vii. -/6.

- \* **ANTHEMIS macedonica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an excellent rock plant of erect tufted habit with large white flowers and silvery leaves. vii.-ix. -/9.
- \* — **montana**, 1, silvery foliage and yellow flowers; sometimes named *Santolina alpina*. v.-vii. -/6.
- **nobilis**, "Common Chamomile,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , bright green, finely divided fragrant foliage, and white flowers; a native plant valued for its medicinal properties. vi.-vii. -/6.
- \* — **styriaca**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , white flowers, and tufts of silvery foliage; a pretty rock plant peculiar to Styria. v.-vii. 1/-
- **tinctoria**, "Ox-eye Chamomile,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , occasionally found wild in this country, but a doubtful native. This species and the several improved forms are admirable perennials of bushy habit, suitable for border, wild garden, &c., foliage prettily cut, flowers bright yellow. vi.-ix. -/6.
- — "E. C. Buxton," lemon-yellow. -/9.
- — **grandiflora**, golden-yellow, very fine. 1/-
- — **Kelwayi**, bright yellow, in flower for months. -/9.
- — "Mrs. H. T. Brooks," large soft pale creamy yellow flowers. -/9.
- — **pallida**, creamy sulphur-yellow. -/6.

One of each (13 sorts), for 9/-

**ANTHERICUM** (LILIACEÆ), "St. Bernard's Lily." These are elegant border perennials having rather narrow grass-like foliage in tufts and numerous spikes of white flowers. Admirably adapted for cutting, they are also very effective when naturalised.

- **algeriense**, see *Liliago algeriense*.
- x "Arethusa," 1-2, a hybrid between A *Liliago* major and *Paradisea Liliastrum*. It has tall graceful spikes of pure white flowers, intermediate in size between the parents. The flowers are of good substance and very useful for cutting. vi.-vii. 3/6.
- **giganteum**, see *Paradisea Liliastrum giganteum*.
- **graminifolium** (of gardens), see *ramosum*.
- **Hookeri**, see *Bulbinella Hookeri*.
- **Liliago**, 2, with masses of erect stems bearing spikes of pretty white flowers in early summer. -/6.
- — **algeriense**, 3, taller and with finer flower spikes; also known as the variety major. -/9.
- **Liliastrum**, see *Paradisea Liliastrum*.
- **plumosum**, see *Bottionea thysanthoides*.
- **ramosum**, 1-2, a quick growing plant, spreading by means of underground stems, and throwing up numerous tufts of grass-like foliage, graceful racemes of white flowers which are excellent for cutting. vi.-viii. -/9.
- — **Renarni**, quite as free, flowers flattish. 1/6.

One of each (5 sorts), for 6/-

**ANTHROPODIUM**, see *Arthropodium*.

- \* **ANTHYLLIS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Kidney Vetch." A. *montana* is a pretty rock plant of trailing habit; likes lime and sun.
- **montana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with heads of rose-pink flowers, which "go well" with the silvery silky foliage; a native of the Alps of Europe. v.-vii. -/9.
- — **rubra**, flowers deeper coloured. -/9.

**ANTIRRHINUM** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Snapdragon." Although peculiarly adapted for cultivation on old walls, &c., in which position A. *majus* is found naturalised in this country, the "Snapdragons" may be successfully grown in any well drained sandy soil in almost any position. They flower for 6 months, from May to November.

- \* — **Asarina**, "Italian Snapdragon,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a somewhat tender species, should be given a sheltered position; flowers large, white with yellow palate, leaves slightly hoary, trailing habit. v.-ix. -/9.

\***ANTIRRHINUM glutinosum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers yellowish white, rather large, with pilose foliage and stems; of trailing habit, eventually forming a rather shrubby bush in sheltered positions; a native of Spain. v.-ix. -/9.

— **majus**, "Common Snapdragon," 2, a beautiful favourite, of shrubby habit; mixed colours for walls or borders. vii.-ix. -/6.

**APHYLLANTHES** (LILLIACEÆ), "Lily Pink." The only species is a rock plant of quite unique appearance; likes sandy soil in sunny positions.

\*— **monspeliensis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with round leaves like a "Rush" and heads of bluish lilac flowers on the apices of leaf-like scapes. vi.-ix. 1/-

**APIOS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Wild Bean, Ground Nut." This is a hardy herbaceous climber of elegant graceful habit; may be effectively trained over twiggy branches.

— **tuberosa**, 5-8, flowers brownish purple, sweetly scented, in racemes from the axils of the pretty pinnate leaves; a native of N. America, where the tuberous roots are considered edible. vi.-viii. -/6.

**APLOPAPPUS** (COMPOSITÆ). The species offered is a handsome plant for well-drained borders, &c.

— **Fremonti**, 1-2, with large yellow flower heads on erect stems; neat tufted habit. vii.-ix. 1/-

**AQUATICS AND BOG PLANTS.** We are getting together one of the best collections in the country, and intend to include in our Catalogue for next year a complete descriptive list, with full instructions for growing these undeniably beautiful plants which are coming so much to the front. In the meantime we shall be glad to quote for any Aquatic or Bog plant that may be required, and also have pleasure in answering any enquiries.

**AQUILEGIA** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Columbine." This genus includes some of the most graceful and elegant flowering plants in cultivation. The flowers are nodding, and it is said that "The five-spurred petals with incurved heads have been compared to five doves, the sepals representing the wings, and to this the English name 'Columbine' refers." Though many of the species are true alpine, and are never more suitably planted than with low-growing rock plants, yet any well-drained, but not dry soil in beds or borders will grow them admirably. Given frame treatment in pots through the winter, there is nothing more elegant and effective for conservatory decoration in spring. They will come into bloom some weeks before the outdoor plants, and furnish excellent material for house decoration.

\*— **alpina**, 1, flowers large, violet and white with rather short spurs. v.-vi. -/9

— **superba**, finer than the type. 1/-

— **aurea**, see *chrysanthia aurea*.

— **baicalensis**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , fine blue and white. v.-vi. 1/6.

— **Bertoloni**, see *einseliana Bertoloni*.

— **buergeriana**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a handsome species from Japan, resembling *A. flabellata*, with white and white and red-purple flowers. v.-vii. -/9.

\*— **cærulea**, "Rocky Mountain Columbine,"  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , one of the loveliest species. The true plant is scarce and has long-spurred wide-open flowers, nearly or more than 3 inches across; colour pale blue and white, delicately suffused with rosy-lilac. v.-vii. 1/-

— **hybrida**, a magnificent race of seedling forms, with the long slender spurs which give to the beautifully tinted flowers such a graceful appearance. -/6.

— **lutea**, a fine yellow form. 1/-

— **californica**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , fine vermilion-red and yellow flowers. v.-vi. -/6.

— **hybrida**, seedlings in shades of red, orange, yellow, &c. -/6.

— **californica** (HARTW.), see *formosa*.

— **canadensis**, 2, with cinnabar-red and yellow flowers, very bright, but rather small. iv.-vi. -/9.

— **nana**, only one foot in height, very pretty. 1/-

**AQUILEGIA chrysantha**, 2-3, with golden-yellow petals and primrose-yellow sepals. This splendid border plant produces masses of flowers from May till the end of July. -/6.

— — — **aurea**, golden-yellow. 1/-.

— — — **bicolor**. 1/-

— — — **fl. pl.**, double golden-yellow flowers. 1/6.

— — — **grandiflora alba**, pure white, long spurred flowers. 1/6.

— — — **nana**, only 18 inches in height. 1/-.

— — — **einseleana**, 1½, a fine European species with deep blue flowers. vi. 1/-

— — — **Bertoloni**, with bright blue flowers; a graceful variety peculiar to N. Italy. 1/6.

\* — — — **flabellata**, 1, from Japan; flowers very early, large, white. iv.-vi. -/9.

— — — **flavescens**, 2, a Californian species with pale yellow flowers. v.-vii. 1/6.

\* — — — **formosa**, 1½, one of the showiest dwarf species, flowers bright red and golden-yellow with green tipped spurs; remains in bloom all summer. v.-ix. 2/6.

\* — — — **glandulosa**, 1, the true species is rare, but is an exceedingly beautiful plant of dwarf habit, with deep blue and pure white flowers. v.-vi. -/9.

— — — **jucunda**. -/9.

— — — **grata**, 1½, a distinct European plant with light blue flowers. v.-vi. 1/6.

— — — **x Helenæ**, 1½, a fine hybrid resembling *A. glandulosa*, of taller growth and with larger flowers. v.-vii. 1/6.

**hybrida**. The "Columbines" are easily "crossed," indeed it is difficult to prevent the exchange of pollen, consequently there are several fine strains of seedling forms with a wide range of colour. These are separated as "long-spurred" and "short-spurred" varieties, the former are offered as hybrids of *A. carulea* the latter under *A. vulgaris hybrida*. For cutting and general purposes of decoration, these free-blooming hybrids may be highly recommended, but it must not be forgotten that the species are possessed of the richest shades of colour.

— — — **x Jaeschkaui**, 1½, a hybrid between *A. chrysantha* and *A. Skinneri*; flowers yellow with red spurs. v.-vi. 1/-

— — — **Kitaibelii**, 1½, from Asia Minor with fine blue flowers. v.-vi. 1/-

\* — — — **oxysepala**, 1, flowers blue and yellow, plant dwarf, early blooming. iv.-vi. -/9

\* — — — **pyrenaica**, 1, a very pretty dwarf rockery plant with fine bluish lilac flowers. The first among the "Columbines" to bloom. iv.-vi. -/9.

— — — **Skinneri**, 2, very bright and effective, with orange-scarlet and golden yellow flowers tinged with green on the sepals. v.-vi. -/9.

— — — **x Stuartii**, 2, a splendid hybrid between *A. glandulosa* and *A. vulgaris wittmanniana*; deep blue and white. v.-vi. 1/6.

\* — — — **thalictrifolia**, 1½, a rare inhabitant of the Tyrol, with deep lilac, rather small flowers. v.-vi. 1/-

— — — **truncata**, 2, bright scarlet and golden yellow flowers; a showy species from N. America. v.-vii. 1/-

— — — **vulgaris**, "Common Columbine," 2, a truly native plant, and past progenitor of a fine race of seedling forms; flowers with short spurs, dull deep purple. v.-vi. -/6.

— — — **alba**, fine white, with pale leaves. -/6.

— — — "Munstead White," large pure white flowers, strong grower. -/9

— — — **atrata**, with deep violet flowers. 1/-

— — — **hænkeana**. 1/-

— — — **hybrida**, short spurred flowers in great variety of colours. -/6.

— — — **wittmanniana**, flowers lilac-purple and white. -/9.

One of each (41 sorts) for 35/-

\***ARABIS** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Rock Cress." These are border and rockery plants of dwarf tufted or trailing habit. Many species are excellent for edgings, but the best effect is obtained by planting in masses and groups.

- **albida**, "Wall Cress,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a well-known plant with white flowers and slightly hoary foliage, which is superseded by its double variety. iv.-vi. -/4.
- **fl. pl.**, "Snowdrift," bears large spikes of double white flowers from April to September. -/6.
- **variegata** (LS), yellow and green. -/6.
- **alpina fl. pl.**, see **albida fl. pl.**
- **androsacea**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , pretty tufted alpine. vi. -/9.
- **bellidifolia variegata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , (LS), tufted, yellow and green. v. -/6.
- **Billardieri rosea**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers pink. v.-vi. 1/-
- **blepharophylla**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers rose-purple. iii.-v. -/9.
- **bryoides**. -/9.
- **carduchorum**, flowers yellow. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **caucasica variegata**, see **albida variegata**.
- **procurrens**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers white, creeping habit. v.-ix. -/6.

**ARALIA** (ARALIACEÆ), "Wild Sarsaparilla." These are foliage plants "par excellence," but require plenty of room for development. Given opportunity, they will transform desert-like banks and many other waste places into miniature forests of spreading greenery. They are among the best of hardy perennials for naturalising and sub-tropical gardening.

- **cachmirica**, 5-10 (LS), large, pinnate. 1/-
- **californica**, 4. 1/-
- **cordata**, 4-6. 1/6.
- **nudicaulis**, 3-4, dwarf. 1/-
- **racemosa sachalinensis**, 4. 1/-

**ARCTOSTAPHYLOS** (ERICACEÆ), "Alpine Burberry," alpine shrubs for rockery.

- \* — **alpina**, trailing habit, white flowers. iv.-v. 1/6.

- \* — **Uva-ursi**, evergreen trailer, flowers flesh coloured. iv.-v. 1/6.

\***ARENARIA** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Sandwort," dwarf creeping or tufted border or rock plants.

- **balearica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , moss-like plant, forms deep green carpet, studded in summer with myriads of wee white flowers, a real gem. -/6.
- **biflora**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , rare, white flowers. vi. -/9.
- **cæspitosa**, see **verna cæspitosa**.
- **grandiflora**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers large white. v.-vii. -/6.
- **laricifolia**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers white, distinct habit. vi. -/9.
- **montana**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers white, free. v.-vii. -/6.
- **purpurascens**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers reddish purple. v.-vii. -/6.
- **Rosani**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers white, free, rare. v.-vi. -/9.
- **tetraquetra**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , choice rock plant, white flowers. viii. -/9.
- **verna**,  $\frac{1}{4}$  (LS), deep green, small white flowers. v.-vi. -/6.
- **cæspitosa**, fine carpeting plant. -/6.
- **aurea**, beautiful golden foliage. -/6.

**ARETIA**, see **Androsace** and **Douglasia**.

**ARISARUM** (ARACEÆ), "Friar's Cowl." Dwarf, hardy aroids, quaint and pretty.

- \* — **proboscoideum** (D),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers chocolate-purple. vi. 1/6.

**ARISTOLOCHIA** (ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ), "Birthwort," curious flowers, trailing or erect habit.

- **Clematitis**, 2, flowers yellow. vii. 1/-
- **rotunda**. 1/6.
- **serpentaria**, trailing, flowers purple. vi.-viii. 1/6

**ARMERIA** (PLUMBAGINACEÆ), "Thrift." The "Thriffs" must be reckoned as some of the most showy of easily grown perennials. Their evergreen character is especially valuable in a phase of gardening where the brightness is mostly confined to the summer months. The dwarfier species may be used with advantage in many situations where less robust perennials would not thrive. As edging plants they are particularly useful, ornamental and neat as they are the year round, and clothed with bright blossoms which last for many weeks; the taller sorts are useful for cutting.

- \* — *alpina*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers pale rose. v.-vii. -/6.
- \* — *cæspitosa*,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , flowers pale lilac, the smallest. vi. 1/6.
- *Cephalotes*, see *latifolia*.
- *latifolia*, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers rose-lilac. v.-viii. -/6.
- — *alba*, fine white. -/9.
- — *rosea*, flowers deep pink. -/9.
- — *rubra*, flowers crimson-rose. -/9.
- *maritima*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers pink, useful edging plant. v.-vii. -/4.
- — *alba*, flowers white. -/4.
- — *lanceana*, flowers rich rose. -/6.
- — *purpurea*, flowers dark lilac. -/6.
- *plantaginea*, 1, flowers rose. v.-vii. -/6.
- — *splendens*, flowers vivid rose. -/6.

**ARNEBIA**, see *Macrotomia*.

**ARNICA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Lamb's-skin." Among Composites with yellow flowers there is usually a coarseness which is far from pleasing. This is not a fault of the *Arnica*. The bright flowers are vivid in colour, and are not wanting in refinement.

- *Chamissonis*, 2, flowers yellow. vii.-ix. 1/-
- \* — *montana*, 1, flowers large orange-yellow. v.-vii. 1/-
- *sachalinensis*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers yellow, numerous. vii.-ix. 1/-

**ARONICUM**, see *Doronicum*.

**ARTEMISIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Wormwood." Fragrant sub-shrubby plants with ornamental foliage.

- *abrotanum*, 3, "Southernwood." vii. -/6.
- *absinthium*, 2, "Common Wormwood." viii. -/9.
- \* — *stelleriana*, 1-2, (ls), silvery white. viii. -/6.

**ARUM** (ARACEÆ), "Cuckoo Pint." Tuberos-rooted "Arum Lily" like plants with ornamental foliage; likes shade.

- *italicum*, 1, flowers white or greenish leaves green. iii.-iv. -/6.
- — *marmoratum*, leaves marbled with yellow. -/6.
- *maculatum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers greenish and purple. iii.-iv. -/6.
- *orientale*, 1, flowers spotted purple. v.-vi. -/6.
- *palæstinum*, 1, flowers yellowish white, blotched purple. v. -/9.

**ASARUM** (ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ), "Asarabacca." Dwarf creeping plants, do well under trees.

- \* — *europæum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaves deep green, evergreen. vi. -/6.

**ASCLEPIAS** (ASCLEPIADACEÆ), "Swallow-wort." Useful border plants, good for bees.

- *incarnata*, 2, flowers purplish red. vii. -/9.
- — *pulchra*, with hairy foliage. -/9.
- *tuberosa*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers orange. vi.-viii. -/9.

**ASPARAGUS** (LILIACEÆ), hardy plants with ornamental fruit and evergreen foliage. Rockery or border.

- \* — *acutifolius*, 5, flowers yellow, berries deep crimson, foliage grey-green, very fine. 1/6.
- \* — *verticillatus*, 2, berries red, leaves tufted. 2/6.

\***ASPERULA** (RUBIACEÆ), "Woodruff." The common "Woodruff" is a pretty enough plant, and the new-mown-hay-like scent is distinct and very agreeable, but this native plant has not the delicate beauty of some of the exotic species. *A. suberosa*, for example, when well grown, presents the appearance of hoary woolly tufts crowned with numerous pink jewel-like flowers in dense heads, for whose particular shade it would be difficult, if possible, at all, to find an equal. Other species with white flowers are more like miniatures of *Gypsophila paniculata*; but they are all lovely.

- *Athoa*, see *suberosa*.
- *carpathica*, see *suberosa*.
- *ciliata*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, numerous, compact. vi.-vii. -/6.
- *cyananchica*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers pink. vi.-viii. 1/-
- *Gussoni*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers in masses, white. vi.-ix. -/9.
- *hexaphylla*, 1, flowers white in loose panicles. vi.-ix. -/6.
- *hirta*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers white changing to pink. vii.-ix. -/9.
- *longiflora*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers yellowish white, red buds. vi.-ix. -/9.
- *montana*, see *cyananchica*.
- *nitida*, see *Gussoni*.
- *odorata*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers white, very sweetly scented, especially when dried. v.-vii. -/6.
- *suberosa*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , exquisite pink flowers. vi.-vii. 1/-
- *taurina*, 1, flowers white in loose panicles. iv.-vi. -/6.
- *tinctoria*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white with red buds. vi.-vii. -/6.

**ASPHODELINE** (LILIACEÆ), "Leafless Asphodel." Distinguished from *Asphodelus* by having leafless flower stems; handsome border plants.

- *Balansæ*, 4, flowers white, on tall stems. vii.-viii. 1/6.
- *capillaris*, see *liburnica*.
- *istmocarpa*, 5, resembles *A. balansæ*, flowers larger, white. vii. 2/6.
- *liburnica*, 3, a handsome perennial. -/9.
- *lutea*, 3-4, flowers yellow, fragrant. vi.-viii. -/6.
- — fl. pl., double yellow flowers. 1/6.
- — *palæstinus*, a fine form from Palestine. 1/-
- *taurica*, 2, flowers white striped with green. vi.-vii. 1/6.

**ASPHODELUS** (LILIACEÆ), "Asphodel." Very similar to *Asphodeline*, the true "Asphodel," is an old favourite in old-fashioned gardens; its peculiarly stately and graceful habit lend a charm to the locality where it grows. Not the least ornamental feature are the tufts of grass-like foliage which encircle the base of the flower stems, and also form small colonies round about, each rosette marking the place where a flower spike will appear the following year. For borders and for naturalising there are few plants so useful and effective.

- *albus*, 2, flowers white, early. v.-vi. -/6.
- *fistulosus*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, late. vii.-ix. -/9.
- *luteus*, see *Asphodeline lutea*.
- *ramosus*, 4-5, flowers large, white. vi.-viii. -/9.

**ASTER** (COMPOSITEÆ), "Starwort, Michaelmas Daisy." These are excellent free blooming plants for border or rockery; the taller species are effective in the border, and in pots for conservatory decoration, while the dwarfier and Alpine species and varieties make good rock plants.

- *acris*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lilac, free. viii.-x. -/6.
- — *dracunculoides*, 4, larger, pale. vii.-ix. -/9.
- — *nanus*, 1, lilac, vii.-vii. 1/-

\* — *alpinus*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , deep purple. vii. -/6.

— — *albus*, white. -/9.

— — *himalaicus*, dwarf, flowers bright. 1/-

- ASTER** *alpinus* ruber, deep red. 1/-  
 ——— *speciosus*, bright purple. -/9.  
 ——— *superbus*, large, purple. 1/-  
 ——— *brachytrichus*, extra vigorous. 1/-  
 ——— *Amellus*, 2, large violet-coloured flowers. viii.-x. -/9.  
 ——— *bessarabicus*, finer plant in every way. -/9.  
 ——— *major*, very large, rich violet flowers. 1/-  
 ——— *hybrids*, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *amethystinus*, 4, flowers amethyst blue. x. -/6.  
 ——— *Bellidiastrum*, 1, flowers white, early, pretty. vi. -/9.  
 ——— *Bellidiflorus*, 2½, flowers small, white. ix. -/6.  
 ——— *canus*, 2, flowers rosy, leaves whitish. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *cordifolius*, 4, flowers pale lavender. viii.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— *varieties*, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *corymbosus*, 1½, flowers small, white, in loose mass. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *Curtisii*, 1½, flowers lilac, late. ix.-x. -/6.  
 ——— *dahuricus*, 2, flowers pale lilac. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *diffusus*, 3½, flowers small, white tipped rose. ix.-x. -/9.  
 ——— *albus*, flowers white, small, beautiful. -/9.  
 ——— *horizontalis*, 4, distinct habit. -/9.  
 ——— *nanus*, 1½, flowers rosy lilac. -/9.  
 ——— *pendulus*, see *diffusus*.  
 \* ——— *diplostephioides*, 1, flowers rich purple, early. v.-vii. 1/6  
 ——— *Drummondii*, 2, flowers lilac, small. viii. -/6.  
 ——— *varieties*, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *dumosus*, 1, compact habit, flowers mauve. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *ericoides*, 2½, flowers white, numerous, graceful. ix.-x. -/9.  
 ——— *varieties*, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *Fremonti*, 1, flowers violet-blue. vii.-viii. 1/6.  
 ——— *graminifolius*, see *Erigeron hyssopifolius*.  
 ——— *grandiflorus*, 2, flowers deep violet, latest of all. xi.-xii. -/9  
 ——— *Harveyi*, 1½, large pale lavender-blue flowers. viii.-ix. 1/-  
 ——— *incisa*, 2, flowers purple. viii.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— *lævis*, 4, flowers pale blue. ix. -/6.  
 ——— *varieties*, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *linariifolius*, ¾, flowers rosy lilac, dwarf-tufted. ix.-x. 1/-  
 ——— *lindleyanus*, 4, flowers lilac, in profusion. ix.-x. -/6.  
 ——— *Linosyris*, 2, flowers yellow, in dense heads. viii.-x. -/6.  
 ——— *longifolius formosus*, 2½, flowers rose, free. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *Maackii*, 2, flowers large, pale blue. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *macrophyllus*, 1½, flowers pale lilac. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *multiflorus*, 3, flowers small, white, in graceful sprays. ix.-x. -/6.  
 ——— *Novæ-Angliæ*, 5, flowers blue-purple. ix.-x. -/6.  
 ——— *pulchellus*, larger, earlier. -/9.  
 ——— *roseus*, large rose-coloured. -/9.  
 ——— *ruber*, bright red. -/9.  
 ——— *other varieties*, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *Novæ-Belgii*, 3, flowers pale lilac. viii.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— *lævigatus*, 2½, flowers rose, fine. -/6.  
 ——— *other varieties*, see Florist's Flowers.

- ASTER** *paniculatus*, 3, flowers pale lilac, graceful. viii.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— varieties, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *patens*, 2, flowers pale mauve. viii.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— *polyphyllus*, 4, white flowers with yellow centres. ix. -/9.  
 \* ——— *Porteri*, 1½, white flowers, pretty habit. vii.-ix. 1/-  
 ——— *ptarmicoides*, 1½, flowers white, numerous, continuous bloomer. vii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *punicus*, 3, flowers grey-blue, yellow centre. viii.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— *pulcherrimus*, 4, flowers blush-white. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *pyrenæus*, 2, flowers large, pale lavender. ix.-x. -/9.  
 ——— *sagittifolius*, 2, flowers pale lilac. viii.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— *salicifolius* varieties, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *Shortii*, 3, flowers bright lilac, early. vii.-viii. -/9.  
 ——— *sibiricus*, 1½, pale lilac. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *spectabilis*, 1½, violet, fine dwarf. viii.-ix. 1/-  
 \* ——— *Thomsoni*, 1-2, one of the handsomest of "Starworts," with large pale blue flowers 2½ inches across, freely produced from July to November. -/9.  
 ——— *Tradescanti*, 4, flowers small, white, numerous. viii.-x. -/9.  
 ——— *trinervis*, 2, flowers deep violet, late. ix.-x. -/6.  
 ——— *turbinellus*, 3, flowers large pale blue, most elegant. ix.-xi. -/9.  
 ——— ——— *albus*, white fac-simile of above. -/9.  
 ——— *umbellatus*, 5, graceful branches, creamy white. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 ——— *VahlII*, ½, white flowers, with purple centres. vii.-ix. 1/6.  
 ——— *versicolor*, 2½, flowers white to purple. ix.-x. 1/-  
 ——— varieties, see Florist's Flowers.  
 ——— *vimineus*, 2½, small white flowers, graceful. ix.-x. -/6.  
 ——— varieties, see Florist's Flowers.

**ASTERIXUS**, see *Odontospermum*.

**ASTILBE** (*SAXIFRAGACEÆ*), "Goat's Beard." This genus includes the "*Spiræa japonica*" of commerce, and when the other species are described as even more elegant and handsome, it will be realised that this is a class of hardy perennials "bad to beat" for decorative qualities. For waterside, and for border decoration, as well as for cutting the plumes of white or rose-coloured flowers.

- *chinensis*, 3-4, flowers pink. vii.-viii. 1/-  
 ——— *Davidii*, see New and Rare Plants, page 5.  
 ——— *japonica*, "Silver Sheaf," 2½, flowers white. vii.-viii. 1/-  
 ——— *rivularis*, 3-4, creamy white. vii.-viii. -/9.  
 ——— *rubra*, 2, flowers lovely rose colour. vii.-viii. 1/6.  
 ——— *Thunbergii*, 2, flowers white, in fine panicles. vii.-viii. 1/-  
 ——— ——— *rosea*, pretty rose colour. -/9.

**ASTRAGALUS** (*LEGUMINOSÆ*), "Milk Vetch," bright rock or border plants; should be disturbed as little as possible.

- *alopecuroides*, 3-4, hoary plant, yellow flowers. vii.-ix. 1/-  
 \* ——— *alpinus*, ½, trailing species, flowers purple. vii.-ix. 1/-  
 \* ——— *danicus*, ½, trailing species, flowers blue and white. vi.-vii. -/9.  
 ——— ——— *albus*, white form, pretty. -/9.  
 \* ——— *monspessulanus*, ½, flowers reddish purple. vi.-vii. 1/-  
 ——— *Robbinsii*, 1-1½, flowers white or purple, in loose racemes. vi.-viii. 1/-

**ASTRANTIA** (*UMBELLIFERÆ*), "Masterwort," rather curious but pretty border plants.

- *carniolica*, 1, heads of greenish white flowers. vi.-vii. -/9.

**ASTRANTIA helleborifolia**, 1½, flowers pink, in numerous umbels. vi. -/6  
 — major, 1-2, pinkish, very ornamental. v.-vi. -/9.

\* — minor, ½, flowers white, pretty. v.-vii. -/9.

**ATHAMANTA (UMBELLIFERÆ)**, "Candy Carrot," border plant with graceful foliage.

— Matthioli, 2, flowers white, leaves deep green. vii. 1/6.

**ATRAGENE**, see Clematis.

\***AUBRIETIA (CRUCIFERÆ)**, "Purple Rock Cress." Combining rich and delicate tints of colour, such as are the particular features of high alpine, with the vigour of a native weed, the Aubrietia is one of the few really indispensable dwarf perennials. Between pure white and the richest purple, there are brilliant shades of crimson and rose, and some of the most exquisite tones of delicate mauve and pale rosy lilac. Indeed, amongst dwarf plants which grow equally well on border or rockery, there are none which approach the "Purple Rock Cress" in its wealth of beautiful colour; spring and summer.

— deltoidea, ½, flowers pale purple. -/6.

— — Bougainvillea, light blue. -/6.

— — Bridesmaid, rosy pink. 1/6.

— — Campbelli, violet-blue. -/6.

— — "Dr. Mules," fine glowing purple. 1/-

— — græca, very compact, flowers lilac. -/6.

— — Hendersoni, rich purple. -/6.

— — Leichtlini, bright rosy crimson. -/6.

— — "Fire King," glowing crimson. -/9.

— — rosea, bright rose. -/6.

— — Mørheime, pale rose, extra fine. 1/-

— — purpurea, purple. -/6.

— — taurica, deciduous, compact, flowers deep blue. -/9.

— — alba, pure white form. 2/6.

— — variegata argentea, leaves margined silver. -/9.

— — aurea, leaves margined gold. -/9.

— — "Wm. Ingram," flowers large, deep rose. -/9.

**AZALEA procumbens**, see Loiseleuria.

— other species, see Rhododendron.

**BAPTISIA (LEGUMINOSÆ)**, "Indigo," handsome border plants with pea-like flowers; should be disturbed as little as possible.

— alba, 2, flowers white in terminal racemes. vi.-vii. -/9.

— australis, 3-4, blue flowers, numerous. vi.-vii. -/9.

— leucantha, 2, flowers cream-coloured. vii. 1/6.

— tinctoria, 3, yellow flowers. vii. 1/-

**BARBAREA (CRUCIFERÆ)**, "Winter Cress," useful border plants, and for wild garden.

— vulgaris fl. pl., 1½, double yellow flowers. v.-vi. 1/-

— — variegata, leaves prettily coloured. -/4.

**BELAMCANDA (IRIDACEÆ)**, Iris-like plants which do well in a warm sheltered position.

— chinensis, see punctata.

— punctata, 1-2, flowers orange, spotted with purple-brown, leaves Iris-like. vi. 2/6.

**BELLIDIASTRUM Michellii**, see Aster Bellidiasrum.

**BELLIS (COMPOSITÆ)**, "Daisy."

\* — rotundifolia cærulescens, ½, must have a sheltered position and protection in severe winters, flowers white tinged blue. v.-xi. 1/-

\***BELLIUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "False Daisy," charming little rock plants; shelter from winds.

— *bellidioides*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, annual, but grows itself freely. v.-x. -/6.

— *minutum*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers white and yellow. vi.-x. -/6.

**BERKHEYA** (COMPOSITÆ), "South African Thistle," handsome Thistle-like border plants; dry position.

— *Adlami*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers pale yellow or lilac. viii.-ix. 1/-

— *purpurea*, 3, flowers large, bluish purple. viii.-ix. 1/-

— *radula*, see *Adlami*.

**BETA** (CHENOPODIACEÆ), "Beet," the following is a handsome wild garden plant.

— *gigantea*, 5, ornamental leaves and flower spikes. viii. -/9.

**BETONICA**, see *Stachys*.

**BETULA** (CUPULIFERÆ), "Birch."

\*— *nana*, 1-2, very pretty shrub for rockery, leaves hoary when young and prettily crenated. 2/6.

**BIGELOWIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Rayless Golden-rod," sub-shrubby plant for border or rockery.

— *graveolens*. 1-2, flowers somewhat like *Chrysocoma*. viii.-x. 1/-

**BOCCONIA** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Plume Poppy." In the herbaceous borders, amongst the bushy, dense, low-growing subjects, it is often a relief to see plants of taller and lighter appearance. The "Plume Poppy" is a perennial of this description. Its tall stems, towering 6 to 9 feet above the soil, are clothed with handsome glaucous leaves, while overhead floats a cloud-like mass of flowers, which, in the distance has the effect of amber-tinted smoke. When isolated in beds or naturalised, the effect of these "Chinese Poppyworts" is undeniably beautiful.

— *cordata*, 5-6, leaves glaucous, flowers creamy white. vi.-ix. -/9.

— *japonica*, see *cordata*.

— *microcarpa*, 6-7, flowers yellowish, fruits buff. vi.-ix. 1/-

**BÆHNINGHAUSENIA** (RUTACEÆ), "White Rue." Rockery sub-shrub, hardy in sheltered position.

— *albiflora*, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, leaves glaucous. vii.-ix. 2/6.

**BOLTONIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "False Starwort." Michaelmas Daisy-like plants; free-flowering.

— *asteroides*, 6, flowers white. viii.-x. -/9.

— *decurrens*, 5, flowers blush. -/9.

— *glastifolia*, see *asteroides*.

— *incisa*, 3, flowers pale lilac. viii.-ix. -/6.

— *indica*, 3, flowers white, viii.-x. -/6.

— *latisquama*, 6, flowers large, white. -/9.

**BOMARIA** (AMARYLLIDACEÆ), "Climbing Amaryllis." The undermentioned is a twining tuberous rooted plant, hardy in warm position, in well-drained loam, peat and sand.

— *Salsilla*, flowers purple, in umbels. vi.-vii.

**BORAGO** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Borage," honey-producing border plants; very pretty.

— *laxiflora*, 2, flowers cærulean blue. v.-x. -/6.

— *orientale*, see *Trachystemon orientale*.

**BOUSSINGAULTIA** (CHENOPODIACEÆ), "Madeira Vine," tuberous-rooted trailers or climbers.

— *baselloides*, 10-20, flowers white in axillary panicles. viii.-x. -/9.

**BOYKINIA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), shade-loving plants, suitable for drier part of bog garden, or shady nook in rockery.

— *aconitifolia*, 1, flowers white. vii.-ix. -/9

- BOYKINIA** *major*, 2, flowers white. vii.-ix. 1/-  
 — *rotundifolia*, 1, smaller, very pretty. vii.-ix. -/9.
- \***BRUCKENTHALIA** (ERICACEÆ), small shrub, rockery.  
 — *spiculifolia*, 1, pretty heath-like plant. vii.-viii. 1/6.
- \***BRYANTHUS** (ERICACEÆ), "Moss Heath," very charming dwarf evergreen, heath-like shrubs. *B. erectus* is a bigeneric hybrid between *Menziesia cærulea* and *Rhododendron chamæcistus*.  
 — *empetriformis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers reddish purple. vii.-viii. 1/6.  
 — *erectus*, 1, flowers red. vii. 2/6.  
 — *taxifolius*. 1/6.
- BRYONIA** (CUCURBITACEÆ), "Bryony, Devil's Turnip," climbing tuberous-rooted indigenous species.  
 — *dioica*, 6-12, greenish white. v.-ix. -/6.
- BULBINELLA** (LILIACEÆ), "Golden Wand," very effective border plant.  
 — *Hookeri*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bright yellow on long spikes. vii. 1/-
- BUPHTHALMUM** (COMPOSITE), "Ox-eye," very hardy showy border perennials.  
 — *salicifolium*, 2, flowers yellow, free, good habit. vi.-ix. -/6  
 — *speciosum*, 4, flowers yellow, large, strong grower. vi.-ix. -/9.
- BUPELURUM** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Hare's Ear," distinct ornamental border or rock plants.  
 — *aureum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flower beads yellow. vi.-viii. 1/-  
 — *Candollei*, 1, leaves glaucous, flowers yellow. vi.-viii. 1/-
- \***CALAMINTHA** (LABIATEÆ), "Calamint," pretty rockery or border plants.  
 — *alpina*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers purplish, neat plant. vi.-viii. -/6.  
 — *grandiflora*, 1, flowers pretty rose colour. vi.-vii. -/9.
- \***CALANDRINIA** (PORTULACÆ), "Reck Purslane," brilliantly coloured rock plants; do best in hot situations in poor gritty soil.  
 — *Tweedyi*, see *Lewisia*.  
 — *umbellata*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers glowing magenta. v.-x. -/6.
- CALCEOLARIA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Slipperwort." Hardy "Slipper-worts" are rare, consequently additions are very welcome, doubly so when the new-comer is handsome, as is the case with  
 — *plantaginea*, 1, produces numerous bright clear yellow flowers on slender graceful stems from rosettes of leaves resembling those of the "Plantain." vi.-viii. 1/6.  
 — *violacea*, 2, flowers pale violet; a shrubby species, hardy only in warm position. vi.-vii. 1/-
- CALIMERIS incisa**, see *Aster incisa*.
- CALLIOPSIS**, see *Coreopsis*.
- CALLIRHOE** (MALVACEÆ), "Poppy Mallow," brightly coloured trailing plants, border or rockery.  
 \* — *involverata*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers rich crimson-purple. vi.-ix. -/9.  
 \* — *lineariloba*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers lilac and white. vi.-ix. -/6.
- CALYSTEGIA** (CONVOLVULACEÆ), "Bear Bind," beautiful climbers with convolvulus-like flowers.  
 — *hederaceæ fl. pl.*, 5, flowers double, pink. vi.-x. -/9  
 — *pubescens*, see *hederaceæ*.  
 — *silvatica*, 6-10, large blush-white flowers. vii.-x. -/9.  
 — *Soldanella*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , small prostrate plant, flowers pale red. vi.-vii. -/9.
- CAMPANULA** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Bell Flower." It would take a book as large as this catalogue to convey an adequate idea of the wonderful and varied beauty of the "Bell Flowers," and to suggest the many ways and means of utilising them effectively. Suffice to say, that, blue, purple, and white, with all the intermediate lovely shades in their leveliest presentation, are to be found in the genus, also that there are sorts for every position in the border and rockery

- \* *CAMPANULA abietina*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, flowers light blue, plant tufted. v.-vii. -/6  
 ——— *alliarifolia*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, nodding. vi.-viii. -/9.  
 ——— — x *carpatica*, see *Hendersoni*.
- \* ——— *Allioni*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers large blue, solitary. vii.-ix. 1/-
- \* ——— *alpina*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers blue in semi-procumbent spikes. vii.-viii. 1/6.  
 ——— *arcuata*, see *rotundifolia*.  
 ——— *azurea*, see *rhomboidea*.
- \* ——— x *balchiniana*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pretty variegated leaves, pale blue flowers; a hybrid between *C. fragilis* and *C. isophylla alba*, dwarf trailing habit. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- \* ——— *barbata*, 1, flowers pale blue on upright spike. v.-vii. -/6.  
 ——— — *alba*, flowers white, rare, beautiful. 1/-  
 ——— *Barrelieri*, see *fragilis*.
- \* ——— *bononiensis*, 2, flowers bluish violet. vi.-viii. -/9.  
 ——— — *alba*, fine white form. 1/6.  
 ——— x *Burghalti*, 2, large pendent purplish satin-blue flowers; one of the handsomest border plants, origin unknown. vi.-viii. -/6.
- \* ——— *cæspitosa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , choice alpine, flowers light blue. v.-vii. -/9.
- \* ——— *canescens*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , fine trailer with hoary leaves and blue flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-
- \* ——— *carpatica*, 1, flowers blue; an old favourite. v.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— — *alba*, good white, useful. -/6.  
 ——— — "Little Gem," dwarf compact, white flowers. 1/-  
 ——— — *pelviformis*, scarce, pale blue flowers. 1/-  
 ——— — "Robert Parker," deep blue flowers. -/9.  
 ——— — "Riverslea," flowers large, flat, deep blue. 1/-  
 ——— — *turbinata*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , dwarf, open rich blue flowers. 1/-  
 ——— — *pallida*, flowers pale blue. 1/-  
 ——— *celtidifolia*, see *lactiflora*.
- \* ——— *cenisia*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rare procumbent alpine, flowers blue. v.-ix. 1/-
- \* ——— *collina*, 1, handsome border plant, flowers deep blue. vii. -/9.
- \* ——— *Elatines*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bluish purple, trailer. vi.-vii. -/9.  
 ——— *elegans*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , good border plant, flowers violet. vi.-vii. -/9.
- \* ——— *excisa*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , choice alpine, flowers blue, funnel-shaped, drooping petals perforated. vi.-vii. -/9.  
 ——— x *Fergusonii*, see *New and Rare Plants*, page 5.
- \* ——— *fragilis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , trailer, flowers delicate blue. v.-ix. -/9.
- \* ——— *garganica*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , pretty star-like flowers, blue with white centre, in racemes. v.-viii. -/9.  
 ——— — *alba*, a beautiful white form. -/9.  
 ——— — *hirsuta*, flowers paler than in the type, hoary foliage, very pretty trailer. -/9.
- \* ——— x "G. F. Wilson,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine hybrid between *C. carpatica* and *C. pulla*, possesses the deep violet-blue flowers of the latter, and the free-flowering character of the former. vi.-vii. -/9.
- *glomerata*, 1-2, handsome border plants, flowers blue in terminal heads, creeping habit. v.-viii. -/6.  
 ——— — *alba*, a rare pure white form. 1/-  
 ——— — *dahurica*, rich violet-blue, splendid. -/9.  
 ——— — *lilacina*, pretty lilac flowers. -/9.  
 ——— — *pallida*, see *lilacina*.  
 ——— — *speciosa*, see *dahurica*.  
 ——— *grandiflora*, see *Platycodon grandiflorum*.  
 ——— *grandis*, see *latiloba*.

**CAMPANULA hederaceæ**, see *Wahlenbergia hederaceæ*.

- \*— x **Hendersoni**, 1½, a beautiful hybrid between *C. alliariaefolia* and *C. carpatica turbinata*, and produces pyramidal spikes of beautiful mauve flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **Hostii**, see *rotundifolia Hostii*.
- \*— **isophylla**, ½, lovely trailing plant, useful for baskets and greenhouse work, but quite hardy, flowers pale bright blue. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **alba**, a pure white counterpart of the above. -/9.
- **lactiflora**, 3, a most beautiful milky white flowered border plant. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **cærulea**, lovely light blue. 1/-
- **latifolia**, 3-4, elegant drooping blue flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **alba**, fine white-flowered plant. -/9.
- **Burghalti**, see x *Burghalti*.
- **macrantha**, flowers larger and paler in colour than in the type. -/9.
- **Van Houttei**, see x *Van Houttei*.
- **latiloba**, 3, flowers light blue, leaves and flowers very like those of *C. persicifolia*, but the latter are more open, and the former always a light green. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **alba**, a handsome white variety. -/6.
- **Medium**, 1-3, "Canterbury Bells," well known garden favourites, their only fault is that they are biennial. Can be supplied in 4 distinct colours in autumn or early spring, viz., white, mauve, rose and purple, at 2/6 per doz.; mixed colours, 1/6 per doz.
- **Calycanthemum**, "Cup and Saucer Bells," improved form which has the calyx enlarged and coloured like the petals; can be had in same colours at 3/- per doz.
- **mirabilis**, 1½, a rare and beautiful "new" plant, unfortunately not perennial. Leaves are large, deep green in colour, disposed in a rosette, from which, when strong enough, arises a pyramidal much-branched inflorescence of large pale cærulean blue flowers. Price, each according to strength, 1/6, 2/6, 3/6.
- **muralis**, see *portenschlagiana*.
- **nitida**, see *planiflora*.
- **nobilis**, see *punctata*.
- **patula**, 1, good border plant, flowers deep blue. vi.-vii. -/6.
- **peregrina**, 3, effective border plant, biennial, flowers violet-blue at base fading towards the tips of the petals. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **persicifolia**, 2½-4, one of the most effective border plants, good for cutting, blue, some of the varieties give 2 to 3 feet of flowers. v.-vii. -/6.
- **alba**, fine paper-white, large flowers. -/6.
- **cærulea**, flowers white shaded blue. -/9.
- **coronata**, white flowers, "cup and saucer" type. -/9.
- **grandiflora**, splendid large white bells. -/9.
- **plena**, very useful double white flowers. -/9.
- **"Daisy Hill"**, very effective, quite distinct, flowers a beautiful shade of lavender-blue, semi-double, so last longer. 1/-
- **maxima duplex**, a deep blue form with semi-double flowers. 1/-
- **Mœrheimi**, fine semi-double white. -/9.
- **"Newry Giant"**, a finer plant than the last-named, flowers large, white, semi-double. -/9.
- **pallida grandiflora**, flowers a lovely "art shade" of pale blue. -/9
- **planiflora**, ¾, flowers large, blue, sturdy habit. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **alba**, shining white. 1/-

- \* **CAMPANULA portenschlagiana**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , one of the best dwarf species, of tufted habit, with long racemes of blue-purple flowers. vi.-x. -/9.
- **bavarica**, a larger and finer variety; this and the preceding make fine wall plants. -/9.
- \* — **pulla**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the gem of the genus, the flowers are one quarter the size of the whole plant, of a deep rich violet, produced so freely as to hide the leaves. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **pumila**, see *pusilla*.
- **punctata**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers suffused white spotted with red, large and drooping. vi.-vii. 1/-
- \* — **pusilla**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , dwarf gem for rockery or border, flowers small but very freely produced; blue. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **alba**, a lovely pure white form. -/6.
- **pallida**, with pretty pale blue flowers. -/6.
- **pyramidalis**, 3-5, the well-known "Chimney Bellflower," effective in pots or border, blue flowers on elegant pyramidal spikes; quite hardy. vii.-x. -/6.
- **alba**, pure white variety. -/6.
- **compacta**, "Sion House variety," a dwarf-growing form, of compact but not inelegant habit. -/9.
- **compacta**, dwarf blue variety. -/9.
- \* — **Raineri**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rare and beautiful alpine, flowers deep blue. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **hybrida**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , this is the splendid rock plant which has so long been confounded with the above, but which is quite distinct, being of somewhat larger growth, probably a hybrid with *Raineri* as one of the parents. 1/-
- **rapunculoides**, 2-4, a strong grower of creeping habit, suitable for wild garden, flowers bluish violet. vi.-vii. -/4.
- **rhomboidalis**, 1-2, good border plant, blue flowers. vi.-vii. -/6.
- \* — **rotundifolia**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , our beautiful native "Hair Bell," flowers deep blue. vi.-ix. -/4.
- **alba**, a chaste and beautiful white form. -/9.
- **fl. pl.**, double dark blue. 1/-
- **Hostii**, an excellent free-blooming form. -/9.
- **pallida**, flowers charming pale blue. -/9.
- **soldenelliflora plena**, flowers blue, semi-double, turbinate, drooping. -/9.
- \* — **rupestris**, see *Novelties*.
- **sarmatica**, 1-2, handsome border plant, flowers pale blue, nodding. vii.-viii. -/6.
- **siberica**, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers large, bluish-violet, drooping, good border biennial. -/9.
- **divergens**, large-flowered form. -/9.
- \* — **spicata**, 1, flowers blue in close spike, biennial. vii. -/9.
- \* — **thysoidea**, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ , rockery biennial with sulphur-coloured flowers in a dense spike. vii. -/9.
- \* — **tommasiniana**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , good rock plant, pale blue, long-tubed flowers. vii.-viii. -/9.
- **Trachelium**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , common blue "Throatwort," good for borders or wild garden. vi.-viii. -/4.
- **fl. pl.**, fine plant, flowers double, deep blue. -/9.
- **alba**, pure white form. -/6.
- **plena**, good border plant, effective double white flowers. -/6.
- x — **Van Houttei**, 2, a fine border hybrid, with large pendulous blue flowers; the parentage is undiscoverable, but in company with *C. x Burghaltii*, which differs only in colour of flowers, probably has *C. latifolia* for one. vi.-viii. -/6.

**CAMPANULA versicolor**, 3-4, a rare plant with the habit of *C. pyramidalis*, and flowers equal in size, which are dark violet-blue at the base, fading to pale lilac in the tips of the lobes; fine border or pot plant. vii.-ix. 2/-

\* — **Vidalii**, 1-2, a rare semi-shrubby species with white, wax-like, pendulous flowers, very handsome and distinct, but is not quite hardy in exposed situations. vii.-viii. 1/-

\* — **waldsteiniana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , an alpine gem, flowers pale blue. vi.-vii. 1/6.

\* — **Zoysii**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , one of the rarest and most delightful of alpinists, flowers azure blue, large, borne singly on the wiry stems. vi. 1/6.

\* **CARDAMINE** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Bitter Cress," useful plants for shady situations and parts of bog garden, or wild garden.

— **bulbifera**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers purple. iv.-v. -/6.

— **digitata**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers rich purple. v. -/9.

— **diphylla**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, flowers white and purple. v. -/9.

— **enneaphylla**, 1, creamy white flowers. iv.-v. -/9.

— **glandulosa**, 1, purplish flowers. v. -/6.

— **laciniata**, 1, flowers rose to white, large. iv. -/6.

— **maxima**, 1-2, pale purple flowers. v. -/9.

— **polyphylla**, 1, large cream coloured flowers. v. 1/6.

— **pratensis fl. pl.**, 1, good double lilac-flowered form of the "Cuckoo Flower." iii.-v. -/6.

— **purpurea**, 1, distinct, purple flowers. v. -/9.

— **trifolia**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , good dwarf variety, white flowers. iv.-v. -/6.

**CARDUUS heterophyllus**, see *Cnicus heterophyllus*.

\* **CARLINA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Carlina Thistle." Dwarf thistle-like plants with ornamental foliage and flowers, borders or rockery.

— **acanthifolia**, 1-2, flowers white, leaves spiny, partly evergreen. vi.-vii. -/9.

— **acaulis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rosettes of spiny leaves with large white flowers in the centre. vi.-vii. -/9.

\* **CASSIA** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "American Senna," shrubby plant, good for rockery, in sheltered position.

— **marylandica**, 2-3, Acacia-like leaves, and yellow flowers in clusters. viii.-x. 1/-

**CATANANCHE** (COMPOSITÆ), "Blue Cupidone." Good border plants for cutting, and for ornamentation of dry banks, etc.

— **cœrulea**, 2, flowers "Cornflower blue," pretty. vii.-ix. -/4.

— **alba**, good white form. -/4.

— **bicolor**, blue and white. -/6.

\* **CATHCARTIA** (JAPAVERACEÆ), interesting biennial for sheltered position on the rockery.

— **villosa**, 1, flowers bright rich yellow. vi.-vii. 1/-

\* **CAULOPHYLLUM** (BERBERIDACEÆ), good border or rock plant.

— **thalictroides**, 1, flowers bright yellow in racemes. iv.-v. -/9.

**CEDRONELLA** (LABIATÆ), "Balm of Gilead." Fragrant-leaved sub-shrubby plants, sheltered position.

— **cana**, 2-3, flowers deep red, leaves hoary. vii.-viii. 1/-

— **triphylla**, 3-4, flowers white, leaves very sweetly fragrant, only half-hardy. viii. -/9.

**CELSIA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Dwarf Mullein," free-flowering border plants, which also do well under pot culture in greenhouse.

— **Arcturus**, 2-4, flowers yellow, sub-shrubby, warm position. vii.-ix. 1/

— **bugulifolia**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a curious dwarf species. vi.-vii. 1/-

- CELSIA** *cretica*, 1-3, flowers yellow, hardy biennial. vi.-viii. -/6.  
 — *pontica*, 3, flowers orange, hardy biennial. vi.-viii. -/9.
- CENTAUREA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Knapweed." (A.), ornamental genus of border plants. Good for cutting.
- *babylonica*, 5, handsome yellow flowers and silvery leaves. vii.-viii. -/9.  
 — *dealbata*, 1½, flowers rosy pink, silvery foliage. vi.-viii. -/6.  
 — *glastifolia*, 3-4, yellow flowers on branching stems. vi.-ix. -/9.  
 — *macrocephala*, 3-5, large handsome yellow flowers; a most striking and effective plant. vii.-ix. -/9.  
 — *montana*, 2, large blue flowers with lacinated petals. v.-ix. -/4.  
 — *alba*, handsome white flowers. -/4.  
 — *carnea*, flowers flesh colour. -/6.  
 — *grandiflora*, large blue form, very good. 1/-  
 — *purpurea*, flowers purple. -/6.  
 — *rubra*, rich red. -/4.  
 — *sulphurea*, pale yellow; very good. -/4.  
 — *pulchra major*, 1½, flowers purplish, leaves sea-green. vii. 1/-  
 — *Rhapanticum*. -/9.  
 — *ruthenica*, 3, graceful pinnate leaves, pale yellow flowers. vii.-viii. -/9
- CENTRANTHUS** (VALERIANACEÆ), "Red Valerian," hardy border plants and for dry positions on banks, &c.
- *ruber*, 2, large heads of bright red flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.  
 — *albus*, pretty pure white form. -/6.
- CEPHALARIA** (DIPSACEÆ), "Giant Scabious," (A.), handsome border plants, flowers on long stalks, excellent for cutting purposes.
- *alpina*, 5, pale yellow flowers, very free. v.-viii. -/9.  
 — *leucantha*, 3, whitish flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-  
 — *tatarica*, 4, pale yellow flowers. v.-viii. -/6.
- \***CERASTIUM** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Mouse-ear Chickweed." Dwarf carpeting plants; border or rockery.
- *alpinum*, ¼, white flowers; a pretty rock plant. vi. vii. -/6.  
 — *Biebersteinii*, ½, snowy white foliage, white flowers, evergreen, larger and better than *C. tomentosum*. v.-vii. -/6.  
 — *tomentosum*, ½, good, white foliage. vi. -/4.
- \***CERATOSTIGMA** (PLUMBAGINACEÆ), "Leadwort," valuable rock or border plant.
- *plumbaginoides*, ¾-1, flowers an almost unique cobalt blue colour. viii.-ix. -/9.  
 — *Polhilli*, see Novelties.
- \***CHÆNOSTOMA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), pretty hardly hardy plant, useful for bedding, borders or rockery.
- *hispida*, 1, produces myriads of pretty white flowers; may be easily wintered in a cold frame. vi.-x. -/6.
- \***CHAMÆLIRIUM** (LILIACEÆ), "Wand Lily," pretty plant for shady nook in rockery or drier parts of bog garden.
- *carolinianum*, 1½, flowers white, in fairy wand-like spikes. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- CHAMÆPEUCE**, see *Cnicus*.
- \***CHEIRANTHUS** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Wallflower." Beautiful genus of which the common Wallflower is a favourite, border or rockery.
- *Allionii*, 1, bright orange-coloured flowers; biennial. v.-vi. -/9.  
 — *alpinus*, ½-1, shrubby alpine with clear yellow flowers, good rock plant. iv.-vi. -/6.  
 — — "Moonlight," soft lemon yellow flowers. -/9.

**CHEIRANTHUS** *Cheiri*, see Florist's Flowers.

— x *Marshallii*, 1-1½, flowers deep clear orange yellow; this handsome plant is a hybrid between *C. alpinus* and *Erysimum peroffskianum*. iv.-vi. 1/-

— *mutabilis*, 1-2, shrubby species, flowers first creamy white then change to yellow, and fade purplish, good rock plant in warm position. iv.-vi. -/6.

— — *luteus*, a yellow form. -/6.

**CHELIDONIUM** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Celandine," good border or wild garden plant.

— *majus fl. pl.*, pretty double yellow flowers. v.-vii. -/6.

**CHELONE** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Turtle Head," pretty border plants, good for cutting.

— *barbata*, see *Pentstemon barbatus*.

— *glabra*, 2, heads of pale rose-coloured flowers. vi.-ix. -/9.

— *Lyoni*, 3-4, purple flowers in terminal spikes. vii.-ix. -/9.

— *nemorosa*, 1, flowers rosy purple. vii.-ix. 1/-

— *obliqua*, 2½, flowers lovely deep pink. vi.-ix. -/9.

— — *alba*, good white variety. -/9.

**\*CHIMAPHYLLA** (ERICACEÆ), "Shrubby Winter Green," sub-shrubby evergreen plants, rockery, etc.

— *corymbosa*, see *umbellata*.

— *maculata*, ½, flowers white, pendulous. vi. 1/-

— *umbellata*, 1½, flowers greenish white, tinged red. vi. 1/6.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Marguerite, Ox-eye Daisy." The "Common Marguerite" which grows in fields is often taken as a type of beauty, and without a doubt there is good reason for it. Grace and elegance are combined in a flower which, after all, is only an enlargement of the "Common Daisy," one of the prettiest of nature's productions. Taking the *Chrysanthemum* as a genus, a good idea may be given of its characteristics by saying that it includes "Daisies of all sizes and forms between *Bellis perennis* and the Field Marguerite," and also goes beyond the last named both in elegance and size of flower. Several of the species are fine rock plants, but the majority are adapted for the border, where their free-blooming qualities are in evidence practically the whole season. For cutting there are few more useful plants, and flowers may be had with stems varying in length from 6 inches to 6 feet.

\* — *alpinum*, "The Marguerite of the Alps." -/9.

\* — *arcticum*, 1, a good rock plant with pretty white flowers tinged lilac. vi.-vii. -/9.

\* — *argenteum*, 1½, a neat silvery leaved alpine from Armenia. vi.-vii. 1/6.

— *atratum*, 1½, with well formed flowers similar to those of *C. maximum*. vi.-viii. -/6.

\* — *Bornmulleri*. 1/6.

\* — *caucasicum*, ½, quite a daisy-like plant, flowers white. v.-vii. -/6.

— *cinerariæfolium*, ¾, silvery leaves and large white flowers. vii.-viii. 1/-

— *lacustre*, 3-4, a strong-growing perennial, yielding plenty of bloom; good for moist situations. viii.-x. -/6.

— — "Top Sawyer," a very handsome form, flowers very large. -/9.

— *latifolium*, see *lacustre*.

— *Leucanthemum*, "Common Marguerite," 1½. -/6.

— *maximum*, 1½-2, of this species there are several excellent varieties which form a group of first-rate border plants, unexcelled for cutting. The flower heads have a comparatively small yellow centre, surrounded by broad, long white "petals" which are straight or wavy, drooping or horizontal, or are prettily cut. The typical form is of compact growth. vi.-x. -/6.

**CHRYSANthemum maximum**, "Duchess of Abercorn," a very free blooming variety, with the florets serrated at the tips. -/6.

— "Elaine," petals slight wavy. -/9.

— **filiformis**, petals very narrow. -/6.

— "Kathleen," has beautiful wavy petals. -/6.

— **laciniatum**, florets deeply cut. -/6.

— **maximum Robinsoni**, florets finely divided, very wavy, distinct. 1/-

— "W. H. Gabb," one of the earliest varieties. -/9.

\* — **montanum**, 1, resembles the "Common Marguerite" but has a more bushy habit. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **Parthenium fl. pl.**, "Feverfew," 1-2, with small perfectly double white flowers, useful for cutting. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **præaltum**, 3, white flowers, very free. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **uliginosum**, 4-6, a grand "Giant Ox-eye Daisy," flowers white, in elegant "bunches" on long stems; very late blooming. viii.-x. -/6.

One of each (22 sorts), for 13/6.

**CHRYSOBACTRON**, see *Bulbinella*.

**CHRYSOCOMA**, see *Aster*.

**CHRYSOgonum** (COMPOSITÆ), "Golden Knee." Pretty free flowering border or rock plants.

— **virginianum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers yellow, produced practically the year round. -/6.

**CHRYSOpsis** (COMPOSITÆ), "Golden Aster." Free yellow flowered border plants.

— **Mariana**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers yellow in corymbs. viii.-ix. 1/-

— **villosa Rutteri**, 1, golden yellow. vii.-ix. -/9.

**CHRYSOsplenium** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), "Golden Saxifrage." Pretty carpeting plants for bog or damp shady nook in rockery.

— **alternifolium**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , yellow flowers. iv.-vi. -/9.

— **oppositifolium**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , golden yellow flowers and foliage. iv.-v. -/6.

**CICHORIUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Chicory." Ornamental native plant, border or wild garden.

— **Intybus**, 3-4, flowers bright blue. vii.-viii. -/9.

**CIMICIFUGA** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Bugwort." In late summer and autumn the *Cimicifuga* is one of the showiest plants in the border. Quite unique in appearance, the tail-like racemes, sometimes branched or forked, are pure white or cream coloured.

— **Americana**, 3, splendid plant, white flowers in panicles. viii.-ix. 1/-

— **cordifolia**, 3, erect creamy white plumes. viii.-ix. 1/-

— **dahurica**, 3, a beautiful plant with large racemes of white flowers. vii.-viii. 1/6.

— **elata**, 2, a rare species, flowers white, distinct, early. vi.-vii. 1/6.

— **japonica**, 3, flowers white in erect spikes. viii.-x. 1/6.

— **major**, a beautiful larger form. 2/6.

— **racemosa**, 3-5, flowers white in branching drooping racemes, very effective. vii.-viii. 1/-

— **serpentaria**, see *racemosa*.

— **simplex**, 3, flowers white in dense feathery spikes, most distinct and beautiful. viii.-ix. 1/6.

**CIRCÆA** (ONAGRACEÆ), "Enchanter's Nightshade." (B). Pretty creeping plants, useful for shady places under trees, etc.

— **lutetiana**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, flowers pinkish, a pretty native. vi.-vii. -/6.

**CIRSIUM**, see *Cnicus*.

\***CLAYTONIA** (PORTULACÆÆ), "Spring Beauty" (SH, PT). Exceedingly pretty rock plants, succeed in dry positions in bog.

- *asarifolia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white or pinkish; in flower practically the year round. -/6.
- *caroliniana*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , lovely rose coloured flowers. iii.-iv. -/9
- *parviflora*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers pretty rose-pink. iii.-vii. -/9.
- *virginica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, very early. i.-v. -/9.

**CLEMATIS** (RANUNCULACÆÆ), "Traveller's Joy." This well-known genus of beautiful climbers, includes also some very valuable non-climbing border plants. The climbers or trailers undermentioned are seen to best advantage in the rock garden, when rambling over stones, or hanging down the face of rocks; but are also capable of first-class effect in the border when trained over wooden supports. This use of tall climbing plants for breaking a monotonous level in a herbaceous border is far too little utilised, and it must not be forgotten that some of the species are if possible even more beautiful in seed than in flower.

- \* — *alpina*, 3-5, lovely trailing plant, with purple-violet flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-
- *alba*, a chaste white counterpart. 1/6.
- *siberica*, flowers violet, pretty, distinct. 1/6.
- *austriaca*, see *alpina*.
- *angustifolia*, see *Flammula*.
- *coccinea*, 4-6, brilliant vermilion-red flowers, an elegant climber. vi.-ix. 1/-
- *crispa*, 4-5, habit similar to that of *coccinea*, but has pleasing mauve flowers. vii.-ix. 1/-
- *dauriana*, see *heracleifolia*.
- \* — *Douglasii*, 1, a recent beautiful introduction from the Rocky Mountains. Flowers deep purple inside, pearly lilac outside. Good border or rock plant. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- *erecta*, see *recta*.
- *Flammula*, 4-5, pretty climber or trailer, small white flowers in large panicles. vii.-x. 1/-
- \* — *Fremonti*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a rare and quite new species from Kansas, suitable for rockery or border; flowers nodding, purple. vii.-viii. 1/-
- *graveolens*, see *orientalis*.
- *heracleifolia*, 2, hardy Chinese species, with numerous purple hyacinth-like flowers. vii.-x. 1/-
- *dauriana*, beautiful sweetly scented pale lilac flowers; a splendid border plant. 1/-
- *integrifolia*, 3, flowers violet, large, bell-shaped, very showy border plant. vi.-ix. -/9.
- *Durandi*, a much better plant, flowers earlier and more continuously than the type. 1/6.
- *orientalis*, 3-5, flowers pale yellow, a rare colour in this genus; quite hardy, very free-flowering. vi.-ix. 1/-
- *Pallasii*, see *Flammula*.
- *recta*, 2-3, flowers white, a sweetly scented border plant. vi.-ix. -/9.
- *fl. pl.*, handsome double white flowers in dense heads. 2/6.
- *tubulosa*, see *heracleifolia*.

**CLINTONIA** (LILIACÆÆ), "Clinton's Solomon's Seal" (PT, SH). Very pretty spring flowering plants; border, rockery, or drier position in bog garden.

- *borealis*, 1, flowers greenish yellow in pretty umbels. v.-vi. 1/-

**CNICUS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Horse Thistle." These biennials are handsome plants when grown in isolated groups on the border, or in beds on the lawn.

- *arachnoideus*, "Cob-web Thistle," 6-7. vii.-ix. -/9.
- *conspicuus*, 5-6, a handsome Mexican "Thistle," with orange-scarlet flowers. Should have a warm dry position. vii.-ix. 1/-

- CNICUS eriophorus**, 2-4. vii.-ix. -/9.  
 — **serrulatus**, 5-6. vii.-ix. -/9.  
 — **tartaricus**, 5-7. vii.-ix. -/9.
- \***CODONOPSIS** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Climbing Bell-flower" (SN, SD). Beautiful trailing plants, seen to greatest advantage when hanging down the surface of rock-work.  
 — **ovata**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers slaty blue, veined and speckled white and yellow. The beauty of the flowers is inside the drooping bell, so that a position should be chosen accordingly. vii.-viii. -/9.  
 — **rotundifolia**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers blue, veined yellow. vii.-viii. 1/-
- COLCHICUM**, "Autumn Crocus," see our Bulb Catalogue.
- COLLINSONIA** (LABIATEÆ), "Stone Root." Border plants with strong agreeable scent.  
 — **canadensis**, 1-2, flowers yellow. viii. -/9.
- COLUTEA** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Bladder Senna." The plant described is a miniature shrub, suitable for rockery.  
 \* — **arborescens pygmæa**, 1-3, with curled leaves and yellow flowers. This is a dwarf form of the type, which is said to be one of the few plants which grow on the crater of Vesuvius. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- COMAROPSIS**, see Waldsteinia.
- COMMELINA** "Day Flower," see our Bulb Catalogue.
- COMPTONIA**, see Myrica.
- \***CONANDRON** (GESNERACEÆ). The only species is a very rare and beautiful plant, with the habit of a Ramondia. Must have a well-drained shady position in peat and be afforded protection in severe weather.  
 — **ramondioides**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers vary from white to lilac or pink, with purple eye; produced on branching stem. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- \***CONVALLARIA** (LILIACEÆ), "Lily of the Valley." \*  
 — **bifolia**, see Maianthemum Convallaria.  
 — **majalis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the popular "Lily of the Valley" iii. Clumps, -/9, single crown 2/6; per 100, 5/-  
 — — **fl. pl.**, double white flowers. -/9.  
 — — **rosea**, pretty rose colour. 1/-  
 — — **variegata argentea**, leaves silver and green. 1/-  
 — — **aurea**, leaves green and yellow. -/9.  
 — **japonica**, see Ophiopogon japonicus.
- \***CONVOLVULUS** (CONVOLVULACEÆ), "Bindweed." A genus of very desirable trailing plants. Those enumerated below are all dwarf growing, non-weedy species, valuable as rock, border, or basket plants.  
 — **althæoides**, flowers rose-pink, leaves silvery. vi.-ix. 1/-  
 — **Cantabrica**, pale rose flowers, very effective. vi.-ix. 1/-  
 — **incanus**, pretty silvery foliage. vi.-ix. 1/-  
 — **lineatus**, reddish purple flowers, free. vi.-viii. -/9.  
 — **mauritanicus**, flowers violet, admirable rock plant. vi.-ix. -/9.  
 — **sepium**, see Calystegia sepium.  
 — **Soldanella**, see Calystegia Soldanella.  
 — **spithamæus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , white flowers, grey foliage, very dwarf but erect habit, vi.-viii. -/9.  
 — **stans**, see spithamæus.
- \***COPTIS** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Gold Thread" (SH, PT). Pretty evergreen rock or bog plants, dwarf growing, with white flowers.  
 — **anemonæfolia**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. iv.-vi. 1/6.  
 — **brachypetala**, 1. v.-vi. 1/6.  
 — **trifolia**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , very pretty dwarf carpeter. iv.-vii. -/6.

**COREOPSIS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Golden Marguerite." As border plants, and for cut flowers, these are very valuable.

— *grandiflora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ , most handsome golden-yellow flowers with long stems. Quite one of the best for cutting. vi.-ix. -/6.

— *lanceolata*, 2, flowers yellow, not quite so large as those of *grandiflora*. vi.-ix. -/6.

— *palmata*, 1–2, orange-yellow flowers, a fine shade of colour. vii.-x. -/9.

\* — *rosea*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ –1, flowers rose, a compact grower, good in moist positions in rockery or bog garden. vi.-x. -/9.

— *senifolia*, 2, a rare and distinct plant, flowers golden yellow in loose heads. vii.-x. 1/-

— *verticillata*, 2, has somewhat the appearance of "Love-in-the-Mist," with yellow flowers. vii.-x. -/9.

\***CORIARIA** (CORIARIACEÆ). Very ornamental rock plants, of shrubby habit.

— *terminalis*, 3–4, a most effective plant by reason of the bright yellow berries which are produced in abundance upon the graceful arching growths. v. in fruit. ix.-x. 2/-

\***CORIS** (PRIMULACEÆ). Pretty rockery plant, sunny position in sand and peat.

— *monspeliensis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bright lilac. vi.-vii. 1/-

**CORNUS** (CORNACEÆ), "Dogwood." The following species is a pretty rock or bog plant. (SH).

\* — *canadensis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers large, white, creeping habit. v.-vii. -/9.

**CORONILLA** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Crown Vetch." A beautiful genus having pea-shaped flowers in a circular inflorescence.

\* — *cappadocica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , charming prostrate rock plant, flowers bright yellow. vii.-viii. -/9.

— *iberica*, see *cappadocica*.

\* — *minima*, a most delightful diminutive plant, flowers yellow. -/9.

— *varia*,  $1$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bright rose, very useful pretty plant for border or rough places on rockery. vi.-xi. -/6.

\***CORTUSA** (PRIMULACEÆ), "Bear's-ear Sanicle."  $\frac{1}{2}$ , (SH. PT. SD). Interesting plants for shady parts of rockery or bog.

— *Matthioli*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers drooping, purple, in umbels. iv.-vi. -/9.

— *pubens*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers reddish purple, a smaller plant than *Matthioli*. v.-vi. -/9

\***CORYDALIS** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Fumitory." Very pretty shade loving plants, effective on border or rockery.

— *angustifolia*, 1, a new and rare white flowered species; pretty and early. 1/6.

— *bracteata*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers sulphur-yellow. v.-vi. -/9.

— *bulbosa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , large purplish flowers. iv.-vi. -/6.

— *capnoides*, 1, very pretty creamy yellow flowers, tipped green. v.-x. -/6.

— *cava*, see *tuberosa*.

— *lutea*, 1, an old favourite, in flower almost continually, flowers clear yellow. -/6.

— *nobilis*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers golden yellow with dark centre, in dense terminal heads. v.-vi. -/9.

— *Scouleri*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ –1, purple flowers, fern-like foliage. vi.-vii. -/9.

— *solida*, see *bulbosa*.

— *thalictrifolia*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , is one of the best of late introductions from China. It has bright clear yellow flowers in long racemes, and handsome foliage, and though not perfectly hardy, it will survive any ordinary winter with a little protection in severe weather. In flower from April or May till frosts occur. 2/6.

\***COTONEASTER** (ROSACEÆ), "Rockspray." The species described are selected for their dwarf habit, and ornamental leaves and berries. Invaluable for rock gardens. The rich autumn tints of the leaves alone justify their use.

— *congesta*, see *microphylla glacialis*.

- COTONEASTER horizontalis**, the branches spread out like the wings of a bird, and are loaded in autumn and winter with brilliant vermilion coloured berries. -/9, 1/6.
- **microphylla glacialis**, evergreen, comes from the Himalayan Mountains at an altitude of 14,000 feet. The prostrate branches closely follow the contour of the rocks, and are delightful when covered with the pretty pinkish flowers in spring, and again in autumn and winter when laden with crimson berries. -/9, 1/6.
- **thymifolia**, another very pretty evergreen trailer with bright scarlet fruits. 1/-, 1/6.
- \***COTULA** (COMPOSITÆ). Very pretty creeping plants from New Zealand; like shade.
- **squalida**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers purple, fern-like leaves. vii.-ix. -/6.
- \***COTYLEDON** (CRASSULACEÆ), "Pennywort." (SN. SD). Interesting succulent plants, grow well in dry positions where little else will do.
- **chrysantha**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -1, pretty rosettes of leaves, flowers white or cream coloured. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **Umbilicus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a curious native plant, the queer mushroom-like leaves are annually produced after the flowers are past. vi.-viii. -/6.
- CRAMBE** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Kale." When in flower these plants have the appearance of a giant Gypsophila, great panicles of small white flowers rising to a height of 6 or 8 feet. As isolated specimens on borders or lawns these "Kales" are magnificent.
- **cordifolia**, 5, very ornamental. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **orientalis**, 6, larger flowers. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **pinnatifida**, 7-8, very showy giant. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- CRINUM** (AMARYLLIDACEÆ), "Cape Lily." A genus of beautiful bulbous plants, with umbels of large Amaryllis-like flowers. Quite hardy when planted deeply.
- **capense**, see longifolium.
- **longifolium**, 1-2, flowers flushed with pink. vii.-viii. -/6.
- **album**, fine white flowers. -/6.
- **Moorei**, 2-3, a very fine plant from Natal, usually treated as a greenhouse plant, but is quite at home out of doors except in the more exposed localities. Flowers with greenish tube, petals flushed red. v.-ix. 2/6, 5/-
- **Powellii**, 2-3, a beautiful hybrid between C. Moorei, and C. longifolium; harder than Moorei and with deeper coloured flowers. vii.-viii. 2/6.
- **album**, splendid white form. 2/6, 3/6.
- **intermedium**, pale blush flowers. 2/6, 3/6.
- CROCUS**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- CRUCIANELLA** (RUBIACEÆ), "Crosswort."
- **stylosa**, see Phuopsis stylosa.
- CYANANTHUS** (CAMPANULACEÆ). (SH, PT, GT). A charming genus of rock plants requiring a moist but well drained position.
- **lobatus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers rich bluish purple. vii.-ix. -/9.
- \***CYCLAMEN** (PRIMULACEÆ), "Sowbread." A genus of most delectable hardy plants, whose flowering seasons so merge into each other, that a succession of the dainty flowers is kept up throughout the year. The foliage is in most cases handsomely marbled with silver. Although excellent subjects for the rockery, these charming plants are only seen to best advantage when naturalised in the shade of trees. In such a position, in congenial soil containing plenty of leaf soil and a little old lime rubble, they luxuriate, and soon cover the surface with a carpet of enchanting loveliness. Shelter should be given from strong winds, which twist off and break both flowers and foliage. The prices as given below are for plants in pots, which may be transplanted at any time. In early autumn, however, we can offer dry corms at specially reduced rates, for particulars of which see our Bulb Catalogue.

[NOTE.—In planting, the corms should be covered with half-an-inch of soil, as given opportunity, a great many roots are emitted from the upper surface, which considerably augment the vigour of the plants.

**CYCLAMEN africanum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , this species requires a little protection in winter; flowers rose coloured, fragrant. ix.-x. -/9.

— **Atkinsoni**, see ibericum.

— **cilicicum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers pure white, with bright purple spots at the base of the petals. x.-xi. -/9.

— **Coum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , effulgent crimson flowers, very early, often opening its first blooms in January. -/9.

— **album**, a chaste white form. 1/-

— **lilacinum**, flowers soft lilac. 1/-

— **roseum**, pretty roseate blooms. 1/-

— **europæum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , sweetly scented crimson flowers. viii.-x. -/6.

— **hederæfolium**, see sepandum.

— **ibericum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , bright crimson flowers with a purple blotch at the base, very similar to C. Coum, differing in the leaves which have a zone of white near the edges. ii.-iii. -/6.

— **Atkinsii**, a most effective variety, pure white flowers with a crimson centre. 1/-

— **lilacinum**, beautiful rosy lilac, crimson centre. 1/-

— **roseum**, pretty rose flowers, dark centre. 1/-

— **mixed hybrids**, charming colours. -/6.

— **latifolium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine purple flowered species from Asia Minor, ornamental silver and green leaves. ix.-x. -/6.

— **libanoticum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very fine species from Mount Lebanon. Flowers white shading to deep pink, with a crimson eye, delightfully scented, large size. A most captivating hardy plant. Awarded F.C.C., R.H.S. i.-iii. 1/-

— **macrophyllum**, see africanum.

— **neapolitanum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , bright rose flowers with violet-crimson centre, handsome marbled foliage. viii.-ix. -/6.

— **album**, a beautiful pure white form, rare. 1/6.

— **pyrenaicum**, see neapolitanum.

— **repandum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , charming rose-crimson flowers, valuable late spring flower. iv.-vi. -/6.

— **album**, a dainty pure white variety. 2/6.

— **vernum**, see ibericum.

**CYNOGLOSSUM** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Hound's Tongue." Border plants, rather coarse growers, but with pretty flowers.

— **apenninum**, 2, blue flowers, freely produced. viii. -/9.

— **virginicum**, 3, flowers pale blue. vii.-viii. 1/-

**CYNTHIA**, see Krigia.

\***CYPRIPEDIUM** (ORCHIDACEÆ), "Lady's Slipper." Most beautiful and interesting plants, worthy of more extended culture. The species enumerated, with the exception of C. Calceolus, prefer a moist peaty soil.

— **acaule**, see humile.

— **arietinum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , sepals and petals greenish brown, lip red with whitish veins. v. 1/6.

— **Calceolus**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , sepals and petals reddish brown, lip yellow. A very rare and beautiful British plant, found only in Durham and Yorkshire; grows best in a calcareous loam. v.-vi. 1/-

— **californicum**, 1-2, sepals and petals tawny yellow, lip blush white obscurely spotted with brown. v.-vi. 3/6

— **candidum**, 1, sepals and petals greenish brown, lip white, a pretty species. v.-vi. 1/6.

**CYPRIPEDIUM fasciculatum**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , sepals and petals greenish, lip greenish, with purple-brown margin, several 1-4 flowers on each stem. v.-vi. 2/6.

— **humile**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, sepals and petals greenish; lip rosy purple. A charming plant. v.-vi. 1/-

— **japonicum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, sepals greenish spotted with red; petals and lip white stained and tinged with crimson. vi. 1/6.

— **macranthum**, 1, large solitary flowers, rich deep purple-rose. v.-vi. 2/6.

— **montanum**, 1, sepals and petals brownish purple; lip white, striped with red inside; column bright yellow, spotted with crimson. A beautiful and distinct species with 3-4 flowers on each stem. v.-vi. 1/6.

— **parviflorum**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, a fragrant rather small flowered species, with rich deep brown-purple sepals and petals, and bright yellow lip. v.-vi. 1/6.

— **pubescens**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, sepals and petals yellowish brown; lip pale yellow. A fine species. v.-vi. 1/6.

— **spectabile**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, by far the finest of hardy orchids, and one of the easiest to grow, doing well in shady positions on the ordinary border, in loam and peat. The flowers are large and freely produced, several on each stem; colour pure white except the "slipper" which is of a rich resplendent rose. vi.-vii. 1/6.

**CYTISUS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Broom." The species enumerated is a dwarf shrub suitable for the rockery or border, where, in the early summer months the prostrate branches are loaded with brilliant pea-like flowers.

— **Ardoini**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a liliputian gem among the "Brooms." Native of the Maritime Alps. An exquisite rock plant, with bright yellow flowers in masses. v.-vii. 1/-

**DALIBARDA**, see *Rubus*.

— **repens**, see *R. Dalibarda*.

\***DAPHNE** (THYMELACEÆ), "Garland Flower." Ideal shrubby rock plants; sweetly scented, and with strikingly coloured flowers. Effective also in the border or in isolated beds. Evergreen.

— **alpina** (SN, LS), 1-2, a very pretty white flowered shrub, very sweetly scented. v.-vi. 2/6.

— **blagayana** (PT, SD), 1, large white flowers, very sweet, early flowering. iv.-vi. 2/6.

— **cneorum** (LS), 1, lovely evergreen trailer; flowers beautiful pink colour, produces masses of flowers in spring and again in autumn. 1/-

— **majus**, larger and more deeply coloured flowers. 1/6.

— **rupestris**, see *petraea*.

— **petraea** (PT, SD),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare dwarf species, beautiful pink flowers. v.-vi. 5/-

**DARLINGTONIA** (SARRACENIACEÆ), "Californian Pitcher Plant." An interesting insectivorous plant, for moist shady position, in sphagnum, peat and sand. Should be protected with a handlight, otherwise the pitchers are liable to be broken; quite hardy.

— **californica**, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ , the only species; not at all common; flowers greenish yellow; pitchers bright green, mottled with white, and veined with red; very handsome. v.-vi. 3/6.

**DELPHINIUM** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Larkspur." A large volume might be written about the Delphiniums, and still all would not be said in praise of their beauty and general usefulness as garden plants. For colour alone, these plants are remarkable, ranging, as it does from pure white through the loveliest shades of lilac and mauve to gentian-blue and the richest purple and plum colour; and again embracing yellow, orange and bright scarlet. The hybrid forms are undoubtedly more effective garden plants than are the species, but it is among the latter that the cardinal and yellow colours occur, and in making a selection the latter should not be omitted.

\* — **brunonianum**, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare dwarf species, having a strong musk scent, from Thibet. Flowers light purple, veined with darker colour, black centre. vi.-viii. 1/-

**DELPHINIUM brunonianum album.** 2/6.

- **cardinale**, 3-4, bright scarlet flowers on long spikes. vii.-viii. 1/-
- **cashmirianum**, 1-1½, flowers large, slaty blue; distinct and dwarf. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **album**, pretty white flowers with dark centres. 1/-
- **caucasicum**, 3, flowers deep blue, uncommon. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **chinense**, see **grandiflorum**.
- **crassifolium**, see **speciosum**.
- **dyctiocarpum**, 4, tapering spikes of pale blue flowers. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **formosum**, 3-4, equal in many respects to the finest hybrids; flowers large, rich blue shaded with indigo. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **cœlestinum**, flowers lovely shade of sky-blue. -/9.
- \* — **grandiflorum**, 1-1½, the finest of dwarf blue "Larkspurs"; flowers large, rich gentian-blue in colour, most freely produced. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **album**, dainty pure white form. -/9.
- **cœlestinum**, lovely shade of grey-blue. 1/-
- **fl. pl.**, flowers double, rich, rare, beautiful. 2/6.
- **hybrids**, see **Florists' Flowers**.
- **Hendersoni**, 2½, rich blue flowers in sturdy spikes. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **maackianum**, interesting species from the regions of the Amur. 1/-
- **Menziesii**, 2-3, a beautiful and rare plant with white flowers, the upper petals of which are spotted with sky-blue. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **moschatum**, see **brunonianum**.
- \* — **nudicaule**, 1-1½, a bright dwarf gem, with flowers of varying shades of orange-scarlet and crimson. Very early, in fact almost a spring flower, but continues throughout the summer. -/6.
- **Nuttali**, see **Menziesii**.
- **speciosum glabratum**, 2-3, flowers pale lilac; similar in habit, etc., to **D. cashmirianum**, but with longer inflorescence. vii. 1/-
- **turkestanicum**, 2-3, large deep blue flowers. vii. 1/-
- **Staphisagria**, 2-3, flowers blue and white; an early flowering biennial. v. -/9.
- **sulphureum**, 3-6, the rare and beautiful yellow species from Syria, where the flowers are extensively used for dyeing silk. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **tatsiense**, 2, a recently introduced species from China. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- **triste**, 2, flowers an unusual shade of purplish brown, suffused with red. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **troiliifolium**, 3, very handsome early flowering species; flowers bright blue. v.-vii. -/9.
- **vestitum**, 3, a fine Himalayan species with deep violet-blue flowers. 1/-
- DENDROMECON (PAPAVERACEÆ)**, "Tree Poppy." A little known shrubby "Poppy" from California. Will do well in positions which suit *Romneya Coulteri*.
- **rigidum**, 3½, large yellow poppy-like flowers; very handsome. vi.-ix. 3/6
- DENTARIA**, see **Cardamine**.
- DESMODIUM (LEGUMINACEÆ)**, "Tick Trefoil." Hardy sub-shrubby border plants.
- **canadense**, 4-6, often erroneously called the "Telegraph Plant," which designation should only be applied to the annual **D. gyrans**. Clusters of reddish purple flowers. vii. -/9.
- \* **DEUTZIA (SAXIFRAGACEÆ)**. Graceful free-flowering shrubs, have a pretty appearance on the rockery.
- **gracilis**, 1-2, a lovely Japanese plant with pure white flowers in long racemes which clothe the slender growths from April to June. -/9.
- **robusta**, an improved form with larger individual flowers. 1/6.

- \***DIANTHUS** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Pink." This genus includes some of the most charming and beautiful plants in the Alpine Flora, none of which, however, are very difficult in culture. The chief essentials are good drainage, gritty soil, and sufficiency of water during summer.
- **alpestris**, see *monspessulanus*.
  - **alpinus**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers deep rose, with crimson spots; a free growing and free flowering gem. vi.-vii. -/9.
  - **albus**, one of the most remarkable and beautiful of Alpine Pinks. The flowers are large and of good substance, while the plant is even more vigorous than the type. This is quite a new plant, and a great acquisition. 2/6.
  - **grandiflorus**, a more vigorous plant with larger flowers. 1/-
  - **annulatus**, see *plumarius annulatus*.
  - **arenarius**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white with bright spot at base of the deeply cut petals. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - **aridus**, see *pubescens*.
  - **Atkinsoni**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ , large single flowers of a most vivid crimson; the true plant is very rare. v.-viii. 1/6.
  - **atrorubens**, l, flowers dark red in dense heads. vi.-viii. 1/6.
  - **barbatus**, see *Florists' Flowers*.
  - **caesius**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the favourite "Cheddar Pink," found growing wild in this country only on the Cheddar cliffs in Somersetshire; flowers delicate rose colour, very fragrant. vi.-vii. -/9.
  - **Bickham's variety**. 1/-
  - **fl. pl.**, beautiful double rose coloured flowers. -/9.
  - **semiplenus**, a very ornamental plant. -/9.
  - **callizonus**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , large flowers equal to half the total height of the plant, soft rose pink in colour somewhat like those of *D. alpinus*, but with a white spotted zone of purple near the centre. vi.-vii. 2/6.
  - **Carthusianorum**, flowers lively rose colour. -/9.
  - **cinnabarinus**, certainly the most vividly coloured Pink in cultivation. The flowers are a bright fiery red, and of good size. The true plant, which we now offer, is very scarce. v.-vii. 7/6.
  - **cruentus**, l, blood-red flowers in close heads. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - **deltoides**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ , "Maiden Pink," flowers small, rose-coloured, but produced in such great numbers as to hide the growth. v.-viii. -/6.
  - **albus**, pure white except for a delicate pink zone. -/6.
  - **glaucus**, with sea-green foliage. -/9.
  - **dentosus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , "Amoor Pink," an interesting plant from southern Russia, flowers violet-rose with dark centre. vi.-vii. -/9.
  - **Falconeri**, a rare white flowered Himalayan species. 2/6.
  - **fimbriatus**, see *monspessulanus*.
  - **fragrans**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ , very sweetly scented white flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.
  - **fl. pl.**, double creamy white. 1/-
  - **Freynei**, a liliputian among "Pinks," the whole plant scarcely reaches an inch in height, while the flowers are  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter, and rose-lilac in colour. vi.-x. 2/6.
  - **frigidus**, see *sylvestris*.
  - **gallicus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white with livid spots in centre; very fragrant. vii.-ix. -/9.
  - **giganteus**, 2-4, the antithesis of *D. Freynii*; flowers purplish in hemispherical heads. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - **glacialis**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , another rare and beautiful Alpine "Pink," flowers rosy crimson. v.-vii. 1/-
  - **glutinosus**, a rare "Pink" from the Grecian Archipelago. 1/-

- DIANTHUS graniticus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , a rare and charming species with small spiny leaves, and a multitude of rosy flowers on wiry stems. Similar to *D. deltoides*, but has a much more fragile appearance. In flower from June to September. 2/6.
- **integer**, see *strictus*.
- **Knappii**, 1, this is one of the only two yellow flowered "Pinks" with which we are acquainted, the other being *D. pubescens*. The flowers of *D. Knappii*, are pale clear yellow, disposed in dense heads. v.-vii. -/9.
- **microlepis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , another miniature but exquisite plant, a pale flowered counterpart of *D. Freynii*, flowers almost white with rosy-lilac spots. Very scarce. vi.-x. 2/6.
- **monspessulanus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, flowers pink, elegantly lacinated. vi.-vii. -/6.
- **— albus**, a pretty white form. -/9.
- **Mussini**, see *squarrosus*.
- **neglectus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , without the least doubt, this is one of the most charming rock plants in cultivation, and one of the easiest to grow. The flowers are a bright deep carmine-rose in colour, with prettily serrated petals. vi.-ix. 1/-
- **nitidus**, a rare Hungarian species. -/9.
- **noëanus**, 1, a new Armenian plant; dwarf tufted plant with pretty white, fringed flowers. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **papillosus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers rose coloured, small and numerous, on wiry stems. Pretty and distinct. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **petraeus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a most useful and hardy species, flowers rose with multifid petals. vi.-vii. -/6.
- **— albus**, charming white variety. -/6.
- **— oculatus** white, with rose coloured zone. -/6.
- **— roseus**, finer than the type. -/6.
- **— oculatus**. -/6.
- **plumarius**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, the parent of the numerous "Garden Pinks." Flowers white or tinted, very sweetly scented. v.-vii. -/6.
- **— annulatus**, very effective white flowers with dark crimson centre. -/6
- **pubescens**, rare species from Greece with clear yellow flowers. 1/-
- **pulchellus**, see *deltoides glaucus*.
- **Requienii**, 1, flowers pink, on light wiry stems, neat compact growth. v.-vii. -/9.
- **Seguieri**, 1, rosy purple flowers. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **squarrosus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, compact habit. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **suavis**, see *cæsius*.
- **subacaulis**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a dwarf gem, rose coloured flowers, rare and distinct. v.-vii. 1/6.
- **superbus**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a most desirable and beautiful border or rock plant. Flowers lovely rose colour, deeply cut petals and delicious fragrance. vi.-ix. -/9
- **syvestris**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, very free-flowering, graceful species, flowers rose-pink, habit tufted. v.-vii. -/9.
- **— albus**, the beautiful white form of the above excellent plant. One of the most rare and exquisite flowers among alpins. The white flowers are beautifully crenated, and diffuse most delicious fragrance. 5/-
- **tenuiflorus**, a rare species from Macedonia. -/9.
- **viscidus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers red, compact habit. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **Waldsteinii**, 1, flowers rose, prettily fringed. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **zonatus**, beautiful species from Asia Minor. -/9.

One of each (54 sorts), for 54/-

\***DIAPENSIA** (DIAPENSIACEÆ). Dwarf sub-shrubby rock plants; must have sunny position, with deep root run of sandy peat, and abundance of water in growing season.

— *barbulata*, see *Pyxidanthera barbulata*.

— *lapponica*, evergreen alpine, often under 2 inches in height, flowers pure white. A native of the Arctic regions.

**DICENTRA** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Dutchman's Breeches." Very graceful border or rock plants, with pretty fern-like foliage. Excellent for shady positions, under trees, etc.

\* — *canadensis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , white flowers, glaucous foliage. v.-vii. -/6.

\* — *Cucullaria*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, tipped with yellow. v.-vii. -/6.

\* — *eximia*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ , drooping reddish purple flowers in graceful racemes. iv.-vii. -/6.

\* — *formosa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bright red, very much like *D. eximia*, but smaller in all particulars. Worth growing for its foliage alone. iv.-vii. -/9.

— *spectabilis*, "Bleeding Heart,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ , a favourite garden plant, and one of the most graceful and charming. The beautifully shaded rosy crimson flowers depend from gracefully arching stems. Good also for forcing. v.-vii. -/6.

— *alba*, the scarce white form. 1/-

**DICTAMNUS** (RUTACEÆ), "Fraxinella, Burning Bush." Beautiful and interesting border plants which exude a volatile inflammable oil in hot weather, from the flower heads and seed capsules. If a light be applied in the dusk of a summer evening the whole plant will be more or less enveloped in a bluish flame, and a peculiar odour emitted.

— *albus*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers large, white, in terminal spikes. vi.-vii. -/9.

— *giganteus*, 3–4, a fine tall growing form, new and scarce. 1/6.

— *purpureus*, with purple flowers. -/9.

— *caucasicus*, see *albus giganteus*.

— *Fraxinella*, see *albus purpureus*.

**DIELYTRA**, see *Dicentra*.

**DIERAMA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**DIETES**, see *Morea*.

**DIGITALIS** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Foxglove." Well-known stately border plants; do well in partial shade, and their beauty is never appreciated so fully as when naturalised in open woodlands.

— *ambigua*, 3, the uncommon "Yellow Foxglove," flowers yellow, with brown markings, a good perennial. vi.-viii. -/6.

— *ferruginea*, 4–6, dense racemes of curious rusty looking flowers, biennial. vi.-vii. -/6.

— *gloxinioides*, see *purpurea gloxinioides*.

— *grandiflora*, see *ambigua*.

— *lanata*, 3, interesting perennial with grey flowers, lips white or purple. vii.-viii. -/9.

— *lutea*, 3, spikes of yellowish brown flowers. vii. -/6.

— *micrantha*, see *lutea*.

— *purpurea*, 3–5, beautiful wild "Foxglove," not a good perennial, though it often flowers a second year; is best therefore treated as a biennial, as also are the forms described hereunder. vi.-viii. -/3.

— *alba*, the beautiful white form. -/6.

— *gloxinioides*, a fine strain of "Foxgloves," with large flowers beautifully spotted, rivalling in beauty of colouring the exquisite *Gloxinia*. -/4.

— *acanthina*, a curious but beautiful form with white flowers, which are exactly like those of an *Acanthus*. 1/6.

— *Thapsi*, 2–4, a good border perennial, with spikes of rosy purple flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.

- \***DIONÆA** (DROSERACEÆ), "Venus's Flytrap," very interesting insectivorous plant; hardy, but should be grown in a pot stood in a saucer of water in peat and sphagnum in order that the capture, etc., of the insects may be more easily observed. Cold frame treatment suits it admirably.
- **muscipula**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers white. vii.-viii. 1/-
- DIOSCOREA** (DIOSCOREACEÆ), "Yam." Climbers with ornamental foliage and inconspicuous flowers. Roots tuberous, producing annual growths.
- **caucasica**, broad handsome foliage. 1/6.
- **pyrenaica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a curious miniature "Yam." 2/6.
- **villosa**, a vigorous and elegant climber. 1/-
- \***DIPHYLLEIA** (BERBERIDACEÆ), "Umbrella Leaf," (SH, RT), Epimedium-like dwarf perennial, pretty when in flower and fruit.
- **cymosa**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers white, in summer, berries blue. A distinct and desirable plant. 1/-
- DIPLACUS**, see *Mimulus*.
- DIPLOPAPPUS**, see *Aster*.
- DIPSACUS** (DIPSACEÆ), "Teasel." Ornamental biennials, for border or wild garden. The dry flower heads are used by finishers to put the "nap" on cloth.
- **ferox** } 5-7, flowers pale lilac. vii. -/9.
- **laciniatus** }
- DISPORUM** (LILIACEÆ), pretty plants with creeping roots, revel in shade and peat.
- **Hookeri**, 1-2, flowers greenish white; an interesting plant from California. vii. 1/6.
- \***DODECATHEON** (PRIMULACEÆ), "American Cowslip," (SH, M). Charming plants for border or rockery, with umbels of brightly coloured flowers, very much like those of the Cyclamen.
- **Clevelandi**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , rich deep violet-blue flowers, in large umbels. A vigorous species. v.-vii. 1/-
- **album**, lovely white variety. 1/6.
- **ellipticum**, a rare distinct Californian species. 1/-
- **Hendersoni**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, flowers deep rich crimson. v.-vii. 1/-
- **integrifolium**, see *Meadia*.
- **Jeffreyi**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , bright rose-coloured flowers, with yellow centre; leaves large, handsome. v.-vii. -/9.
- **lanceifolium**, see *Jeffreyi*.
- **x Lemoinei**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, a fine hybrid between *Meadia* and *Jeffreyi*, of which the following are some of the best forms. v.-vii.
- **atropurpureum**, flowers violet-amaranth, with a sulphur-yellow throat, encircled by a fiery red band. 2/-.
- **compactum**, numerous violet-purple flowers, white and yellow ring, and reddish purple centre, dwarf compact habit. 1/6.
- **elegans**, graceful plant with strong flower stem bearing numerous rosy flowers. 1/-
- **excelsum**, a splendid vigorous plant resembling *D. Jeffreyi* in general appearance, but is a much finer plant. 1/6.
- **robustum**, the colour of the flowers can best be described as "fuchsia-red," with white band. 1/-
- **Meadia**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers rosy purple. iv.-vi. -/6.
- **album**, neat and pretty. -/9.
- **lilacinum**, flowers lilac, pretty shade. -/6.
- **mixed colours**, fine and cheap -/6.
- **splendidum**, see *Meadia*.
- DONDIA**, see *Hacquetia*.

**DORONICUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Leopard's Bane" Very useful early-flowering border plants; good for cutting.

- *austriacum*, 1-1½, flowers yellow, several on each stem. Early spring. -/6.
- *caucasicum*, 1, bright yellow flowers, solitary. iii.-v. -/6.
- *Clusii*, see *glaciale*.
- *glaciale*, 1, flowers rich yellow in abundance. iii.-vi. -/6.
- "Harpur Crewe," see *plantagineum excelsum*.
- *Orphanidis*, strong-growing species. 1/-
- *Pardalianches*, 1½-3, several flowers on each stem, yellow. -/4.
- *giganteum*, see *Orphanidis*.
- *plantagineum excelsum*, flowers large and fine on long stems. In flower from March to October. -/6.

**DORYCNium** (LEGUMINOSÆ). Elegant border plants.

- *herbaceum*, 1½, white flowers in heads on long stems. vii.-viii. 1/6.

\***DOUGLASIA** (PRIMULACEÆ), (½ SH. GT). Beautiful alpine, resembling the *Androsace*. Interesting from the fact that one species is a native of the Pyrenees, and has yellow flowers, while the rest have all pink or rose-coloured flowers, and come from the Rocky Mountains.

- *vitaliana*, ½, a delightful alpine, with bright rich yellow flowers; easy to grow. iv.-vi. -/9.

\***DRABA** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Whitlow Grass." Interesting and beautiful rock plants, of easy culture in gritty soil.

- *aizoides*, ¼, bright yellow flowers. iii.-iv. -/6.
- *elongata*. -/9.
- *Aizoon*, ¼, flowers yellow. iv.-v. -/6.
- *alpina*, ¼, pretty white flowers. iii.-iv. -/6.
- *altaica*, white flowers. -/6.
- *brunizæfolia*, ½, large yellow flowers, distinct. -/6.
- *bryoides*, from the Caucasus. -/9.
- *gigas*, see *Arabis Carduchorum*.
- *grandiflora*, ¼, white flowers, early, from the Andes. -/9.
- *lapponica*, ¼, flowers white; from Lapland. -/9.
- *Mawii*, ¼, (LS), one of the best of rockery plants; produces white flowers ¾ inch in diameter. Deep green tufts of foliage. iii.-v. 1/-
- *nivalis*, ½, a more dwarf and compact grower than *D. lapponica*. Flowers white. v. -/9.
- *pyrenaica*, ¼, a delightful rock plant; flowers a pretty shade of rose-lilac; a pleasing change of colour in this genus. iv.-vi. 1/-
- *rigida*, ¼, flowers yellow. -/9.
- *tomentosa*, white flowers and foliage. 1/-

**DRACOCEPHALUM** (LABIATÆ), "Dragon's Head." Very handsome border or rock plants, of easy growth in ordinary soil.

- \* — *alpinum*, ½, flowers deep bright blue; habit dwarf, tufted. v.-vii. -/6.
- *altaicense*, see *grandiflorum*.
- *argunense*, see *Ruyschiana*.
- *austriacum*, 1½, large violet-purple flowers, in long erect spikes. vii.-viii. 1/-
- \* — *grandiflorum*, ½, one of the finest of rock or border plants; has large flowers 2 inches in length, in spikes 3 or 4 inches long. The colour is a magnificent rich deep blue, reminding one of the *Gentians* and *Lithospermum*. Habit dwarf and somewhat creeping, with deep green, rather large leaves. This splendid plant is in flower from July to October. -/9.

**DRACOCEPHALUM japonicum**, 1, flowers purple, in dense spikes. vii. -/9.

— **nutans**, 1, nodding blue flowers on long racemes. vii.-viii. -/6.

— **alpinum**, see *alpinum*.

\* — **peregrinum**, 1½, flowers a pretty shade of blue, always produced in pairs in racemes 18 inches in length; habit decumbent. vii. -/6.

\* — **Ruprechtii**, 1, pretty lilac flowers; a charming plant. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **Ruyschiana**, 2, purplish flowers in dense spikes, free-flowering. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **speciosum**, 1½, a very showy Himalayan plant. Flowers pinkish blue, with darker spots on the lip. vi.-viii. 1/-

— (the North American plant), see *Physostegia virginiana speciosa*.

— **virginicum**, see *Physostegia virginiana*.

\* **DRYAS** (ROSACEÆ), "Mountain Avens," (½ sh, rt). A genus of chastely beautiful evergreen trailers, appropriately if mythically named "Nymphs of the Oaks," on account of the beauty of the flowers and the resemblance of the leaves to those of the Oak. Rockery or well drained border.

— **Drummondii**, flowers golden yellow; a very rare and beautiful alpine. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **integrifolia**, pretty white flowers, habit very dwarf and tufted. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **lanata**, really a Tyrolese form of *D. octopetala* with woolly leaves; rare. vii. 2/6.

— **octopetala**, a very beautiful and very rare native plant. Flowers pure white with usually 8 large petals. When established this plant does well in dry positions. vi.-viii. -/9.

\* **DRYPIS** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), a very pretty suffruticose rock plant; well-drained position.

— **spinosa**, ½, flowers pale pink or white in light airy corymbs; dwarf tufted habit. vi.-vii. -/9.

**ECCREMOCARPUS** (BIGNONIACEÆ), climbing plants with tuberous roots, which should have an additional covering of ashes in winter, or be treated as a *Dahlia*.

— **scaber**, 5-8, a most graceful climber, with rambling shoots covered with brilliant orange-red flowers. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— **rosea**, very fine rose-coloured flowers. 1/6.

**ECHEVERIA**, see *Cotyledon*.

**ECHINACEA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Purple Cone Flower," allied to the *Rudbeckias*, and distinguished chiefly by the bright purple colours, on which account they are valuable for autumn flowering in the border.

— **angustifolia**, 2-4, flowers rose-purple, large, 4 to 6 inches across, with drooping petals. vii.-viii. 1/-

— **purpurea**, 3-4, reddish purple flowers, with orange centre; a beautiful and useful plant for cut flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **hybrida**, seedling varieties, with many larger flowers and variety in colouring. 1/-

— **nana**, a very distinct and beautiful dwarf variety; the flowers are rich reddish purple, of elegant appearance, with long narrow petals. Excellent for cutting. 2/6.

**ECHINOPS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Globe Thistle." Handsome plants with spherical thistle-like heads of flowers. Excellent for cutting and border decoration.

— **bannaticus**, 4, flower heads blue, stems branched. vii.-viii. 1/-

— **giganteus**, 6, towering heads of silvery-grey. -/9.

— **humilis**, 2, new dwarf species, with bright blue heads. vii.-viii. -/9.

— **ritro**, 3, fine heads of steel blue. vii.-viii. -/6.

— **ruthenicus**, see *bannaticus*.

— **sphærocephalus**, 4-5, large handsome white heads. vii.-viii. -/9.

**ECHIU** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Bugloss." Valuable for improving dry banks, but are very ornamental border plants also.

— **rubrum**, 1-2, flowers reddish violet, in long spikes, a very handsome biennial. v.-vii. 1/-

**EDRAIANTHUS**, see *Wahlenbergia*.

\***EMPETRUM** (EMPETRACEÆ), "Crowberry," (M, PT). Very ornamental, hardy, evergreen Heath-like shrubs; especially valuable to improve the winter aspect of the rockery. Interesting as being the badge of the Scottish clan McLean.

— **nigrum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, bright green foliage, brownish black berries. v. -/9.

— **rubrum**, a fine red fruited form. -/9.

— **scoticum**, a neat evergreen alpine. 1/-

— **tomentosum**, a pretty woolly plant. -/9.

\***EOMECON** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Chinese Poppywort," (SH, PT). One of the many beautiful members of the Poppy family, suitable for either rockery or border.

— **chionantha**, 1, large snowy white flowers, with bright yellow centres of golden anthers; flowers 2 inches in diameter. iv.-vii. -/9.

\***EPHEDRA** (GUETACEÆ), "Shrubby Horse Tail," (D). A genus of low-growing, ornamental evergreen shrubs, suitable for the rockery, where they will flourish in the dry positions unsuitable for many other plants.

— **distachya**, flowers whitish, in catkins; showy red berries in autumn. vii. 2/6.

— **nevadensis**, a North American species. 3/6.

\***EPIGÆA** (ERICACEÆ), "May Flower," (SH, PT). The only species in cultivation is a charming prostrate evergreen, easy to grow, yet very rarely seen.

— **repens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white tinged with red; they exhale a delicious spicy fragrance. iv.-vi. 1/6.

**EPILOBIUM** (ONAGRACEÆ), "Willow Herb." Free-flowering plants, suitable for rockery, border or wild garden.

\*— **alpinum**, a pretty rock plant. -/9.

\*— **album**, desirable white form. -/9.

\*— **alsinifolium**, another distinct alpine. -/9.

— **angustifolium**, 3-6, "Rose Bay," a very handsome plant, which unfortunately takes possession of the soil so rapidly, that the wild garden, or other similar position is the only place where it may be planted with complete satisfaction. Flowers crimson-purple, in long spikes, on graceful willow-like growths. vii. -/4.

— **album**, a fine white variety. -/6.

\*— **brevipes**, a dwarf creeping species from N. Zealand. 1/6.

\*— **Dodonæi**, 1, a most desirable rock or border plant, of compact growth, with deep rose-coloured flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **Fleischeri**, see *Dodonæi*.

\*— **glabellum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty trailing plant from N. Zealand, with beautiful pink flowers. vii.-viii. -/6.

— **hirsutum**, see *Aquatic and Bog Plants*.

\*— **nummularifolium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a dainty creeping plant with pink or bluish white flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.

\*— **obcordatum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a beautiful neat trailer, with bright rose-purple flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **rosmarinifolium**, 1, bright rose-carmine flowers; a most desirable, compact grower; as a border plant and in the rockery this will give great satisfaction. vi.-ix. -/9.

6 sorts, our selection, for 3/-

**\*EPIMEDIUM** (BERBERIDACEÆ), "Barrenwort." These pretty plants are alike useful in border or rockery. Both flowers and foliage are beautiful, the latter especially so in spring, when the young leaves are suffused with rosy tints, and again in autumn, taking on, as they do, some very beautiful appropriate colours, which, with the leaves, remain in good condition until the following spring. For all practical purposes, the "Barrenworts" may be regarded as evergreen, since they are never leafless. The annual growth of flowers and foliage is produced from a creeping underground stem. The habit is dwarf and compact.

- **alpinum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers crimson and yellow. iv.-vii. -/9.
- **colchicum**, see **pinnatum**.
- **diphyllum**, see **Aceranthus diphyllus**.
- **hexandrum**, see **Vancouveria hexandra**.
- **Ikariso**, see **macranthum Ikariso**.
- **macranthum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, a very handsome plant; flowers white, leaves 12 inches long composed of many leaflets; when suffused with the lovely autumn tints the leaves of this and other species are very useful for decoration. iv.-vii. -/9.
- — **fl. pl.**, chaste double white flowers. 1/6.
- — **Ikariso**, an effective variety, with blush-white flowers. -/9.
- — **violaceum**, a variety of dwarfer habit and smaller violet-coloured flowers. 1/-
- **musschianum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, very dwarf. iv.-vii. -/9.
- — **rubrum**, a pretty red form. -/9.
- **perralderianum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , bright yellow flowers, brightly coloured foliage. iv.-vii. 1/6.
- **pinnatum**, 1-2, a very handsome strong-growing species, the foliage is much larger than that of any of the other "Barrenworts." Flowers bright yellow, freely produced in long lax racemes. iv.-vii. -/9.
- **rubrum**, 1, flowers bright crimson and pale yellow. This species much resembles **alpinum** but is more robust. iv.-vii. -/9.
- **grandiflorum**, a fine form. 2/6.
- — **versicolor**, flowers yellow and rose-coloured; a pretty form. 1/6.

One plant of each (12 sorts 10/6; 6 sorts, our selection, 3/6).

**ERANTHIS**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**EREMOSTACHYS** (LABIATÆ), very pretty hardy border plants.

- **laciniata**, 2-3, flowers yellow in whorls, foliage woolly, deeply cut. vii. 1/-

**EREMURUS** (LILIACEÆ), "Himalayan Asphodel." To those who have never had the joy of seeing **Eremuri** in full flower, it is impossible to convey by mere description, anything like a full appreciation of the unique, stately beauty of these magnificent plants. Tall, graceful, willow-like, the flower stems vary in height from 3 feet to the truly imposing stature of 10 or 11 feet; while from one-third to two-thirds of the upper part is clothed with hundreds of lovely flowers. In shape, texture and colour, each individual flower is perfect, and, being poised upon pedicels of equal length, the tips of each flower just touch those of its neighbour, thus forming around the lissome stem, a complete sheath of exquisite beauty which is enhanced by the light appearance and effective colours of the long stamens, standing out from the general outline like fairies' sceptres. The colour, too, of these flowers, is very lovely and quite "Æsthetic." Pure translucent white, delicate peach-pink, and beautiful soft yellow, are only three of the many enchanting shades. Neither are the plants lacking in beauty of foliage, which in some is broad, deep green, and long; in others narrow, glaucous and grass-like. With all these beauties, a great boon is also that of easy cultivation. Good soil, in a well drained position, sheltered if possible from cold cutting winds, with abundance of water in the growing season, is all they require. If sharp frosts occur after growth has commenced, give slight protection to prevent injury to the flower spike, otherwise they are quite hardy. In planting, the roots, which are very brittle, should be spread out as much as possible, and the crown covered with 4 or 6 inches of soil.

**EREMURUS altaicus**, an interesting Siberian species. 3/6.

— **Bungei**, 6-8, a rare and beautiful plant with graceful spikes of citron-yellow flowers, rising from tufts of narrow glaucous leaves. vii. 10/6, 15/-

— **præcox**, see Novelties, page 5.

— **caucasicus**, see spectabilis.

— **Elwesii**, see robustus elwesianus.

— **himalaicus**, a splendid hardy plant, flowers pure paper-white, spikes 4 to 8 feet in height, the upper third being covered with flowers. v.-vi. 2/6, 5/-

— **x Him-rob**, see Novelties, page 5.

— **Kaufmanni**, a curious and interesting species from Turkestan, brownish-yellow flowers with bright red anthers. 2/6.

— **Olgæ**, flowers white, tinted with red, each petal having a distinct greenish keel; the flowers are on long pedicels, which give a broader appearance to the spike. Flower-stem 4 to 8 feet in height, of which more than half is covered with hundreds of flowers. Foliage narrow and glaucous. vii. 15/-, 21/-

— **robustus**, one of the best. Well established plants will attain a height of 10 or 11 feet, 5 or 6 feet of the stem being covered with delicate peach-pink flowers. A group of 3 or 5 (or more) plants in flower is a glorious sight, never forgotten. vi.-vii. 7/6, 15/-

— **elwesianus**, a splendid, but scarce seedling form, with larger and deeper rose-peach coloured flowers on longer pedicels, giving to the spike a grander and more massive appearance. 10/6, 15/-, 21/-

— **spectabilis**, 3, flowers pale yellow, tinted with orange, and with deep orange-coloured anthers. vi. 2/6.

— **x Warei**, see Novelties, page 5.

One strong flowering plant of each of the above 11 varieties (including the rare Novelties), for 140/-

\***ERICA** (ERICACEÆ), "Heath," (pt). These are indispensable in the rockery, where the evergreen character and winter flowering qualities are so much appreciated. Groups on the borders, or in beds, are charming in the very early spring and late autumn or winter, when covered with the brightly-coloured flowers in fine contrast to the deep green foliage. While especially valuable for their winter flowers, a selection of hardy Heaths will give a succession of bloom throughout the year.

— **carnea**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , bright red flowers from January to June. -/6.

— **alba**, flowers pure white. -/9.

— **ciliaris**, 1, flowers pale red in autumn. -/9.

— **cinerea alba**, 1, flowers beautiful white; autumn. -/6

— **minor**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a dwarf desirable form. -/9.

— **mediterranea hibernica**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , dwarf and compact, flowers pink, from January to April. 1/6.

— **vagans**, "Cornish Heath," 1, flowers rosy white; summer. -/6

— **alba**, lovely white. -/9.

— **grandiflora**, large white flowers. -/9.

One of each (9 sorts), 5/6.

**ERIGERON** (COMPOSITÆ), "Fleabane." A genus of very ornamental aster-like plants. Free-flowering, varied in colour, excellent for cutting.

\* — **alpinus**, 1, pretty plant with light purple flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **aurantiacus**, "Orange Daisy," 1, flowers bright golden orange colour. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **sulphureus**, a new pale yellow variety; very effective. 1/6.

**ERIGERON bellidifolius**, "Robin's Plantain,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very distinct species with evergreen leaves in large rosettes, from which ascend corymbose heads of purplish flowers. iv.-vi. -/6.

— **caucasicus**, see pulchellus.

— **Coulteri**, 1, flowers white, with golden centre. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **glabellus**, 1, beautiful lilac flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **glaucus**, 1, rich violet flowers, very good. vi.-viii. -/9.

\* — **grandiflorus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , large solitary violet flowers; a scarce alpine from the Rocky Mountains. vii. 1/6.

— **hybridus roseus**, 1, a beautiful pink-flowered hybrid between *E. aurantiacus* and *E. Villarsii*. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— **leiomorus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a neat tufted alpine, from N. America; flowers pale purple; new. vi.-vii. -/6.

— **macranthus**, 1, large heads of violet-blue flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.

\* — **mucronatus**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a pretty daisy-like plant, flowers pink and white; requires a sheltered position on the rockery. v.-viii. -/6.

— **multiradiatus**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , heads of large golden centred flowers with fringe-like narrow violet petals, very pretty and very good for cutting. vi. ix. 1/-

— **neo-mexicanus**, see Novelties.

— **philadelphicus**, 1-2, a most charming border plant, producing masses of pink and lilac daisy-like flowers, rather small individually, but so pretty, and produced in abundance from May till November. -/9.

— **pulchellus**, 1, pretty rose-purple flowers in summer. -/9.

\* — **Roylei**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , dwarf species from the Himalayas, flowers purple; new. -/9.

— **salsuginosus**, 2, flowers pale lilac, very free. vi.-x. -/6.

— **serpentarius**, see bellidifolius.

— **speciosus**, "Fleabane," 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , this is one of the best plants for cut flowers, having handsome narrow-petalled violet flowers, with bright golden-yellow disk. In flower from about May to November. -/6.

— **splendens**, a fine free-flowering, pale lavender-coloured form. -/9.

\* — **uniflorus**,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , a choice alpine with large solitary flowers. vi. 1/-

— **Villarsii**, 1, purple flowers, with long ray florets. vii. -/9.

One strong plant of each of the above 22 sorts for 15/-; 12 sorts, our selection, 5/-

\***ERINUS** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), very charming evergreen rockery plants; will produce seed freely and establish themselves almost anywhere; especially pretty and effective on old walls, etc.

— **alpinus**,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , flowers reddish purple. iv.-vii. -/6.

— **albus**, pure white form. -/6.

— **carmineus**, a fine variety with bright red flowers. 1/6.

— **hirsutus**, a very hairy variety. -/9.

— **hispanicus**, with rose-coloured flowers. 1/6.

One plant of each, 3/6.

\***ERIOGONUM** (POLYGONACEÆ), "Woolly Knotweed," (sn, sd). A genus of pretty rock or border plants from the alpine regions of California and N. America.

— **compositum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, flowers white tinged with red. vii. 1/6.

— **Jamesii**, a new interesting species. 2/6.

— **racemosum**, a distinct plant, with pretty pink flowers in Autumn. 1/6.

— **umbellatum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a pretty dwarf plant, with golden yellow flowers and whitish leaves. vi.-viii. -/6.

One plant of each for 5/-

**ERIOGYNIA**, see Spiræa.

**ERITRICHIMUM** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Fairies' Forget-me-not." The species here given is one of the loveliest of alpinists, but owing to the difficulty attending its cultivation, it is so rarely seen as to be practically unknown. It may be successfully grown, however, by following these instructions:—Choose a well-drained position on the rockery, plant in a gritty compost free from dust; wedge tightly between stones, sloping backwards; cover with another stone or slate in October (or earlier if growth is finished) so as to keep the plants dry during the winter and until growth commences about February, when the stone should be removed.

— *nanum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ , the flowers are relatively large, of the most brilliant blue, with a yellow eye. So beautiful and captivating is this little gem, that it has been termed "the Glory of the Alpine Flora." v.-vii. 2/6, 5/-

**\*ERODIUM** (GERANIACEÆ), "Heron's Bill." Mostly dwarf plants, of very ornamental and interesting character. At home on the rockery, and in some cases, on dry banks. When ripe the seeds are forcibly ejected from the capsule by centrifugal force, generated by the long stiff awn suddenly contracting into spiral form.

— *absinthoides*, see *chrysanthum*.

— *chamædryoides* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  SN, PT),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very dainty rock plant for sheltered position. Flowers white veined with pink, leaves small, round, bright green. iv.-ix. -/9.

— *chelidoniifolium*, see *trichomanefolium*.

— *chrysanthum* (SN, SD),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very rare and exceptionally beautiful plant, with lemon yellow flowers. vi.-ix. 5/-

— *dancoides*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , pretty leaves like those of the Carrot, and carmine flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-

— *guttatum* (SN, SD),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a scarce species, with pretty foliage of silky whiteness, and white flowers beautifully veined with violet. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— *hymenodes*, (SN, SD), 1, a pretty pink flowered plant from the Atlas Mountains. v.-viii. 1/-

— *macradenum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale violet flowers with dark blotches. A good hardy plant. vi.-viii. -/6.

— *Manescavi*, 1–2, flowers purplish crimson. A very handsome strong-growing plant. v.-ix. -/9.

— *pelargoniflorum*, 1, flowers white, with purple spots. A hardy handsome plant. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— *Reichardi*, see *chamædryoides*.

— *slbthorplanum*, a distinct species. -/6.

— *supracanum*, a rare plant from Spain. 1/6.

— *trichomanefolium*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , bluish white flowers, with deeper veins, foliage silvery grey. Very pretty and very hardy. v.-x. -/6.

One each of the above 10 sorts, including the rare and beautiful *E. chrysanthum*, for 12/-

**ERPETION**, see *Viola*.

— *reniforme*, see *V. hederacea*.

**ERYNGIUM** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Eryngo, Sea Holly." A genus of plants whose acknowledged beauty is not invested in the individual flower, but which, nevertheless, is among the finest and most desirable of border plants. In addition to foliage of a highly ornamental character, some of the "Sea Hollies" have great candelabra-like inflorescences, sometimes reaching a height of 6 or 8 feet. It is perhaps the dwarfer species which will prove more popular, presenting, as they do, the appearance of spiny bushes, the stems, leaves and bracts of which are enveloped in coats of silvery grey or steely blue, making them fine objects in beds, border or rockery. In addition the *Eryngiums* are very valuable for house decoration in winter, the beautiful blue or silver sheen being retained in perfection, if the shoots are cut and dried gradually when at their best.

- ERYNGIUM agavifolium**, 2½, handsome green foliage. vii. 1/6.
- **alpinum**, 2, stems and bracts, etc., a fine deep steely blue. One of the best vii.-viii. -/9.
- **amethystinum**, 2½, the true plant is rather scarce, a much inferior sort being often sold for this species. We offer the true plant, which has deep blue glistening heads and stems, and curiously-shaped greyish leaves. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **Bourgati**, 2, a new and distinct species, with bright steely blue stems, bracts, etc. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **bromeliæfolium**, 3, ornamental spiny green foliage. viii. 1/6.
- **campestre**, 2½, a rare native, only found in this country, near Plymouth and Newcastle. A very beautiful plant of a silvery green colour. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **dichotomum**, 2½, much branched, blue stems. viii. -/6.
- **giganteum**, 3-5, a very handsome silvery white plant. vii.-ix. -/4.
- **Lassauxii**, 6-9, long graceful narrow leaves 3 feet in length; tall inflorescences with small reddish purple flowers; very effective. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **maritimum**, 1-2, a very ornamental native seaside plant. In summer the whole plant becomes a most effective shade of metallic white. Easy to grow in ordinary soil. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **x oliverianum**, 3-5, one of the most handsome and effect of border plants; regarded by many authorities as a hybrid between *E. alpinum* and *E. giganteum*; resembles the former in colour, and the latter in size and habit. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **superbum**, an improved form; deep amethystine blue. -/9.
- **pandanifolium**, 6-8, a splendid foliage plant. As the name suggests, the leaves resemble those of the "Screw Pine," are bright green in colour, and several feet in length. The candelabra-like inflorescence is often 7 or 8 feet in height, and with the foliage is very ornamental, especially through the autumn and winter months. vii. -/9.
- **planum**, 2, branching stems and small heads; a pretty deep blue. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **album**, a greyish white form. -/9.
- **floribundum**, an improved form, of excellent habit. -/9.
- **Serra**, 6-9, green leaves, with saw-like spines, and ornamental inflorescence. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **Spinalba**, 4-6, whitish spines and bracts. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **tripartitum**, 3, a handsome dark blue species, producing a fine effect in late autumn. -/6.
- **x Zabelii**, 3, a striking hybrid between *E. alpinum* and *E. Bourgati*. Fine heads and stems of steely blue. vii.-ix. 1/-
- One plant of each sort (20 plants) for 14/-
- \*ERYSIMUM (CRUCIFERÆ)**, "Perennial Wallflower." Early flowering Wallflower-like plants, useful for border or rockery.
- **helveticum**, see *ochroleucum helveticum*.
- **ochroleucum helveticum**, 1, flowers bright yellow, very early, and continues well into early summer. -/4.
- **pulchellum**, see *rupestre*.
- **pumilum**, ½, a most elegant tufted rock plant, flowers pale yellow, fragrant. iii.-vi. -/6.
- **purpureum**, a scarce species from Armenia. 1/6.
- **rupestre**, 1, a very compact tufted plant, with sulphur yellow flowers, which are freely produced in spring and again in autumn. -/9.
- **thyrsodeum**, a rare plant from Asia Minor, with rosettes of silvery foliage and yellow flowers. 1/6.

One of each for 4/6. Our selection, 3 sorts, 1/6.

\***ERYTHRÆA** (GENTIANACEÆ), "Centaury," (sd). The species offered is a very charming rock plant, of low procumbent habit.

— *diffusa*, see *Massoni*.

— *Massoni*,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , flowers clear rose-pink. A liliputian gem from the Azores. vi.-viii. -/9.

**ERYTHROLÆNA**, see *Cnicus*.

**ERYTHRONIUM**, "Dog's Tooth Violet," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**EUCOMIS**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**EUONYMUS** (CELASTRACEÆ), "Spindle Tree." Those offered below are excellent rock plants, the evergreen foliage and brightly coloured berries being very effective in the dull season.

— *nanus*, of prostrate growth; a very neat rock shrub; pretty in fruit. 1/-

— *Koopmanni*, larger in all respects, but a very desirable plant. 1/-

— *obovatus*, "Strawberry Bush," especially valuable for the bright scarlet berries. -/9.

**EUPATORIUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Hemp Agrimony." Handsome border perennials, and for wild garden.

— *ageratoides*, 2-3, flowers white, good for cutting. viii.-x. -/9.

— *aromaticum*, 3, white flowers in loose heads. -/9.

— *Fraseri*, see *ageratoides*.

— *purpureum*, 4-8, heads of reddish purple flowers. A fine plant for naturalising. viii.-x. -/9.

— *maculatum*, -/9.

One plant of each, 2/6.

**EUPHORBIA** (EUPHORBACEÆ), "Spurge." A genus of very showy plants, owing their effectiveness to the brightly coloured bracts, and in some cases, stems and leaves. Occasionally the whole plant is a mass of vivid colour. Suitable for border or rockery.

— *altissima*, 3-4, bright yellow and orange. vii. 1/-

— *Characias*, 2-3, a handsome plant the year round, forms a bushy mass of glaucous evergreen foliage, and produces reddish brown inflorescences in early summer. 1/6.

— *Cyparissias*, "Cypress Spurge," 1, an old, but very handsome evergreen plant, with bright yellow inflorescence in spring. -/6.

— *dendroides*, from the Mediterranean. 1/6.

— *epithymoides*, see *Novelties*, page 5.

— *lucida*, a good wild garden plant. -/6.

\* — *Myrsinites*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , prostrate growths, with rosettes of glaucous leaves, and brightly coloured bracts. vi. 1/-

\* — *pilosa major*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a very effective plant in early summer, when almost wholly a bright chrome-yellow; and again later when tinged with red. 1/-

— *polychroma*, see *epithymoides*.

— *Sibthorpii*, handsome species from Greece. 1/-

— *Wulfenii*, 3, bushy growths bearing long evergreen glaucous leaves; a desirable plant for its foliage alone. 1/6.

One plant each of the 10 sorts for 9/-

Our selection, 4 sorts, 2/6.

**EURYANGIUM**, see *Ferula*.

**EURYBIA**, see *Olearia*.

**FACCHINIA**, see *Arenaria*.

**FARFUGIUM**, see *Senecio*.

— *grande*, see *S. Kämpferi aurea-maculata*.

**FERULA** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Giant Fennel." This is a genus of exceptionally ornamental perennials, of quite tropical luxuriance. The large leaves have the appearance of gigantic ferns, while the inflorescence, rising from 7 to 15 feet from the centre is most imposing. For isolated positions on the lawn, in groups on the border, or naturalised on rough ground, these stately plants are unique.

- **Assafoetida**, 7, finely cut leaves, greenish yellow flowers. vii.-ix. 2/6.
  - **communis**, 8-15, gigantic umbels of yellow flowers surmounting a mass of fern-like foliage. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - **Ferulago**, 6-8, flowers yellow, in one large terminal umbel. vi.-viii. 1/-
  - **gigantea**, 7-9, remarkably handsome. vii.-ix. 1/-
  - **glauca**, 6-8, yellow flowers, and glaucous leaves. vi.-viii. 1/-
  - **neapolitana**, very handsome. -/9.
  - **Linkii**, 7-9, very fine asparagus-like foliage, a most desirable plant. vii. 1/-
  - **Narthex**, 5-8, flowers yellowish, distinct foliage. vii. 2/6.
  - **orientalis**, 7, very finely divided leaves. vii.-viii. 1/-
  - **Sumbul**, 9-12, a most elegant species with fern-like foliage, and pyramidal inflorescence. The milky juice of the roots has a strong musky odour, and has been used as a substitute for musk, and as a remedy for cholera. vii.-ix. 2/6.
  - **thysiflora**, 7, flowers yellow in a distinct inflorescence. vii. -/9
  - **tingitana**, 7-8, yellow flowers on a handsome foliaceous stem. vi.-viii. -/9.
- One each of the 12 sorts for 13/6. Our selection, 6 sorts, 4/-

**FERULAGO**, see *Ferula*

**FICARIA**, see *Ranunculus*.

— **grandiflora**, see *R. Ficaria major*.

— **ranunculoides**, see *R. Ficaria*.

\***FRAGARIA** (ROSACEÆ), "Strawberry." Beautiful and interesting plants, suitable for rockery or border.

- **collina**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , "Green Pine." Pretty white starry flowers, followed by curious green fruits. iv.-vi. -/9.
- **indica**, a beautiful golden-yellow flowered trailer, with numerous scarlet fruits. v.-x. -/6.
- **vesca variegata**, a variegated form of the "Wild Strawberry." iv.-v. -/6.

One plant of each, 1/6.

**FRANCOA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), "Bridal Wreath." These very beautiful border or rockery plants are not quite hardy, but will succeed in sheltered positions if some protection from keen frosts be given. Valuable too, as pot plants in cool greenhouse; and especially for cutting. The long graceful wand-like spikes of white or pinkish flowers are most freely produced, in fact these plants flower almost perpetually, and last a considerable time when cut.

- **appendiculata**, pale red flowers in compact spikes on stems 2 feet in length. -/6.
- **ramosa**, flowers pure white, in lovely spikes, on branching stems. 2-3 feet long. -/9.
- **sonchifolia**, 2, lovely pink flowers. -/6.

One plant of each, 1/6.

**FRANKENIA** (FRANKENIACEÆ), "Sea Heath." Neat, dwarf, carpeting plants, with very pretty flowers; border or rockery.

- **lævis**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a very pretty native species, with pink flowers, and dense carpet of foliage. -/6.

\***FRASERA** (GENTIANACEÆ). Handsome N. American plant, thriving best in a moist situation.

- **speciosa**, 2-5, leaves in whorls of 4 or 6, obovate, 6-10 inches long; flowers in long leafy spikes, greenish white in colour. The plant often sold under this name is *Pentstemon confertus*. viii. 2/6.

**FRITILLARIA**, "Fritillary, Crown Imperial." See our Bulb Catalogue.

**FUCHSIA** (ONAGRACEÆ), "Fuchsia." These charming plants do not need any introduction in their usual aspect as pot plants in the conservatory, etc.; but they are comparative strangers in their more natural and effective position as permanent hardy plants. In favoured localities in the south, many of those offered attain the grace and dignity of small trees or shrubs, but they may also be grown successfully under much more rigorous conditions. Where the winter is too severe to permit of these lovely plants retaining the woody growths, year after year the following method will be found quite successful in even the cold districts of Scotland. Plant in well-drained sandy soil. On the approach of winter, in case of severe frost, spread around and over the base of the plant a few inches of ashes, varying the depth according to the locality. In spring clear away the ashes and cut down the previous year's growth close to the ground. Vigorous growths will be the result, and a woody "stool" will be formed, which may be divided easily when too large. Grown in this manner, the long graceful annual growths are festooned with the lovely drooping flowers, and are most effective as border plants, in isolated beds, and in the case of dwarf varieties, they are pretty rockery plants.

— x **corallina**, 2½-4, a beautiful hybrid between *F. cordifolia* and *F. globosa*, with crimson sepals and plum-purple petals. One of the finest of hardy "Fuchsias," sometimes attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, in favoured localities in the south and west. In flower from early summer until cut down by frost. -/6.

— **exoniensis**, see *corallina*.

— **globosa**, 2-5, purplish red sepals and violet petals. This species and *F. macrostemma* are the progenitors of the many beautiful hardy "Florists' varieties." vi.-x. -/6.

— **macrostemma**, 3-5, sepals scarlet, petals purple; a pretty and graceful plant. vi.-x. 1/-

— **procumbens**, ½, a beautiful and interesting hardy trailing species from N. Zealand, with curious yellow flowers, followed by brilliantly coloured berries, which remain on the plant many months, making it very attractive during the winter. Interesting also, as being one of the only three species which are not S. American. vii. -/9.

— **Riccartoni**, 2-4, probably the hardiest of hardy Fuchsias, a seedling from *F. globosa*, raised at Riccarton, near Edinboro'; flowers scarlet and purple. vii.-x. -/6.

One of each for 3/-

**FUNKIA** (LILIACEÆ), "Plantain Lily." Such great favourites are these "Lilies," that much need not be said about the ornamental foliage and beautiful fragrant flowers. Attention should be drawn though to the very complete list which is given of these fine border plants, a list which INCLUDES ALL THE BEST VARIETIES UNDER THEIR CORRECT NAMES.

— **albo-marginata**, see *lancifolia* *albo-marginata*.

— **cærulea**, see *ovata*.

— **cordata**, see *sieboldiana*.

— **cucullata**, see *Fortunei*.

— **Fortunei**, 1½, a most distinct species. The leaves are a shade of blue-green, flowers pale lilac. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **alba**, a rare and beautiful white form. 1/-

— **variegata**, with distinct marbled foliage. 1/-

— **glaucæ**, a handsome Japanese species with sea-green leaves. 1/-

— **grandiflora**, see *subcordata*.

— **japonica**, see *subcordata*.

— **lanceolata**, see *lancifolia*.

— **lancifolia**, 1, flowers lilac, on dwarf scapes; leaves green, narrow. vii.-ix. -/6.

— **alba**, rare and beautiful white form. 1/-

— **albo-marginata**, silvery edged leaves. -/6.

— **angustifolia**, with very narrow leaves. -/9.

- FUNKIA lancifolia undulata**, bright green leaves with wavy margins. -/6.  
 ——— **variegata argentea**, silver and green foliage. -/9.  
 ——— **aurea**, lovely golden yellow leaves. -/9.  
 ——— **marginata**, see ovata marginata.  
 ——— **ovata**, 1-1½, flowers purple, large, in handsome racemes; leaves deep glaucous green; early flowering. v.-viii. -/9.  
 ——— **aurea**, golden yellow foliage. -/9.  
 ——— **striata**, foliage striped with yellow. -/9.  
 ——— **marginata**, fine bold leaves, with broad white margin. -/9.  
 ——— **"Dr. Hogg,"** a very much improved variety, with large lilac flowers. 1/-  
 ——— **sieboldiana**, 1½-2½, the strongest growing species, makes a most effective bold clump. The flowers are white, tinged with pale lilac; leaves soft greyish green. vi.-viii. -/9.  
 ——— **elatior**, taller, the largest of all. 1/-  
 ——— **marmorata**, beautiful mottled foliage. 1/-  
 ——— **univittata**, leaves with a single stripe down the centre. 1/-  
 ——— **Sieboldii**, see sieboldiana.  
 ——— **sinensis**, see sieboldiana.  
 ——— **spatulata**, see ovata.  
 ——— **subcordata**, "Corfu Lily," 1½-2, most lovely flowers, pure white, exquisitely fragrant; leaves pale glaucous green. A delightful plant, the flowers are prized for cutting; a valuable late blooming species. viii.-x. 1/-  
 ——— **subcordata grandiflora**, see subcordata.  
 ——— **undulata**, see lancifolia undulata.  
 ——— **univittata**, see sieboldiana.

One each of the 21 sorts, 15/-; 12 sorts, our selection, for 6/-; 6 for 2/6.

Extra strong clumps at double the prices.

**\*GAGEA** (LILLIACEÆ), "Yellow Star of Bethlehem." Pretty and uncommon little rock plants.

- **Liotardi** } ½. Alpines with pretty yellow flowers and grass-like foliage. G. lutea  
 ——— **lutea** } is a rare native. iv. 1/-

**GALANTHUS**, "Snowdrop." See our Bulb Catalogue.

**GALATELLA**, see Aster.

- **punctata**, see A. acris.

**\*GALAX** (DIAPENSIACEÆ), "Fairies' Wand" (SH, PT), a beautiful shade-loving rock plant, and will do well in the bog garden.

- **aphylla**, "Carpenter's Leaf," ¾-1¼, an exceedingly handsome evergreen creeping plant, the leaves become beautifully tinted in autumn, making this a very desirable perennial for cheering the winter aspect of the rockery, etc. In summer, the beautiful white flowers are borne in close spikes, standing above the foliage. -/9.  
 ——— **macrophylla**, a larger and finer form, both as regards flowers and foliage. 1/-

**GALEGA** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Goat's Rue." Handsome border plants, with clusters of pea-like flowers, very valuable for cutting and as garden ornaments.

- **biloba**, see officinalis.  
 ——— **Hartlandi**, see patula Hartlandi.  
 ——— **officinalis**, 3-4, flowers lilac, graceful foliage. vi.-ix. -/6.  
 ——— **alba**, pretty pure white form. -/6.  
 ——— **compacta**, 1½-2, dwarf and compact in growth, does not require staking, in summer is a perfect bushy pyramid of lovely lilac flowers. -/9.  
 ——— **alba**, in all respects except colour, a counterpart of the above. Flowers pure white. -/9.  
 ——— **splendens**, a very fine form with large lilac coloured flowers. /9.  
 ——— **orientalis**, 3, purple flowers, a handsome and distinct species. vi.-ix. -/9.

**GALEGA patula Hartlandi**, 3, this is a very ornamental border plant with flowers of lavender-blue and white; while in spring and early summer the foliage is variegated white and green. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— **persica**, see officinalis.

One plant of each of the above, including the new *G. patula Hartlandi*, for 5/-

**GALEOBDOLON**, see *Lamium*.

— **luteum**, see *L. Galeobdolon*.

**GALIAM** (RUBIACEÆ), "Bedstraw." The species offered are charming plants for the rockery or front of the border. The flowers are small, but are produced in cloud-like masses in most cases.

\* — **boreale**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , clouds of white flowers, a neat desirable plant. vi.-ix. -/9.

\* — **cruciatum**, "Crosswort,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers yellow, a pretty and distinct plant. vi.-ix. 1/-

\* — **rubrum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers chocolate-red, produced in cloud-like masses. A very remarkable and distinct plant. vi.-ix. -/9.

\* — **verum**, "Ladies' Bedstraw, Cheese Rennet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a very pretty native, whose bright yellow flowers are used in some districts to curdle milk for cheese making; effective as a border plant. vi.-viii. -/9.

One of each for 3/-

**GALTONIA**, "Cape Hyacinth." See our Bulb Catalogue.

**GANYMEDES**, see *Narcissus*.

— **albus**, see *N. triandrus*.

**GAURA** (ONAGRACEÆ). Very elegant border or rock plants, producing graceful lax spikes of white and rose coloured flowers; very valuable for cutting.

— **coccinea**, see Novelties, page 5.

— **Lindheimeri**, 2-4, charming spikes of blush, white, and rose flowers. Exceedingly free flowering, and very effective and light for house decoration. In flower from early summer until frost appears. -/6.

\* **GAZANIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Treasure Flower." These plants although only able to survive our winters on dry sandy soils in sheltered positions, are, nevertheless, quite worthy of cultivation with hardy plants on account of their brilliantly coloured flowers and excellent dwarf habit. They may be wintered with safety under a handlight or in a cold frame.

— **longiscapa**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers brilliant orange-yellow. vi.-x. 1/-

— **Pavonia**, "Peacock Flower," 1, rich orange coloured flowers, with white, chocolate and greenish centre. vii.-x. -/9.

— **x splendens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very handsome hybrid; flowers dark orange-yellow, with black and white centre. vi.-x. -/6.

— **variegata**, leaves edged with pure white; a very effective plant. -/6.

\* **GENTIANA** (GENTIANACEÆ), "Gentian." If there is one colour finer than any other, or one more capable of grand effects, it is perhaps that reflection of light perceived and recognised as "blue"; and if there is one genus of plants, possessing this colour qualification in a purer and grander degree than any other, it is probably the one under consideration. "Gentian blue" is a term that has become usual in describing those wondrous shades of blue of which there are other examples in the "Borage" family. Besides blue, there are white, violet, yellow, and purple flowered Gentians, while there is also great variety of form between the great *G. lutea* of 6 feet stature, and the diminutive 2 inches of *G. bavarica*. Cultivation is by no means difficult, though there are two universal essentials:—perfect drainage and abundance of water during the growing season. Other helps *re* soil, etc., are indicated by the SMALL CAPITAL letters. Both border and rockery are suitable sites for growing these gems, if the conditions indicated are provided; but generally the stronger sorts are relegated to the border, and the smaller growers adorn the rock garden.

We may be pardoned for pointing out that our list of "Gentians" is the largest and most complete ever offered.

One strong plant of each of the 69 sorts offered may be had for the greatly reduced sum of 120/-

- GENTIANA acaulis**, "Gentianella,"  $\frac{1}{3}$ , this is the best known species, and one of the most beautiful; flowers rich blue, with a yellowish mark inside each petal, very large, 2 inches long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. iii.-v. -/6.
- **alba**, see Novelties, page 5.
- **alpina**, a smaller form, with shorter leaves. 1/-
- **angustifolia**, a distinct form. 1/6.
- **Clusii**, large dark blue flowers, with extra spreading lobes. 1/6.
- **Kochiana**, solitary dark blue flowers, with greenish black spots. 2/6.
- **adscendens**, see decumbens.
- **affinis**, see Bigelovii.
- **alba**, 1, a vigorous N. American species with charming white flowers. vi.-vii. 5/-
- **alpina**, see Acaulis alpina.
- **Andrewsii**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers rich blue in terminal clusters. A strong growing species. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **angulosa**, see verna angulosa.
- **angustifolia**, from N. America, a good vigorous plant. 1/-
- **arvernense**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , neat tufted alpine with clusters of deep blue flowers, touched with gold. vii.-ix. 2/6.
- **asclepiadea**, "Willow Gentian,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , (SH, RT). This very graceful species has rich purple flowers, from near the bottom of the stem to the top, in the axils of the leaves. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **alba**, a beautiful white form. 1/6.
- **bavarica**,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , (M, SD, RT), a most lovely alpine with iridescent blue flowers, surprisingly large compared with the size of the plant. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- **Rostani**, a very rare and exceptionally beautiful form. 5/-
- **Bigelovii**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale blue flowers in leafy spikes, vigorous and hardy, from New Mexico. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- **brachyphylla**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a small grower, similar to G. verna, but with rich blue flowers not quite so large; rare and beautiful. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- **brevidens**, a rare and easily grown Japanese species. 1/6.
- **Buergeri**, 1-2, clusters of purple flowers with brownish tint on outside of the tube. Valuable late flowering variety, at its best in December. A hardy easy species. 2/6.
- **Burseri**, 2, flowers yellow, in clusters; a vigorous border species. vii.-viii. 1/-
- **x lutea**, a fine hybrid between the species named, rather stronger grower than the former, and with the handsome foliage of the latter. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- **calycosa**, 1, deep blue flowers, with white spots, two or three together. vii.-viii. 1/6.
- **Clusii**, see Acaulis Clusii.
- **ciliata**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  (LS), light blue flowers, with fine fringe in the centre. viii.-ix. 2/6.
- **cordifolia**, see septemfida cordifolia.
- **Cruciata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, bright blue flowers, with green throats, in crowded clusters. One of the most easily grown. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **angustifolia**, a form with narrow leaves. 1/-
- **dahurica**, quite distinct. 1/6.
- **decumbens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers blue, in terminal spikes; growths prostrate, with ascending tips. vii.-viii. 1/6.
- **x Favratii**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a beautiful hybrid between two of the most beautiful species, G. bavarica and G. verna. Intermediate in character, but grows best in positions suiting the former. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- **Fetisowi**, 1-2, flowers deep blue, in terminal clusters; good border plant. vii. 1/6

- GENTIANA frigida**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (SH, GT), a distinct and uncommon species. 2/6.
- **freyniana**, another fine plant delighting in gritty soil. 2/6
- **Frœlichii**,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$  SH, GT), a beautiful tufted plant with large solitary flowers, of a lovely shade of blue. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- **imbricata** (M, PT),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , an exquisite alpine, allied to *G. bavarica*, and requiring similar treatment. 2/6.
- **Kesselringi**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , heads of whitish flowers spotted with violet on the outside. vii.-viii. 1/-
- **Kurroo** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  SH, GT),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a grand Himalayan species. Beautiful azure-blue flowers sprinkled with white towards the base. viii.-x. 5/-
- **linearis**, 1-2, blue flowers in clusters of 4 or 5, on slender, erect, graceful stems. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **lutea**, 4-6, the great "Yellow Gentian," so much admired by alpine travelers, and which furnishes the medicinal "Gentian-root." The yellow flowers are in large whorls and clusters on the upper parts of the very ornamental leafy stems. vii.-viii. 1/-
- **macrophylla**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, flowers pale blue, in terminal clusters. vii. 1/6.
- **Newberryi**, a distinct species from Western N. America. 1/6.
- **ochroleuca**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , from N. America. 1/-
- **Olivieri**, see *decumbens*.
- **oregana**, 1-2, flowers deep blue in terminal clusters, or in racemes. viii.-ix. 1/6.
- **pannonica**, 1-2, clusters of purple flowers with yellowish tubes. 2/6.
- **Parryi**, a rare and beautiful N. American species. 2/6.
- **phlogifolia**, a distinct and easily grown species from Trans-sylvania. 1/6.
- **Pneumonanthe**, "Calathian Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, flowers deep blue on slender erect stems. A very beautiful native. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **Przewalskii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a Chinese species, easy to grow, flowers a magnificent blue, lighter than that of *G. acaulis*. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- **pumila** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  SH, GT), a rare and choice European species. 5/-
- **punctata**, 1-2, clusters of purple spotted yellow flowers. A fine easily grown border plant. 2/6.
- **purpurea**, 1-2, purplish flowers, with greenish yellow tubes, marked inside with lines of dots. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- **pyrenaica**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , solitary deep purple flowers with pale green exterior; dwarf tufted habit. iv.-vi. 1/6.
- **Rostani**, see *bavarica* Rostani.
- **Saponaria**, 1-2, light blue flowers in clusters, on erect stems. viii.-ix. 1/6.
- **scabra**, 1-2, deep blue flowers, spotted with white, in clusters. A valuable late flowering species, often in full flower at Christmas. xi.-xii. 1/6.
- **Buergeri**, see *Buergeri*.
- **septemfida**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, large clusters of bright azure-blue flowers. An exceptionally showy and easy species. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **azurea**, paler blue flowers. 1/-
- **cordifolia**, a most free flowering dark blue form. 1/-
- **straminea**, an easily grown Chinese species. 1/6.
- **tianschanica**, a distinct blue flowered species from Central Asia. 1/6.
- **tibetica**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a strong growing species, with yellowish white flowers shaded with lilac, in leafy terminal clusters. vii.-viii. 1/-
- **verna**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , an enchantingly beautiful spring flower, colour a splendid, glowing, deep blue; white-fringed eye. Though rarely seen doing well, its only requirements are good sandy loam, well-drained but moist in summer, and full exposure to the sun. iv.-vi. Strong, well-rooted plants, -/9.
- **alba**, see *Novelties*, page 5.

**GENTIANA verna atrocærulea**, an exceedingly beautiful form with very deep blue flowers. 2/6.

— — — **azurea**, clear blue, rather paler than the type. 2/6.

— — — **grandiflora**, extra large flowers of the same beautiful shade as the species. 2/6.

— — — **violacea**, as the name suggests, this variety has a shade of violet in the rich colouring of its flowers. 2/6.

— **wallichiana** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  SH, GT),  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, clusters of light blue flowers on the nearly prostrate stems. vii.-viii. 5/-

— **walujewi**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , dense heads of whitish flowers, dotted with pale blue. viii.-x. 1/6.

— **weschniakowii**, a distinct species from Turkestan, of easy culture. 2/6.

One of each (64 sorts), for 100/-

**GERANIUM** (GERANIACEÆ), "Crane's Bill." A genus of admirable border or rock plants, peculiarly suitable for dry positions on banks, etc. Very effective too when naturalised, the strong growing species are quite able to hold their own against the encroachments of weeds, although far from weedy themselves. All the species should have a well-drained soil, but the smaller growers more particularly so.

— **aconitifolium**, see *rivulare*.

— **anemonæfolium**, 1-2, a rather tender tree-like species, with a woody stem, surmounted by handsome red-veined foliage, from which arise the numerous panicles of purplish red flowers. v.-vii. -/9.

\* — **argenteum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , a true alpine plant of rare beauty; flowers soft pale rose-pink, with pretty veins of deeper colour; leaves beautiful silvery white. v.-viii. 1/-

— **armenum**, 2-3, handsome foliage and blood-red flowers. v.-viii. -/9.

— **atlanticum**, see *malvæfolium*.

— **balkanum**, see *macrohizum*.

\* — **cinereum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , another beautiful silvery leaved alpine; flowers reddish purple with darker stripes. v.-ix. 1/-

\* — — **roseum**, a lovely form, with deep rose coloured flowers and crimson veins. 1/6.

— **Endressi**, 1, light rose flowers with darker veins, a charming plant. v.-ix. -/6.

\* — **eriosomon**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, pale violet flowers, in fine contrast with the white woolly stamens. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **Fremonti**, 1-2, large handsome foliage and light purple flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-

\* — **grandiflorum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , this is a handsome species from the Himalayas, and is best described as a dwarf form of *G. pratense*, of refined habit and with larger bright purple flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **grevilleanum**, a distinct Himalayan species. 1/-

— **gymnocaulon**, see *ibericum* *gymnocaulon*.

— **ibericum**, 1-2, a very showy plant, with fine blue flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.

— — **gymnocaulon**, very fine rich purple-blue. -/9

— **incisum**, handsome species from N. America. -/9.

— **lancastriense**, see *sanguineum lancastriense*.

— **Lowe**, see *anemonæfolium*.

— **macrohizum**, 1, brilliant crimson flowers in abundance. v.-viii. -/6.

— **malvæflorum**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers rose-purple, leaves handsome and fragrant, green through the winter. v.-viii. -/6.

— **phæum**, 1, flowers dusky purple-brown, a unique shade of colour. v.-viii. -/6

— **pratense**, 2, purplish flowers, very free. v.-ix. -/6.

— — **album**, fine white. -/6.

**GERANIUM pratense album**, fl. pl., pure double white. -/6.

— fl. pl., double light purple. -/6.

— **rivulare**, with very handsome leaves and bright flowers. -/9.

\* — **Robertianum album**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a very rare and pretty white form of the common "Herb Robert," of annual duration, but sows itself freely. Very suitable for rockery or border. v.-x. -/6.

\* — **sanguineum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very handsome prostrate plant, suitable for border or rockery; the vivid crimson-purple flowers are most freely produced. This species, and its varieties should be in every garden. v.-ix. -/6.

\* — **album**, a pure white form, equal in every respect to the type. -/9.

\* — **lancastriense**, this beautiful variety was originally discovered in the Isle of Walney, Lancashire; it has delicate pink or rose flowers, with darker veins. -/6.

— **roseum**, see **sanguineum lancastriense**.

\* — **sessiliflorum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a most interesting little plant from the alpine districts of Australia and Chili. Forms compact tufts of dark green leaves, and grey-white flowers with purple veins. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **striatum**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , beautiful rose-pink flowers with dark veins, from May to October. -/9.

— **sylvaticum**, fl. pl., 2, pale purple flowers with crimson veins. vi.-ix. -/9.

\* — **tuberosum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , numerous elegant large purple flowers; finely cut foliage. v.-viii. 1/-

— **wallichianum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , large bright purple flowers on prostrate stems; a very handsome Himalayan species. vi.-ix. -/6.

One plant of each (29 sorts), for 18/6. Our selection, 12 for 5/-

**GERARDIA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ). A genus of very handsome plants, not very easy to grow on account of their parasite propensities. They are root parasites, so it is probable that the strong growing species would succeed admirably if naturalised in grass. The species offered do fairly well in the ordinary border.

— **hybrida**, 1-2, very handsome vari-coloured Pentstemon-like flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **tenuifolia**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale violet flowers. vi.-viii. 1/6.

**GERBERA** (COMPOSITÆ). This genus includes some very interesting plants, as well as some of the most showy and brilliantly coloured. **G. Jamesoni** is well-known as a vividly beautiful S. African species, but the three varieties which we offer in our Novelty list are practically unknown, and will be found to be greatly in advance of the type. All the S. African species and varieties require warm, sunny, well-drained positions to ensure success. If such conditions are not procurable in the border or rockery these exceedingly handsome plants may be successfully grown in pots, and be given cold frame treatment, or the protection of a greenhouse in winter.

— **Anandria**, from Japan and Siberia, has the habit of **G. Jamesoni**, but is much harder; flowers bright red. 1/6.

— **Elsæ**, see Novelties, page 5.

— **Jamesoni**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , "Transvaal, or Barberton Daisy." Though quite a recent introduction, having been imported from the Transvaal in 1888, this plant has already become one of the most "sought after" of herbaceous perennials. The reason no doubt lies in the brilliant colour and elegant appearance of the flowers, which may be said to closely resemble some of the best narrow petaled "Marguerites" in shape and elegance, while the colour is a fiery orange-scarlet. vii.-x. 2/6, 5/-, 7/6.

— **kunzeana** } Interesting but not showy species from the Himalayas.  
— **lanuginosa** } vi.-x. 1/-  
— **nivea** }

**GEUM** (ROSACEÆ), "Avens." Beauty of colour and elegance of habit, combined with easy culture, are among the factors which make the members of this genus invaluable in both border and rockery. From early spring to late autumn, the brightly coloured flowers of some of the "Avens", are being constantly produced, and those having long stems, are very useful as cut flowers.

- **album**, 1½, flowers pure white, with the appearance of a *Potentilla*. A most distinct and pleasing N. American species. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **aureum**, see *montanum grandiflorum*.
- **chiloense**, 1½, orange flowers in abundance. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **grandiflorum**, see x *Eweni*.
- **miniatum**, fine, large, single, orange-red flowers; in flower from April till frost. -/9.
- x **strictum**. 2/6.
- **coccineum**, 2-2½, flowers vivid scarlet, with golden anthers. One of the finest and most free flowering of border plants. iv.-x. -/6.
- fl. pl., semi-double flowers; an improvement on the type. -/6
- **majum**, extra large single flowers. -/9.
- x *Eweni*, 1½-2, a fine hybrid, the flowers are a beautiful combination of shades of orange and terra-cotta. iv.-x. -/6.
- \* — x **Heldreichii**, ¾-1, a very fine free flowering supposed hybrid, having as one parent the beautiful *G. montanum*. Beginning very early in the spring, this first-rate border or rock plant continues to produce its large, striking, orange-red flowers throughout summer and autumn. -/6.
- \* — **luteum**, an excellent deep yellow flowered form. -/9.
- \* — **superbum**, an exceptionally large and brilliantly coloured variety. The individual flowers are as large as a crown piece, produced early in May and June, and again in autumn. 1/-
- **hybridum**, see x. *Eweni*.
- **Kolbianum**, see *rhaticum*.
- **miniatum**, see *Chiloense miniatum*.
- \* — **montanum**, ½-1, one of the best spring-flowering plants. Of dwarf compact habit, with large bright yellow flowers, produced so freely as almost to hide the foliage. -/6.
- \* — **aurantiacum**, in all respects equal to the type, but with fine rich orange-coloured flowers. 1/-
- \* — **grandiflorum**, has larger flowers of a deeper golden yellow colour. -/9.
- **parviflorum**, a handsome plant, also interesting as being the only species from the Antarctic regions. 1/-
- **pyrenaicum**, 1½, pretty nodding yellow flowers. vi. -/9.
- \* — **reptans**, ¾, this is rarely supplied true to name, but the true plant is one of the very best of rock plants, and delights in a very sandy soil, into which the "Strawberry plant-like" runners should be secured. In this way a very fine patch may soon be obtained. Flowers bright clear yellow, in summer. 1/-
- \* — x **rhaticum**, ½-¾, this is a most interesting natural hybrid between *G. montanum* and *G. reptans*, and was discovered first in 1886 on the south side of Monte Rosa. The flowers are a lovely golden yellow in colour, and over an inch in diameter. -/9.
- **rivale**, "Water Avens," 1-2, a beautiful native plant, flowers reddish, or purplish, tinted with orange, nodding, on branching stems. v.-ix. -/6.
- "Leonard's variety," a distinct form, with flowers which are reminiscent of some of the delicate tints of *Pyrus japonica*. 1/6.
- **Rossii**, fine N. American species. 1/6.
- **trifolium**, ¾-1, flowers nodding, purplish flushed with red, usually three together. vi.-ix. -/9.
- \* — x **tyrolense**, a natural hybrid between *G. montanum* and *G. rivale*; found on the Tyrolean Alps. vi.-vii. 1/-

One plant of each (23 sorts), for 15/-

Our selection, 12 sorts, for 6/-, 9/-, 12/-

**GILIA** (POLEMONIACEÆ). Beautiful border or rock plants, with Phlox-like flowers.

- **aggregata**, 2-3, unfortunately a biennial, but still a most valuable and desirable plant for the border. The flowers, which are produced in extraordinary profusion, are of elegant appearance, and vary in colour from rose-crimson to white. vii.-x. -/9.
- **pungens**, see *squarrosa*.
- **squarrosa**, see *Novelties*.

**GILLENIA** (ROSACEÆ), "American Ipecacuanha." Very handsome border plants allied to the Spiræas, but with individual flowers twelve times the size, on slender, graceful, leafy stems. Excellent as cut flowers.

- **stipulacea**, 2, flowers white, tipped with pink. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **trifoliata**, 1½, white or red flowers, with a persistent red calyx, which greatly increases the decorative value. vi.-viii. 1/-

**GLADIOLUS**, "Corn Flag," see our Bulb Catalogue.

\***GLAUCIUM** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Horned Poppy." The plants offered under this name are generally described by the vendors as annuals, or biennials. In this respect our stock must differ. We have grown the plants under-mentioned for many years, and have found that they are not only true perennials, but increase in size and vigour each year. The fine novelty, *G. flavum* tricolor, is especially to be recommended, not only for its hardiness and vigour, in which it exceeds all others, but on account of the brilliant colour of the large flowers, which are so freely produced from early summer until cut down by frost. For border or rockery, these are elegant and showy, while they are ideal plants for a dry bank or an old wall.

- **corniculatum**, ¾-1, a pretty annual species, with bright crimson flowers; each petal with a bright spot at the base. vi.-x. -/9.
- **rubrum**, a handsome variety, with brick-red flowers. -/9.
- **Fischeri**, 1½-2, brilliant flame-coloured flowers, in fine contrast with the white woolly foliage. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **flavum**, 1-2, flowers bright yellow, leaves silvery white; a handsome native plant. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **tricolor**, see *Novelties*, page 5.
- **luteum**, see *flavum*.
- **phoeniceum**, see *corniculatum*.
- **rubrum**, see *corniculatum rubrum*.

**GLAUX** (PRIMULACEÆ), "Sea Milkwort." A pretty prostrate native plant, for a damp position.

- \*— **maritima**, 1½, rosy lilac flowers and glaucous green foliage. vi.-viii. ½/-6.

**GLECHOMA**, see *Nepeta*.

— **hederacea**, see *N. Glechoma*.

\***GLOBULARIA** (SELAGINACEÆ), "Globe Daisy." Very pretty dwarf perennials, easily grown on the border, but are quite worthy of a place on the rockery, for which they are fitted by their tufted habit and free-flowering qualities. In appearance these lovely flowers resemble a double "Daisy," except that the colour is a fine blue or white.

- **alpina**, see *nudicaulis*.
- **cordifolia**, ½, flower heads blue. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **alba**, a beautiful white form. 1/6.
- **nana**, ½, very pretty blue flowers. 1/-
- **nudicaulis**, ½, larger blue heads of flowers. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **trichosantha**, ½-¾, flowers light blue, in large heads, leaves deep green. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **vulgaris**, "Blue Daisy," ½-1, numerous heads of bright blue flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **alba**, beautiful heads of white flowers over glistening green foliage. 1/-

**GLOSSOCOMIA**, see *Codonopsis*.

— *clematidea*, see *C. ovata*.

**GLYCYRRHIZA** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Licorice." Handsome border perennials with small pea-like flowers in axillary racemes. The roots of *G. glabra* produce the licorice of commerce.

— *glabra*, "Spanish Licorice," 3-5, flowers pale blue, in axillary racemes on leafy stems. vi.-viii. 1/6.

**GNAPHALIUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Cud-weed." The plants usually offered under this name are referred below to their correct names.

— *alpinum*, see *Antennaria alpina*.

— *arenarium*, see *Helichrysum lanatum*.

— *dioicum*, see *Antennaria dioica*.

— *Leontopodium*, see *Leontopodium alpinum*.

— *margaritaceum*, see *Anaphalis*.

**GRINDELIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Californian Gum Plant." A genus of showy border plants; must have a well drained sandy soil. Good for cutting.

— *glutinosa*, 2, bright yellow flowers, produced continually when not hindered by frost. -/9.

— *humilis*. -/9.

— *integrifolia*, hardy N. American species. -/9.

— *inuloides*, 1½, flowers yellow. vi.-ix. -/9.

— *patens*. -/9.

— *robusta*, handsome species from California. -/9.

— *squarrosa*, 2, a free flowering, very hardy species, flowers bright yellow. vii.-x. -/9.

**GUNNERA** (HALORAGINACEÆ), "Chilian Rhubarb." Although attaining the noblest dimensions in boggy soil, or near water, these unrivalled foliage plants make fine objects on the ordinary border, or in isolated beds, if planted in good retentive soil, and freely supplied with water in summer. The species offered below is a unique plant for the rockery or bog bed.

— *magellanica*, ½, most interesting on account of its small stature (3 inches), as compared with the 6 or 9 feet of the rest of the species; delights in moisture. 1/6.

**GYMNANDRA**, see *Lagotis*.

**GYMNOTHECA** (PIPERACEÆ). Distinct and interesting, this perennial from the gorges of the Yangtse is easily grown in half-shady situations.

— *chinensis*, 1-2, with spikes of bottle-brush-like flowers in summer. 1/6.

**GYPSOPHILA** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Chalk Plant." These are among flowering plants, what the "Maiden-hair" is among "Ferns," so light and graceful are the panicles of small flowers. All those offered do well on the border, but few plants are more effective on the rockery than the dwarfier species, which cover the ground with lovely masses of white or pink flowers. As border plants, and for cut flowers, there can be nothing more elegant than *G. paniculata* or *G. Steveni*, etc., unless it be the lovely new double form of the first named, which for combined elegance and purity of colour is unsurpassable.

— *acutifolia*, 4, beautiful late flowering species, begins to flower end of July and continues until cut down by frost. The flowers are much larger than those of *G. paniculata*, of a rose-lilac colour, in light graceful panicles. -/9.

— *alpigena*, a distinct species. -/9.

\* — *cerastioides*, ½, one of the dwarfest species and possessed of the largest flowers. This beautiful rock plant is most distinct in habit, is tufted and almost stemless. Flowers white with red veins, in small clusters. Grows best in very sandy soil. v.-x. -/9.

— *elegans*, 3-4, flowers white tinted with rose, in loose spreading panicles. vi.-viii. -/9.

**GYPHOPHILA** *glauca*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a distinct white-flowered Caucasian species. vii.-viii. -/9.

\* — *Mangini*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rather large rose-coloured flowers. vii.-ix. 2/6.

— *paniculata*, "Gauze Flower," 2-3, the well known, indispensable decorative plant; cloud-like masses of small white flowers. In flower from end of June to September. -/6.

— *compacta*, quite as free as the type, but not so tall or so spreading. -/9.

— fl. pl., see Novelties, page 5.

\* — *prostrata*, handsome evergreen creeping species, with numerous sprays of white flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.

\* — *repens*, beautiful, dwarf, distinct, white-flowered rock plant. vi.-ix. -/6.

\* — *monstrosa*, 1, a larger form of semi-erect habit, with larger white flowers. -/6.

\* — *rosea grandiflora*, dwarf free flowering, with rose-pink flowers, of good size. vi.-ix. -/9.

— *Rokejeka*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, excellent late flowering plant, rather large white flowers, in loose panicles. Pretty on the rockery. vii.-x. -/9.

— *scorzoneraefolia*, 3, rather large pink flowers in loose graceful panicles. vii.-x. -/9.

— *Stevani*, 2, fine white flowers, semi-decumbent habit. vii.-x. -/9.

\* — *Sundermanni*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an excellent rock plant, produces masses of bright, pinkish flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-

\* — *trans-sylvanica*, a pretty rock plant. 1/-

One plant of each (18 sorts), including the rare and beautiful Novelty, G. *paniculata* fl. pl., for 13/6. Our selection, 6 sorts, 3/-

\* **HABERLEA** (GESNERACEÆ). A rare and beautiful companion to the *Ramondia*, delighting in similar conditions. The horizontal position usually recommended for this and other plants, is by no means essential, provided that stagnant moisture does not settle around the crown. Some of the finest plants we have seen were grown in almost flat beds, raised a little above ground level. The rosettes of leaves are deep green in colour, and corrugated like those of a *Ramondia*. From the centre rise stems bearing from 2 to 5 rather long tubular drooping flowers. The exquisite charm, no less than the unique character of this Grecian alpine, never fails to appeal to all who see it in flower.

— *rhodopensis* (SH, PT),  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, in colour the flowers are a pretty shade of lilac, with a pale yellow throat. vi.-vii. 1/-

Extra large specimen plants, in 5 or 6-inch pots, 2/6.

**HABLITZIA** (CHENOPODIACEÆ). The only species is a vigorous herbaceous climber, with inconspicuous flowers, but valuable for the handsome screen of deep green foliage, which is annually produced.

— *tamnoides*, sometimes grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet. 1/-

**HABRANTHUS**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

\* **HACQUETIA** (UMBELLIFERÆ). Very curious, but pretty spring flowering rock plant; will also grow well on the border.

— *Epipactis*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers yellow, in umbels, surrounded by greenish yellow leaves, which add to the pretty effect. iii.-vi. -/9.

**HALENIA** (GENTIANACEÆ), "Spurred Gentian." The species offered is a border plant of biennial duration, from the Himalayas.

— *elliptica*, 2, with opposite leaves and purplish blue flowers. 2/6.

**HALORAGIS** (HALORAGINACEÆ). This is a border plant allied to *Gunnera*.

— *alata*, with handsome evergreen foliage. 1/6.

**HARPALIMUM**, see *Helianthus*.

**HEDERA**, "Ivy," see Dwarf Shrubs for the Rockery.

**HEDRÆANTHUS**, see *Wahlenbergia*.

**HEDYSARUM** (LEGUMINOSÆ). A genus of plants in which beauty of colouring and elegance of habit is combined with perfect hardiness. With such excellent testimonials, it is certainly astonishing that these admirable border or rock plants are so rarely seen. With perhaps the exception of *H. coronarium* which is not equal, in many respects, to most of the others, they are practically unknown. From a hardy, sometimes woody stool, graceful, erect or drooping stems arise, clothed with handsome pinnate leaves. From the upper part of the stem are produced racemes of brilliantly coloured pea-shaped flowers. The habit generally is as graceful and compact as that of a well-grown *Dielytra* or "Bleeding Heart."

- *altaicum*, see polymorphum.
  - *boreale*, a very handsome N. American species. 1/-
  - *canadense*, see *Desmodium canadense*.
  - *coronarium*, "French Honeysuckle," 1-3, flowers rich red, in axillary racemes from semi-decumbent stems. vi.-ix. -/6.
  - *album*, fine white form. -/6.
  - *denticulatum*, very effective species from Turkestan. 1/-
  - *flavescens*, 1½-2, erect, gracefully drooping stems, bearing yellowish flowers. vi.-vii. 1/6.
  - *microcalyx*, 2-3, crimson-violet flowers in drooping racemes; a most brilliant and effective border plant. vi.-viii. 1/-
  - *multijugum*, 2-5, of shrubby habit, fine for border or back of rockery. The flowers are produced in wonderful profusion, being bright crimson in colour, the effect is a radiant glow of colour. vii.-viii. 1/-
  - \* — *neglectum*, ¾-1½, one of the most striking of alpine plants, covered in summer with bright rosy purple flowers. On the rockery or in dry soils, this vividly coloured plant and also the one following, do not attain a greater height than 1 foot, but this does not affect the freedom with which they flower. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - \* — *obscurum*, ¾-1½. Visitors to the Swiss Alps generally return fervent admirers of this lovely plant. It will grow to a greater height on the border, or where soil and moisture are abundant, but never fails to charm. Flowers crimson. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - *polymorphum*, a fine Siberian species. 1/-
  - *sibericum*, 1½-2½, graceful growths, with terminal and axillary racemes of purple flowers. vi.-vii. -/9.
- One plant of each (11 sorts) for 8/6. Our selection, 6 for 3/6.

**HEIMIA**, see *Nesaea*.

**HELENIUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Sneeze-weed." These are some of the best of the indispensable yellow autumn flowers. In habit, shade of colour, and period of flowering they present great variety. For cutting there are few plants more useful, the flowers are arranged on long stalks which makes their disposal in vases, etc., a pleasure. As permanent ornaments to the herbaceous border, or as specimens in isolated beds there are few plants to surpass them. The species and varieties which we offer below will give a succession of flowers for six months, one plant of each may be had for 10/-

- *autumnale*, 4-6, heads of bright yellow, long-petalled flowers. viii.-ix. -/6.
- *compactum*, a great advance on the type, only 3 feet in height, produces an abundance of rich clear yellow flowers with a brownish black centre, from July till the end of September. -/9.
- *grandicephalum*, 5, clear yellow flowers, the largest of all. ix.-x. -/9.
- *grandiflorum*, 6, large heads of large bright yellow flowers, very useful late variety. -/9.
- *pumilum*, 1½, fine dwarf early flowering variety, begins to produce its large pure yellow flowers in the end of May. -/6

- HELENIUM autumnale pumilum magnificum**, 2-3, larger soft pale yellow flowers. -/9.
- **striatum**, with crimson and gold flowers, a most unusual and most beautiful combination of colours. The flowers are produced in large heads, 2 or 3 feet in diameter, on stems 5 or 6 feet in height. This is one of the finest and most striking of border plants. ix.-x. -/9.
- **superbum**, 5, large branching heads of large bright yellow flowers, with wavy margins. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **Bigelovii**, 1½, rich yellow flowers with brown centre. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **Bolanderi**, 1-2, large golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches across, with a black disc, solitary or with 2 or 3 on the leafy stems. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **Hoopesii**, 2-3, flowers orange-yellow, black centre, showy summer flowering species. -/9.

Our selection, 6 sorts, 3/-

**HELIANTHEMUM**, see Dwarf Shrubs for the Rock Garden.

**HELIANTHUS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Sunflower." As befitting a group of plants dedicated to the sun, these are without a doubt monarchs of the yellow autumn flowers. In no other plants can such a great variety of beautiful shades of yellow and orange be found. Between the pale lemon yellow of *H. decapetalus*, and the rich orange-yellow flowered varieties of *H. rigidus* there are shades pleasing to all. In addition we are able to offer that which has for so long been the desideratum of lovers of hardy plants. Just as rosarians have been hoping and striving for a blue rose, so have hardy plants-men wished and worked for a "Red Sunflower." At last, this is an accomplished fact. The "Red Sunflower" which we offer for sale is a hybrid between *Helianthus multiflorus* and *Echinacea* (*Rudbeckia*) *purpurea* var. For full description, price, &c., see our list of Novelties, page 5. A profusion of bloom may be had from June to November, and there is nothing more elegant for cut flowers than these "Sunflowers," so gracefully poised are the bright flowers upon the long slender stems. Some species have creeping underground stems, which in one season will "run" from 1 to 2 feet in every direction; in cases where this habit is detrimental to other occupants of the border we have made a special note anent the sorts.

- **altissimus**, see *giganteus*.
- **angustifolius**, 2-3, slender stems with glossy dark green leaves surmounted by a profusion of deep yellow flowers with dark centres. viii.-x. -/9.
- **decapetalus**, 6, pale lemon-yellow flowers, rather small, but abundant, excellent habit. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **nanus**, a fine dwarf form, with numerous pale yellow flowers. -/9.
- **doronicoides**, 4, with rich golden yellow flowers, excellent for cutting late. ix.-x. -/6.
- **giganteus**, 7-8, great towering heads of small bright yellow flowers. ix.-xi. -/6.
- **grosse-serratus**, 9-12, more gigantic than *H. giganteus*, striking as a foliage plant alone, flowers yellow. ix.-xi. -/9.
- x "**H. G. Moon**," 4, a hybrid between *H. multiflorus* and *H. lactiflorus*. The flowers are a soft pleasing yellow in colour with very broad florets and a small centre, and are very freely produced. In addition to the beautiful flowers, the influence of *H. multiflorus* is evident in the improved habit, the underground stems do not "run" to an objectionable extent. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **hirsutus**, 4, large and showy flowers. viii.-x. -/9.
- **lactiflorus**, 5-7, very large rich golden yellow flowers, very free, one of the best for cut flowers, but grows so freely that the roots should be confined when in proximity to less robust subjects. ix.-x. -/6.
- "**Daniel Dewar**," 4, a most distinct variety, the bright orange coloured florets droop like those of some "Japanese Chrysanthemums." viii.-x. -/9.

- HELIANTHUS lactiflorus**, "Miss Mellish," 5-6, large, bright orange-yellow flowers, each with a double row of florets. ix.-x. -/6.
- "Rev. Wolley Dod," 6-7, extra fine late variety, flowers rich deep yellow. ix.-xi. -/9.
- **semi-plenus**, 3-4, rich orange-yellow flowers, with two rows or more of petals. viii.-ix. -/6.
- **multiflorus**, 4, the type and original species, quite as desirable as many of the forms which are so valued for cutting, and for the excellent compact non-running habit; flowers golden yellow. viii.-x. -/6.
- x **Echinacea**, "Red Sunflower," see Novelties, page 5.
- "Bouquet d'Or," 4, perfect double flowers, with beautifully quilled petals, colour rich golden yellow. ix.-x. -/9.
- **fl. pl.**, 4, the good old double yellow Sunflower. ix.-x. -/6.
- **maximus**, 5-6, very large single golden-yellow flowers with brown centres. ix.-x. -/6.
- **fl. pl.**, golden yellow flowers, with long florets surrounding much shorter ones in the centre, giving to the flower the shape of an Anemone. ix.-x. -/6.
- "Meteore" } see multiflorus maximus, fl. pl.
- "Queen Victoria" }
- **Nuttallii**, 2-4, a very early flowering species, flowers rich yellow with dark centres. A rarely seen but beautiful plant. -/9.
- **occidentalis**, 3-4, dwarf effective plant, flowers yellow, habit compact. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **orgyalis**, "Willow-leaved Sunflower," 6-10. Few plants are more effective than a good clump of this; clothed, as are the strong unbranched stems, with long narrow leaves from base to tip, and surmounted by heads of yellow flowers. x.-xi. 1/-
- **pumilus**, 2-3, a new dwarf species of compact, floriferous habit. Flowers pale yellow with a yellow disc, an unusual feature in "Sunflowers." -/9.
- **rigidus**, "Prairie Sunflower," 4, one of the old favourites under the name of Harpalium. The clear yellow flowers are produced in great profusion and are most valuable for cutting. If only the "roots" were a little less aggressive. viii.-x. -/6.
- "Diana," 3, masses of rich yellow, rather small flowers, in July and August. -/6.
- **elegans**, 6, fine late form, deep yellow flowers. ix.-x. -/6.
- **grandiflorus**, 4, showy large yellow flowers in masses. viii.-ix. -/6.
- "Latest of All," 4-6, the last of this section to flower. It has clear yellow flowers with a double row of pointed petals. -/9.
- **præcox**, 2-3, the first of this section to flower, producing its golden yellow flowers about a month before the type. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **strumosus**, 3-5, flowers pale yellow in large quantities, compact bushy habit. ix.-x. -/9.
- **tomentosus**, 4, quite a new species, with striking orange-yellow flowers and hoary foliage; the stems are freely branched, and the habit sturdy and compact. viii.-ix. 2/6.
- One of each (30 sorts), for 18/- Our selection, 6 sorts, for 2/6.
- HELICHRYSUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Everlasting Flower, Immortelles." The better known "Everlasting Flowers" are annuals, those offered here are good perennials, and are quite as useful and effective for winter decoration. All the species prefer a dry soil, but grow well in an ordinary border.
- **anatolicum**, see plicatum.
- \* — **arenarium**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , golden-yellow flowers, a pretty subject for either border or rockery. vii. -/9.

**HELICHRYSUM lanatum**, white woolly leaves. -/9.

- \*— **plicatum**, a prostrate species, with white flower heads, and white woolly foliage; an excellent plant for a dry rockery or bank. -/9.

One of each for 2/-

**HELIOPSIS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Orange Sunflower." Border plants of excellent habit, with the general appearance of a *Helianthus*. All are showy, and very free-flowering; fine for cutting.

- **lævis superba**, 4, very showy large starry flowers, colour bright orange-yellow. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **scabra**, 4, rich yellow flowers. vii.-ix. -/6.
- — "B. Ladhams," extra fine orange-yellow flowers, with very broad florets. -/6.
- — **major**, splendid large flowered form. -/9.
- — "Tom Thumb," 2½, a fine dwarf form, a very desirable addition to the herbaceous border. 1/-

One plant of each for 3/-

**HELLEBORUS** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Bearsfoot." This genus includes, among other interesting and beautiful flowers, those old favourites the "Christmas and Lenten Roses." As most people know, these useful flowers are freely produced out of doors, in mid-winter and early spring, without the least protection. To have them clean, and with longer and straighter stems, it is however, necessary to protect the blooms in some manner with canvas, frames, or hand-lights. One of the greatest advantages connected with these plants, is that they will grow luxuriantly in the shade, where it is so difficult to persuade many other perennials even to exist. In most cases the foliage is evergreen, and forms an effective background to the pure white or vari-coloured flowers, in addition to the handsome appearance presented the year round. All are under 2 feet in height.

- **abschasicus**, deep ruby crimson flowers. i.-iii. 1/-
- **angustifolius**, see *viridus*.
- **antiquorum**, flowers large, rose-coloured. ii.-iv. 1/-
- — **roseus**, soft delicate pink, most lovely. 1/6.
- **argutifolius**, see *lividus*.
- **atrorubens**, rich deep purple. 1/-
- **caucasicus**, pale green flowers. ii.-iv. 1/6.
- — **albus**, fine creamy white. 1/-
- — **lutescens**, extra fine, rich clear creamy yellow. 2/6.
- **colchicus**, grand plum-purple. ii.-iv. 1/-
- — **coccineus**, bright red. 1/6.
- — **magnificus**, rich, effulgent, crimson. 3/6.
- **corsicus**, see *lividus*.
- **fœtidus**, "Stinking Hellebore." A striking native plant, more valuable for its handsome dark green winter foliage, than for the clusters of small green, red-tipped flowers, in spring. 1/-
- **guttatus**, white, with large crimson spots, very fine. i.-iii. 1/-
- — **alba grandiflorus**, see *sub-punctatus*.
- — **sub-punctatus**, large, pure white flowers. -/9.
- **hybridus**, there are a splendid lot of named varieties of "Lenten Roses," the result of crossing *H. orientalis* with several other spring flowering species. Unnamed seedlings in many beautiful and quaint shades of rose, green, purple and white. 9/- and 12/- per dozen.
- **lividus**, pale green flowers, in clusters of 10 to 20. iii. 1/-
- **niger**, "Christmas Rose," the old type with beautiful pure white flowers, first opening in December, and continuing in flower for 2 or 3 months. Good roots, -/9.

- HELLEBORUS niger altifolius**, magnificent large white rose-tinted flowers, earlier than the type. xi.-i. 1/6.
- **angustifolius**, this is the form which is so much valued for forcing; pure white flowers, on long stems. 1/6.
- **luvernii**, see *angustifolius*.
- **"Madame Fourcade"**, a fine white-flowered variety, comes into bloom between the type and *H. altifolius*. 1/6.
- **maximus**, see *altifolius*.
- **rosea**, rose tinted flowers. 2/6.
- **scoticus**, extra fine white flowers in January. 2/6.
- **unnamed seedlings**, a fine strain with pure white flowers. 1/-
- **variegata**, with beautifully variegated foliage. 2/6.
- **occidentalis**, see *viridis*.
- **odorus**, greenish flowers, sweetly scented. ii.-iv. 1/6.
- **olympicus**, purplish flowers in the spring. 1/6.
- **superbus**, large white, bell-shaped flowers; extra fine. 1/6.
- **orientalis**, "Lenten Rose," flowers shaded rose-purple. ii.-v. 1/-
- **hybridus**, see *hybridus*.
- **purpurascens**, see *odorus*.
- **viridis**, bright green flowers; an interesting native species with handsome foliage. ii.-iv. 1/-
- **Bocconi**, beautiful soft olive green flowers, tinted and pencilled with rose. 3/6.
- **dumetorum**, small green flowers. 1/6.
- **purpurascens**, green flowers tinged with purple outside. -/9.
- **torquatus**, lovely dove-coloured flowers; a really beautiful plant. 1/6.

One plant of each (31 sorts) for 40/-

Our selection, 12 sorts, for 7/6, 10/6, 15/-

For Clumps for forcing, see our Bulb Catalogue.

\***HELONIAS** (LILIACEÆ), "Stud Flower." The only species is a very charming plant for rockery or bog garden; delights in moist peat and loam.

- **bullata**, 1, rosettes of deep green shining foliage, from which arise lovely spikes of rose-lilac flowers. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **erythrosperma**, see *Zygadenus muscæ toxicus*.

**HEMEROCALLIS** (LILIACEÆ), "Day Lily." This fine genus of hardy plants has been so much improved during the last few years, by the addition of new species and hybrids, that its garden value for both house and border decoration has increased threefold. By a free use of the numerous sorts offered, flowers may be had in abundance from May till September, and so varied and beautiful are the shades of colour that one never tires of them; indeed, we could wish that their magnificent beauty was much longer lived. To avoid confusion, we list all the hybrids under the specific name "hybrida." All are perfectly hardy, and grow well in any good soil. Few people are aware that the "Day Lilies" make excellent pot plants for conservatory decoration, etc. The many splendid shades of golden yellow, sulphur and orange, together with the really magnificent size of the flowers, make them fitting companions, and no mean rivals, to the gorgeous *Hippeastrum* or *Amaryllis*.

- **aurantiaca**, 3, large rich orange-yellow flowers, 6 or 8 together in a terminal corymb, surmounting each strong stem. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- **major**, flowers deep orange. One of the most vigorous and showy, flowers throughout August, September and October. 1/6.
- **disticha**, see *fulva*.
- **fl. pl.**, see *fulva* Kwanso.

- HEMEROCALLIS Dumortierii**, 1½, rich orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown on the outside. A splendid free-flowering, dwarf plant. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **Sieboldii**, a handsome late-flowering variety. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **flava**, 2-3, the common "Day Lily," but unsurpassed in freedom of flowering. Flowers bright clear yellow, very sweetly scented; much prized for cutting. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **major**, a larger form, with all the admirable characteristics of the type. -/9.
- **fulva**, 2-4, coppery orange flowers, shaded with crimson. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **fl. pl.**, see *fulva* Kwanso.
- **Kwanso**, fine double flowers, of a coppery orange shade. -/9.
- **variegata**, leaves with silvery stripes, very effective in contrast with the orange flowers. 1/-
- **graminea**, see *minor*.
- **graminifolia**, see *Dumortierii* Sieboldii.
- **hybrida**, in order to avoid mistakes which might arise from the fact that many of the hybrid "Day Lilies" are distinguished by Latin names, or names resembling the Latin, we list all the hybrid forms under the above heading.
- "Apricot," 2½, a free blooming form with richly coloured flowers of a shade of apricot. vi.-viii. 1/-
- "Aureole," 2, a beautiful new variety, sent from Japan as a new species, but is probably a hybrid. Forms a compact tuft 2 feet high and through, bearing many branched spikes of deep, glowing orange flowers, with ruddy reverse. -/6.
- **citrina**, 4, a strong growing "Day Lily," with much branched stems bearing a profusion of pale citron-yellow flowers, which open in the evening, and last for 24 hours. In artificial light the colour is very refined and peculiarly pleasing. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **cruenta**, a splendid form with perhaps ruddier flowers than any other. 1/6.
- "Flamid," 2½, a very beautiful new hybrid, with rich clear orange-yellow flowers. Early flowering and free, very valuable on this account. v.-vii. 1/-
- **hybrida**, "Gold Dust," 2-3, with all the most desirable characters of *H. flava*, and in addition flowers of a fine rich golden colour. vi.-viii. 1/-
- "Lemon Queen," 2-3, a beautiful and distinct form, with flowers of a lemon yellow colour internally, and tinted bronze on the outside. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **luteola**, see *Novelties*, page 5.
- "Orange Man," 3, slender graceful stems, bearing rich clear orange-coloured flowers in great abundance. vi.-viii. -/9.
- "Sovereign," 2½, large, broad-petalled flowers, of a rich yellow colour. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **luteola**, see *hybrida luteola*.
- **Middendorffii**, 1-1½, a very valuable dwarf and early-flowering species. The rich orange-yellow flowers are freely produced and are fine for cutting. v.-vii. -/9.
- **minor**, ¾, a lovely diminutive of *H. flava*, having the same soft yellow colour and free-flowering habit. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **rutilans**, see *Dumortieri*.
- **Thunbergii**, 1½, a fine late-flowering species from Japan. Flowers rich golden yellow, very freely produced, and of fine form. viii.-ix. -/9.
- Our selection, 6 sorts, for 3/6; 12 for 9/-, 12/-, 15/-
- HEPATICA**, see *Anemone*.
- **triloba**, see *A. Hepatica*.

**HERACLEUM** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Cow Parsnip." These are strong growing perennials of noble proportions, with handsome foliage of fine outline, and great umbels of small flowers. In the wild garden or on the margins of woodlands, they are very effective, and present an appearance of tropical luxuriance, since well established plants will attain a height of 8 or 12 feet, with a corresponding spread of ornamental foliage.

[Note.—These plants should not be allowed to ripen the thousands of "seeds" which they produce, otherwise they will prove a nuisance.]

- **giganteum**, see **villosum**.
- **lanatum**, 8, handsome green leaves, woolly-white beneath. vii. 1/6.
- **mantegazzianum**, 6, the height of this species is not so conspicuous as the great width of the tuft of foliage, often the leaves are 6 feet in length, making a mound of handsome greenery, 12 feet in diameter. viii. 1/-
- **villosum**, 10-12, an erect bamboo-like stem, crowned with immense "umbrellas" of white flowers, and furnished with strikingly handsome leaves at the base. vii. -/6.

One plant of each for 2/6.

**HERMIONE**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**HERMODACTYLUS**, "Snake's Head Iris," see our Bulb Catalogue.

\***HERNIARIA** (ILLECEBRACEÆ), "Rupture Wort." A genus of very dwarf evergreen plants, useful for carpeting the ground under taller plants, and for covering bare places in the rockery. The flowers are quite inconspicuous, but the golden form of *H. glabra* is most effective in its bright colouring.

- **glabra**. -/6.
- **aurea**. -/6.
- **incana**. -/6.
- **latifolia**. -/6.

**HESPERIS** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Rocket." Favourite old-fashioned border plants, naturalised in England, of which the double forms are of greater value than the type.

- **matronalis**, "Dame's Violet," 2, the old single purple form, very sweetly scented. v.-vii. -/6.
- **alba**, white, and very fragrant. -/6.
- **fl. pl.**, the French form. -/9.
- **fl. pl.**, the old Scotch form. 1/-
- **lilacina fl. pl.**, fine spikes of double lilac flowers; also very fragrant. 1/-
- **purpurea, fl. pl.**, the old double purple "Rocket"; fine. -/9.
- **tristis**, "Night-scented Stock," 1-2, a fine plant for border, old walls, etc. The brownish flowers are inconspicuous in the day time, but emit a most delicious odour at the approach of sunset. v.-viii. -/6.
- **violacea**.  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, bright violet-purple flowers, likes shade. vi.-viii. -/9.

One of each (8 sorts) for 4/6.

**HEUCHERA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), "Alum Root." A genus of plants, natives of Mexico and N. America. All have ornamental leaves, which remain in good condition through the winter, but it is in the light graceful panicles of flowers that the chief charm lies. The colour of the flowers of some species is not very striking, but in the many hybrid forms obtained by crossing *H. sanguinea* with *H. micrantha*, the shades of colour are lovely. To obtain some idea of the delightfully light and graceful appearance of the panicles of vivid and exquisitely coloured flowers, imagine a spike of "Quaking Grass," 18 to 24 inches long, with its small brown glumes replaced by dainty flowers of a lovely bright colour. A well drained sandy soil is essential to success; where the soil is clayey and wet it is best to pot and keep in frames during the winter. Otherwise these fine border and rock plants are perfectly hardy.

**HEUCHERA alba**, see *sanguinea alba*.

- **americana**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , reddish flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **bracteata**, distinct. -/9.
- **x brizoides**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, a hybrid between *H. sanguinea* and *H. hispida*, with the handsome bronzy foliage of the latter, and large spikes of rosy coloured flowers. vii.-x. -/9.
- **Drummondii**,  $1$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , loose feathery plumes of small white flowers. vi.-viii -/6.
- **erubescens**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , long spikes of the most dainty flowers, white flushed with red, unsurpassed in lightness. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **glabra**,  $1$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, small, in loose panicles. -/9.
- **hispida**, "Satin Leaf," 2-3, flowers veined with purple on pale brown. Foliage very handsome in autumn and winter, when it becomes tinted with crimson. v.-viii. -/9.
- **hybrida**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, under this head we list the beautiful hybrid forms which are so much admired whenever seen.
  - "Flambeau," large splendid panicles of bright rose flowers tinted with violet. In bloom throughout the summer. 1/6.
  - "La Perle," large creamy white flowers flushed with rose. One of the best and most distinct of the later hybrids. 1/6.
  - "Lucifer," strong stems, 2 to 3 feet high, loaded with brilliant red flowers; a splendid border plant, gives two crops of bloom each season. 1/6.
  - "Rosamunde," an exceptionally beautiful hybrid with rich coral-pink flowers, on branching stems 3 to 4 feet high, and often as much in diameter. 1/-
  - **Zabeliana**, bright rosy pink flowers on strong stems, 3 feet in height. An excellent free flowering variety. 1/-
- **Menziesii**, see *Tolmiea Menziesii*.
- **micrantha**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, flowers small, yellowish, in pretty light panicles; a parent of many fine hybrid forms. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **rosea**, when in bloom presents the appearance of a rosy cloud, supported by slender coral-red columns, so freely produced are the small, blush-white, fairy-like flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **pubescens**, 3, very effective plant, with russet-brown foliage and small flowers, pale red in colour and variegated with yellow. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **purpurascens**, probably of garden origin. -/9.
- **ribifolia**, see *pubescens*.
- **Richardsoni**, see *hispida*.
- **rosularis**, slender branching stems, bearing small dainty rose-pink flowers. -/6.
- **sanguinea**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the best hardy plants for border or rockery, and the most important factor in the production of colour in the many hybrid forms. The flowers are bright coral-scarlet, of good size and very pretty in the spike. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **alba**, similar in habit and in its free-flowering qualities, but with white flowers. -/9.
- **cuprea**, a distinct bronzy coloured variety. -/6.
- "Edge Hall variety," flowers very large, rich rose colour, and nearly always in evidence. -/9.
- **grandiflora**, see *Sanguinea splendens*.
- **robusta**, rich crimson flowers on strong wiry stems, 3 feet high. -/9.
- **rosea**, in every respect equal but with fine rose-coloured flowers. -/9.
- **splendens**, more richly coloured flowers, more freely produced. Colour rich, glowing, coral scarlet. -/9.

**HEUCHERA sanguinea**, "Walker's variety," much-branched, erect spikes of large, rich crimson flowers, set thickly upon the stems. Generally acknowledged to be the best variety of *H. sanguinea* up to date. 1/-

**HIBISCUS** (MALVACEÆ), "Ketmia." Very handsome hardy plants resembling the "Hollyhocks." In good deep soil, in sheltered position, these fine border plants produce a great profusion of very showy flowers.

— **militaris**, 2-4, bright rose-coloured flowers in the axils of the leaves. vi.-viii. 2/6.

— **Moscheutos**, 3, pale purple, or white flowers, with dark purple centres. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **roseus**, a rare species from Spain. 2/6.

**HIDALGOA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Climbing Dahlia." The species offered is from Costa Rica, and therefore properly a greenhouse subject. We are led to offer this novelty in "Dahlias," on account of the grounds there are for thinking that in many sheltered positions it would survive the winter with a little protection. The growths are deciduous, therefore, the vital parts of the plant in winter are below ground. In well drained soil, near a south wall, it should be possible to keep this beautiful climber in safety through our winters.

— **Wercklei**, although only introduced in 1898, this unique plant has attained almost universal favour, and but for its want of complete hardiness would be unequalled as a deciduous climber. The flowers are dazzling scarlet in colour, in shape and appearance like a single "Dahlia," the foliage is of elegant appearance and adds the last charm to this desirable climber. Flowers all the summer and autumn. 1/6.

**HIERACIUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Hawkweed." The species offered are all ornamental free flowering plants, suitable for border or rockery.

— **albidum**, see *intybaceum*.

— **aurantiacum**, 1-1½, numerous heads of bright orange-red flowers. A handsome strong growing border plant of creeping habit. vi.-viii. -/6.

\* — **gymnocephalum**, ¾, flowers bright yellow, silvery foliage, neat habit. v.-viii. -/6.

— **intybaceum**, very showy. 1/-

— **lanatum**, 1, bright yellow flowers from May to September, leaves evergreen, covered with a white down; very ornamental. -/9.

— **longipilum**, 1½, large yellow flower heads. vi.-vii. -/6.

— **Pilosella**, "Mouse-ear Hawkweed," ¼, although scarcely defensible from the charge "weedy," this native creeper, which has a scent like that of raspberry jam, is a most delightful little plant for dry positions on old walls, banks, etc. v.-ix. -/6.

\* — **rubrum**, ¾, flowers deep orange-red, compact habit; one of the best. v.-viii. -/9.

\* — **villosum**, 1, one of the most distinct of alpine plants. Tufts of white hairy foliage surmounted in May and onwards by large bright yellow flowers. -/6.

— **Waldsteinii**, see *lanatum*.

One of each for 4/6.

\* **HIPPOCREPIS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Horse Shoe Vetch." The species offered is a charming native, suitable for rockery or front of borders. Of easy free growth, and prostrate habit.

— **comosa**, ½, bright yellow flowers in clusters, over pretty pinnate foliage. v.-viii. -/9.

**HIRCULUS**, see *Saxifraga*.

— **ranunculoides**, see *S. Hirculus*.

\* **HOMOGYNE** (COMPOSITÆ), "Alpine Coltsfoot." Very pretty dwarf alpines, thrive in any damp position on border or rockery.

— **alpina**, ¼-½, rich glossy evergreen foliage and clear rose-purple flowers. iv.-v. -/6.

— **discolor**, ½, purple and white flowers. 1/6.

— **sylvestris**. 1/- One of each for 2/6.

**HOOKERA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

\***HORMINUM** (LABIATÆ). The only species is an elegant plant of ideal habit, for rockery or border. The numerous spikes of brightly coloured flowers rise from rosettes of leaves in compact tufts.

— *pyrenaicum*, "Pyrenean Dead Nettle,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, flowers bright purple, leaves in pretty rosettes, not unlike those of a *Ramondia*. vi.-ix. -/6.

— *pallidum*, whitish flowers; a very uncommon plant. -/9.

**HOTEIA**, see *Astilbe*.

— *barbata*, see *A. japonica*.

\***HOUSTONIA** (RUBIACÆ), "Bluets." A genus of very dainty rock plants, delighting in a well drained, rather damp peaty soil. There is nothing to which these chaste gems can be compared, so unique are they. Each plant forms a tuft of small bright green leaves, which is covered by multitudes of elegant flowers, on stems 2 or 3 inches in length.

— *cærulea*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , exquisite light blue flowers. v.-vii. 1/-

— *alba*, the very beautiful white form. 1/6.

— *purpurea*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale lilac flowers, late flowering. 1/6.

— *serpyllifolia*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers pale blue, very dwarf. vii.-viii. -/9.

One of each, 4/-

**HUGUENINIA**, see *Sisymbrium*.

**HUMULUS** (URTICACÆ), "Hop." In the whole vegetable kingdom, it is said that the greatest annual growth, in length, is made by the "Hop." Certainly this fast growing native climber is one of the most useful for providing a temporary covering in a short time. Effective as is the screen of green foliage and pendulous flowers produced by the common type, the appearance of the golden-leaved form is still more striking; the whole plant is of an attractive pale golden hue.

— *Lupulus*, "Common Hop," as grown in Kent and elsewhere, for brewing and other purposes. vii. -/6.

— *aureus*, the "Golden Hop." A most attractive climber. -/9.

**HUTCHINNSIA alpina**, see *Nocca alpina*.

— *Auerswaldii*, see *Nocca alpina* *Auerswaldii*.

— *brevicaulis*, see *Nocca alpina*.

**HYACINTHUS**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

\***HYDRASTIS** (RANUNCULACÆ), "Golden Seal, Orange Root." The only species is a hardy border or rock plant, delighting in sandy peat, moist situation and half shade.

— *canadensis*, 1, solitary greenish white flowers and pretty shining green leaves; very rare. v.-vi. -/9.

**HYDROPHYLLUM** (HYDROPHYLLACÆ), "Water Leaf." Handsome border plants from North America. In the early months of the year, the leaves of these plants are loaded with water to a remarkable extent.<sup>3</sup>

— *occidentale*. 1/-

— *virginicum*, 1-2, flowers blue, handsome pinnate leaves. vi.-viii. 1/-

— *album*, a white-flowered form. 1/-

One of each, 2/6.

\***HYPERICUM** (HYPERICACÆ), "St. John's Wort." This genus contains some of the prettiest of rock plants, as well as some of the most handsome of border plants. Most species are evergreen, and in the rockery the foliage forms a lovely green carpet throughout the winter. The "St. John's Wort" is also most useful for furnishing bare patches under large trees on lawns, etc. Although the flowers are not so freely produced as in more favourable situations, nevertheless the shining green foliage is a welcome garment for the bare soil. In this list we include only those dwarf species which may be admitted to any part of the rockery.

— *ægypticum* (SN, SD),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , yellow flowers and glaucous foliage. A very neat habited species from Egypt. vi.-viii. -/9.

— *atomarium* (SN, SD), a pretty species from Greece. -/9.

- HYPERICUM Coris** (SN, SD),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , lovely dwarf tufted evergreen, very large rich yellow flowers. v.-ix. -/9.
- **crenulatum**, a distinct species from Cilicia. 1/-
- **empetrifolium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a lovely evergreen heath-like plant, with an abundance of bright yellow flowers. v.-viii. 1/-
- **erectum**, a fine Japanese species. 1/-
- **Gebleri**, from Siberia; an excellent dwarf hardy species. -/9.
- **humifusum**,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , a pretty native plant, forms a close carpet of emerald green, studded in summer with golden yellow flowers. -/9.
- **hyssopifolium**, from N. Asia. 1/6.
- **Kotschyanum**, a pretty Syrian species. 1/6.
- **lydium**, see **hyssopifolium**.
- **nummularium**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine trailing species, flowers bright yellow in racemes. vi.-ix. 1/-
- **olympicum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, very handsome glaucous evergreen, the flowers are unusually large and bright, habit tufted and compact. vi.-x. 1/-
- **angustifolium**, with narrower leaves; an elegant form. 1/-
- **origanifolium**, see **rhodopeum**.
- **orientale**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, from the Levant. Flowers in summer very freely; yellow, habit compact. -/9.
- **decussatum**, see **orientale ptarmicæfolium**.
- **ptarmicæfolium**. -/9.
- **polyphyllum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the most choice plants for the rockery. Forms compact little bushes of growths from a woody base, each crowned with several bright pale yellow flowers. vi.-ix. 1/6.
- **repens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a quite distinct plant from the following, has narrow heath-like leaves, on prostrate stems, terminating in racemes of bright yellow flowers; very rare. vi.-ix. 1/-
- **reptans**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the brightest of gems for the rockery, prostrate growths, with evergreen foliage, and golden yellow flowers, which are of an unusually large size, considering the stature of the plant. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **rhodopeum**, a distinct species from Macedonia. 1/-
- **Richeri**. 1/6.
- **trans-sylvanicum**, see **Richeri**.
- **tomentosum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an exceedingly pretty species, which must have some protection from extreme wet in winter, otherwise quite hardy. Flowers yellow, foliage hoary grey. vi.-viii. -/9.

One plant of each (21 sorts), for 17/6.

Our selection, 12 sorts, 7/6, 10/6.

# **HYPOXIS**, "Star-grass." See our Bulb Catalogue

- \***IBERIS** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Candytuft." There is no more free-flowering plant than the perennial "Candytuft." **I. sempervirens** will form banks of evergreen foliage, which in spring and early summer take on the appearance of veritable snowdrifts, so thickly are the growths covered with the numerous white flowers. The other species are not less desirable, forming caespitose tufts of growth, bearing evergreen foliage, which are ornamental in border or rockery.
- **bernardiana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , deep glossy green leaves, and pink flowers. vi.-x. 1/-
- **x correaefolia**, 1, a most valuable hybrid, of shrubby habit, with evergreen foliage and white flowers, useful for rockery or borders. v.-vii. -/6.
- "Climax," an improved form, with large heads of white flowers. -/9.
- **garrexiana**, see **sempervirens garrexiana**.
- **gibraltarica**, 1, a distinct and beautiful plant, with rose-lilac flowers in winter and early spring; evergreen. -/6
- **Jordani**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , produces pink or white flowers in spring and autumn. A rare evergreen rock plant. -/9.
- **jucunda**, see **Æthionema jucunda**.

- IBERIS linifolia**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , compact habit, very narrow leaves, flowers white or flushed pink. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **nana**, a rare dwarf species. 1/-
- **pectinata**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rare and distinct evergreen, with white flowers. v.-vii 1/-
- **pinnata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of compact habit, flowers white, sweetly scented, a most desirable rock plant. v.-vii. -/9.
- **petraea**, see *tenoreana petraea*.
- **Fruiti**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very pretty species from Sicily. Flowers white in numerous compact heads. v.-vii. -/9.
- **saxatilis**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , white flowers in numerous small capitate heads, on dense evergreen shoots. iv.-vii. -/9.
- **semperflorens**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, sweetly scented snow-white flowers. A very handsome evergreen plant of shrubby habit, commences to flower in the autumn, and continues throughout the winter and until early summer. -/6.
- — **fl. pl.**, beautiful double snow-white flowers. -/9.
- **sempervirens**, "Evergreen Candytuft,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, this great favourite is quite deserving of more extended planting. The drift-like masses of snow-white flowers are not quite equalled by anything else. Seedlings vary in height and size of flowers. 3/6 doz.
- — "Little Gem,"  $\frac{1}{8}$ , a miniature form of perfect habit. -/9.
- — "Perfection," extra large flowers, in profuse numbers, almost hiding the foliage. -/9.
- — "Snowflake," generally considered the largest and finest of the forms. -/9.
- — "Snow Queen," is the same as "Snowflake."
- — **superba**, flowers white of good uniform size, excellent habit. -/6.
- **stylosa**, see *Noccea stylosa*.
- **taurica**, from the Caucasus. 1/-
- **tenoreana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale rosy lilac flowers, produced in spring and autumn. A beautiful evergreen species. -/9.
- — **petraea**, a pure white form, only 3 inches in height, similar to, but quite distinct from *I. saxatilis*. -/9.

One plant of each (22 sorts), for 14/-

**INCARVILLEA** (BIGNONIACEÆ), "Trumpet Flower." Border and rocky plants, with flowers of remarkable beauty, and rich colouring. The flowers are not unlike those of a *Pentstemon* in shape, and are freely produced, giving the plants a very decorative appearance. The species *grandiflora* and *compacta*, both from China, are as yet practically unknown, while *I. Delavayi*, though only introduced in 1893, has already become a well-known and "much sought after" plant. The roots of most species are tuberous and rather brittle, and should be planted in a rich, sandy, well-drained soil. The flowers last longer in partial shade.

- **compacta**, see *Novelties*, page 5.
- **Delavayi**, one of the most remarkable of recent introductions, and one whose capabilities are only just becoming realised. Five or six years ago, a plant with two or three flowers on a stem one foot in length, was looked upon with admiration. Lately the plant has been found capable of producing a perfect sheaf of bloom upon numerous stems 3 or 4 feet in height, and handsome leaves of deep green colour and leathery texture 2 and 3 feet long. Each flower is often over 3 inches in length, of corresponding width, rich carmine rose in colour, and with a golden yellow throat. To obtain these most desirable results, it is necessary that the plants should have a deep root-run in rich soil, and be well-established. Each year the tuberous roots increase in strength, and it is not improbable that, under favourable circumstances even the magnificent results just mentioned may be exceeded. In exceptional cases, the plants make no growth for a whole year, they are resting, and the following year repay their owner's patience with extra vigorous growth. vi.-viii. -/9, 1/6, 2/6, according to size.

**INCARVILLEA grandiflora**, see Novelties, page 6

— **Koopmanni**, see *Olgae*.

— **Olgae**, 3, of distinct habit, with prettily cut fern-like foliage, and numerous bright rose coloured flowers. vii-ix. -/9.

— **sinensis**, 1-2, bright scarlet flowers in terminal racemes. A beautiful and distinct Chinese species. vii-ix. 2/6.

— **variabilis**, 1½, loose spikes of rich rose-purple flowers, on slender graceful growths. viii. 1/-

One of each (6 sorts), including the two rare Novelties, for 21/-

One of each of 4 sorts, 4/6.

**INULA** (COMPOSITÆ). Very showy border plants of great value as cut flowers presenting many striking shades of orange-yellow. Many species have bold handsome foliage, and are adapted for borders or the wild garden. Others are of compact growth, and true alpine habit, giving an excellent effect on the rockery.

— **acaulis**, a rare rock plant, with large yellow flowers, on very short stems. vi-viii. 2/6.

— **acuminata**, a fine Himalayan species 2/6.

— **ensifolia**, ¾, bright medium-sized yellow flowers, compact habit. viii-x. -/9.

— **glandulosa**, 1½-2, striking orange-yellow flowers with narrow wavy petals, a splendid plant for borders or cut flowers vi-viii. -/9.

— **laciniata**, the petals are finely cut, giving an elegant appearance to the large orange coloured flowers. 1/6, 2/6.

— **grandiflora**, 2, extra large, orange-yellow flowers produced singly on leafy stems. vi-viii. 1/-

— **Helenium**, "Elecampane," 6-8, a plant of noble proportions, handsome foliage and bright yellow flowers. This plant is possessed of properties which were at one time highly esteemed in Pharmacy. vii-ix. -/9.

— **hirta**, 1½, bright orange-yellow flowers in elegant clusters. A most desirable border plant. vi-viii. -/6.

— **Hookeri**, 1-2, a most desirable plant from the Sikkin Himalayas, which is rarely supplied true to name. The flowers are 3 or 4 inches in diameter, of a pale yellow colour, rather sweetly scented. vii-ix. 1/-

— **macrocephala**, 4-6, ornamental foliage, and handsome spikes of flowers. viii. 1/-

— **montana**, ¾, a fine dwarf Austrian species, an excellent rock plant, with bright yellow flowers. vi. -/9.

— **Oculus-Christi**, 1, deep yellow flowers, on short stems; a distinct and compact dwarf species. vi-viii. -/9.

— **royleana**, 2, a fine Himalayan species, with deep golden yellow flowers, of good shape and substance; late flowering. viii-x. 1/6.

— **salicina**, 2, narrow willow-like foliage, and pretty yellow flowers. vii-ix. -/6.

— **thapsoides**, 3, strong growing species with large ornamental foliage and orange-yellow flowers. viii. -/9.

One plant of each (15 sorts), for 13/-

**IPOMŒA** (CONVOLVULACEÆ), "Morning Glory." These are handsome plants with Convolvulus-like flowers, of large size. The roots are tuberous, and should be planted in well-drained sandy soil, and well-covered.

— **leptophylla**, "Colorado Man-root," 2-3, a beautiful non-climbing species producing an abundance of large rosy purple flowers. vii-ix. 2/6.

— **pandurata**, "Man of the Earth," flowers white with a rich purple throat. A very handsome climber, producing annual growths 6 feet and more in length. vi-ix. 1/-

One of each, for 3/-

**IPOMOPSIS**, see *Gilia*.

**IRIS** (IRIDACEÆ), "Flag, Fleur-de-lis, Rainbow Flower." These most beautiful of hardy flowers, although grown to a certain extent, are seldom credited with the variety in colour, form and period of flowering which they possess. In beauty of form and colouring, the Iris has been compared to the Orchid, which by the way has no blues, and even then, without full justice being done. So varied are the shades of colour, that it may be said that practically every shade is represented, from the purest of white to the nearest approach to black at present known to florists. Variety is the predominant characteristic, in form, no less than in colour. Between the exquisite little gem, *I. Danfordiæ*, whose height totals 3 inches, and *I. orientalis gigantea*, with immense flowers on stems 5 feet long, there is no lack of variety in height; while the shape of the flowers, although always delicately beautiful, is no less variable. Irises generally are among the easiest of plants to cultivate, and may be grown successfully in almost any situation. At the same time, there are a few whose requirements are extremely difficult to provide for. Such are the species collectively known as "Cushion Irises," belonging to the "*Oncocyclus*" and "*Regelia*" groups. Natives of Asia Minor, etc., they are possessed of a unique beauty, both of form and colouring, and more than repay the trouble necessary to grow them. Dry "roots" are available in the autumn (for prices see our Bulb Catalogue), which should be planted not later than October (after October we supply plants in pots at listed prices, which may be planted at any time) in well drained sandy loam, of a firm, retentive nature, and be at once accorded a sufficient supply of moisture to encourage the emission of roots before the winter sets in. In severe weather some protection must be afforded, and immediately after flowering water must be withheld from the roots, and the soil allowed to become quite dry to ensure thorough ripening of the "roots." The foot of a south wall is a good position, but frame culture is preferable. Beds filled with the "*Fleur-de-lis*," and groups in the herbaceous borders; masses of the Japanese varieties by the water side, and colonies of the dwarf sorts in the rockery, all demonstrate the decorative value of these resplendent flowers in the garden; while as cut flowers, accompanied simply by their own foliage, there is nothing to excel them. In fragrance, too, the Iris "holds its own." With the first weeks of the new year comes the purple and gold flowers of *I. reticulata*, with its delicious violet scent. All the tall bearded "Flags" are delicately fragrant, and so are many other species. The rhizome of *I. florentina* produces the "*Orris Root*," so popular on account of its violet scent. It is not generally known that many of the Irises can be successfully forced, so as to bring them into flower early in the year, when flowers are in great demand. The section known as "*German Iris*" is particularly amenable to this treatment. We shall be pleased to give particulars of treatment, etc., when required. The following list of species will be found to be a very complete one, containing all that is best in the various classes. For Florists' varieties of *I. germanica*, *I. lævigata*, etc., see our Catalogue of Florists' Flowers. For English and Spanish Irises, and other bulbous species, see our Bulb Catalogue.

In the following descriptions (s), standards, or large upright petals; (r), falls, or the drooping petals; (c), Cushion Iris.

- **acutiloba** (c), remarkable flowers, with s and r of a soft grey colour, distinctly veined with black. v.-vi. 1/-
- **agrostifolia** (ss, d), a beautiful and rare species, with pale blue flowers, in late winter or very early spring. 3/6.
- **alata**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- **Alberti**, a pretty moisture-loving species from Turkestan. -/6.
- **albopurpurea**, see Novelties, page 6.
- **cærulea**, see Novelties, page 6.
- **aphylla**, 2, this species and its garden forms constitute the "frilled section" of the "*German Iris*." The type has large white flowers, frilled with rosy lilac. v.-vi. -/9.

- IRIS aphylla bohemica**, a distinct geographical form from Bohemia. -/9.
- — — **Fieberi**, dwarf, with large reddish purple flowers. -/6.
- — — **furcata**, quite distinct. -/6.
- — — **hungarica**, a fine blue-flowered Hungarian form. -/9.
- \* — — **arenaria**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , bright yellow flowers, with purplish brown markings on the claws; a charming species for the rockery or border. iv.-vi. -/9.
- — **Ascheroni**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- — **assyriaca**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- — **atrofusca** (c), 1-2, large deep velvety brown flowers of a rich mahogany tint. v.-vi. 1/-
- — **atropurpurea** (c), 1-2, rich purplish brown flowers, with a black blotch on the falls. v. -/9.
- — **aurea**, 3-4, one of the finest of yellow-flowered "Flags," with deep green graceful foliage and beautifully fringed golden yellow flowers; fine in damp positions. vi.-vii. 1/-
- — **intermedia**, a magnificent plant, fine large yellow flowers on stems 5 feet in height. 2/-
- — **bakeriana**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- — **balkana**, 1, a dwarf species with immense reddish purple flowers; a very fine spring flowering species. -/9.
- — **major**, a still larger form, considering the size of the plant the flowers are almost grotesquely gigantic. 1/-
- — **Barnumæ** (c), a new and distinct species, with flowers of an unusual shade of purple-red, with a conspicuous yellow beard. Extremely effective. v.-vi. 1/6.
- — **Battandieri**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- — **benacensis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rich dark violet flowers. vi. -/6.
- \* — — **biflora**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rich purple flowers with a bright yellow beard. iv.-v. -/6.
- — — **maculata**, s, soft blue, marbled with lilac; f, lilac-purple. -/9
- — — **vera**, rich blue, flowers in spring and again in autumn. -/6.
- — **Billiotti**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers sweetly scented, s, bluish purple, with fine blue veins; f, reddish purple, with distinct black veins and bearded. v.-vi. 1/-
- — **Bloudovii**, see flavissima Bloudovii.
- — **Boissieri**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- — **bolleana**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- — **Bornmulleri**, see Danfordiæ.
- \* — — **bosniaca**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , exceptionally fine chrome-yellow flowers, with a distinct rich yellow beard. iv.-v. 1/-
- — **brachysiphon**, a most distinct species, with fine violet flowers spotted with red. 3/6.
- \* — — **bracteata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a rare species from N.W. America; s, pale yellow; f, veined with blue; ls, few grass-like. vi. 1/6.
- — **Bucharica**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- — **cæspitosa**, see ruthenica.
- — **californica**, beautiful flowers of an exquisite shade of creamy yellow. One of the gems of the genus. vi. 1/6.
- — **caucasica**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- \* — — **Cengialti**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , a choice rockery plant, with fine clear blue flowers in abundance; rare and beautiful. v.-vi. 1/-
- — — **major**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers paler blue, in masses in May. 1/-
- — — **"Margaret,"** pale porcelain-blue flowers with darker flecks on the falls. 1/6.

- \***IRIS Chamæiris**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , these dwarf gems are excellent for pot and pan culture, though they are seen at their best in groups in the rockery, or as an edging in the border. The type has beautiful flowers with bright yellow s, and pale primrose-coloured r, with bright orange-yellow beard. iv.-v. -/6.
- — — **alba**, s, white; r, sulphur-white, with a yellow beard. -/6.
  - — — **aurea**, bright deep yellow flowers. -/6.
  - — — **maculata**, s, clouded yellow; r, yellow beautifully marbled with purple, beard orange-yellow. -/6.
  - — — **italica**, rich purple flowers, a beautiful variety. -/6.
  - — — **lutea grandiflora**, fine clear yellow flowers. -/6.
  - — — **olbiensis alba**, handsome white flowers. -/6.
  - — — **grandiflora**, s, rich violet-purple; r, deep violet; very large flowers of good substance. -/6.
  - — — **pallida**, lovely soft creamy white, fine dwarf habit. -/6.
  - — — **"Socrates,"** s, bright claret-purple; r, deeper claret; handsome yellow beard; a most effective variety. -/9.
  - — — **sulphurea grandiflora**, charming sulphur-yellow flowers. -/6.
  - **Clarkei**, 1, a fine new Himalayan species, resembling *I. nepalensis* in form, but with clear blue flowers beautifully reticulated with violet. A most distinct and valuable addition to hardy rhizomatous Irises. vi. 2/6.
- \* — **cristata**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , in the rockery, in beds, borders, or pans, its exquisite flowers of delicate azure blue and lilac, striped with gold, are the admiration of all beholders. iv.-v. -/6, 1/-
- **cuprea**, see *fulva*.
  - **cyanea**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a fine robust grower; s, rich bright purple; r, dark satiny violet; a large and handsome flower. v. 1/-
  - **cypriana**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , large bright lilac, delicately perfumed flowers, often 7 or 8 inches in diameter. A most elegant and distinct plant, flowering late in June. 1/-
  - **Danfordiæ**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
  - **decora**, see *nepalensis*.
  - **Delavayi**, 2-5, a new and strikingly effective species from Yunnan. Although a good border plant, in which position it will attain a height of 2 or 3 feet, and flower profusely, the full dimensions are only reached in a moist position, such as suits the "Japanese Iris." The whole plant is reminiscent of a gigantic form of *I. siberica*, with narrow graceful foliage and rich violet flowers, blotched with white, on stems 5 feet in height. vi.-vii. 1/-
  - **demawendica**. 3/6.
- \* — **douglasiana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, richly coloured flowers, of a fine shade of violet, dwarf evergreen foliage; a most desirable Californian species. Plant in a dryish spot. vi. 1/6.
- — — **picturata**, similar, but with a distinct white spot on each fall; very scarce. 3/6.
  - **Duthiei**, a rare species with lilac flowers. 2/6.
  - **Eggeri** (c), with flowers of a remarkable colour, but of great beauty; deep chestnut-brown with blotches of a darker shade. vi. 1/-
  - **ensata**, 1, beautiful soft lilac flowers; r, marked with yellow. v. -/6.
  - — — **alba**, a rare chaste white form. 1/6.
  - — — **oxypetala**, lovely lilac flowers beautifully feathered with white. 1/-
  - **erratica**, see *lutescens*.
  - **Fieberi**, see *aphylla Fieberi*.
  - **filifolia**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
  - **fimbriata**, see *japonica*.
  - **flavescens**, 2-3, fine primrose-coloured flowers, very floriferous. v. -/6.

- IRIS** *flavissima* Bloudovii,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a lovely yellow flowered dwarf species from the Altai Mountains. iv.-v. 1/-
- *florentina*, "Orris Root," 2-3, lovely white flowers tinted with lavender and most deliciously scented. v. -/6.
- *albicans*, flowers of the purest white; one of the loveliest of the tall bearded flags. -/9.
- *florida*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , s. citron-yellow; F, a deeper shade, handsomely veined. A new and desirable plant. v. 1/-
- *foetidissima*, "Gladwyn Iris," 2-3, a native plant of a decidedly handsome appearance, with evergreen foliage, and bluish lilac flowers, followed by large pods of brilliant orange-scarlet seeds which are retained in an exposed position in the capsule for a considerable time. vi. -/6.
- *variegata*, silvery variegated leaves, which contrast finely with the scarlet seeds. -/6.
- *Fontanesii*,  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ , a handsome Algerian species with yellow veined blue and white flowers. vi. -/9.
- *fosteriana*, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- *fulva*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a most unusually distinct species with rich coppery maroon coloured flowers, with orange-yellow markings. vi. 1/-
- *fumosa*, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- *galatica*, see Novelties, page 6.
- *Gatesii* (c), probably the grandest species in this group, the whole flower is exquisitely netted with dark brown purple upon a rosy grey ground. In form the flower is magnificent, nobly proportioned, and gracefully poised upon the stem; very scarce. vi.  $\frac{3}{6}$ ,  $\frac{5}{-}$ ,  $\frac{7}{6}$ .
- *germanica*, "German Flag," the type of the many fine garden forms (for list, see our Florists' Flower Catalogue), flowers fine purple. v. -/6.
- *gracilis*, see *prismatica*.
- *gracilipes*, see Novelties, page 6.
- *graminea*, 1, charming dwarf evergreen species, with fragrant purple flowers. vi.-vii. -/6.
- *latifolia*, with broad evergreen foliage. -/9.
- *Grant-Duffii*, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- *guldentædtiana*, 3, graceful foliage and pale lilac flowers, with bright yellow throat. vi. -/9.
- *alba*, very elegant plant with white flowers. -/6.
- *cærulea*, fine blue flowers. -/9.
- *lutea*, a rare and distinctly handsome yellow form. 1/6.
- *Hartwegii*, 1, a most admirable species from California, with grass-like foliage and choice sulphur-yellow flowers of large size. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- *Hausknechtii*, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- *Haynei* (c), purple flowers veined black. 1/6.
- *Heldreichii*, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- *Helenæ* (c), a very choice species from Palestine and Egypt, with flowers flushed with rose, and beautifully netted with a warm red-brown. v.-vii. -/9.
- *hexagona*, 3-4, bright blue flowers, with yellow markings; a most distinct and showy species from the Southern United States. iv.-vi. -/9.
- *alba*, a most charming variety, with pure white flowers. 2/6.
- *Lamancei*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a dwarf form with pale blue flowers in abundance.
- *hispanica*, see *Xiphium* in Bulb Catalogue.
- *Histrio* and *histrioides*, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- *Hookeri*, see *tridentata*.
- *humilis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare plant of charming habit. The exquisite bright lilac flowers nestle among the evergreen leaves. vi. -/9.

- \***IRIS iberica** (c),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a gem of great beauty; the s. are white or pale lilac, while the f. are richly netted with dark purplish brown, and on each segment is super-imposed a deep purple blotch. vi. -/9.
- **intermedia**, see aurea intermedia.
- **italica**, see Chamaeiris italica.
- **ixioides**, fan-shaped tufts of leaves, and white flowers with intense blue blotches; must have a warm position and be protected in severe weather. -/9
- **japonica**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a lovely plant with beautifully fringed flowers, bright lilac in colour and spotted with orange; must have similar treatment to that recommended for the above. iv.-vi. -/9.
- **junceae**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- **kashmiriana**, 3, a magnificent species, with sweetly scented pure white flowers in large clusters on stems 3 feet in height; the beard in each flower is tipped with gold. v.-vi. 2/6.
- **Kochii**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , from the Tyrol; fine violet flowers with a yellow beard; sweetly scented. v.-vi. 1/-
- **kolpakowskiana**, see our Bulb Catalogue
- \* — **Korolkowi** (c), quaint and beautiful, rich brown reticulations on a white ground, several flowers on each stem vi. -/9.
- **concolor**, soft lilac-purple, a most lovely and rare form. 5/-, 7/6.
- **Leichtliniana**, a charming variety with pure white flowers, each with a black blotch. 1/6.
- **violacea**, pale violet with purple reticulations, beautiful and rare. 1/6.
- \* — **lacustris**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rare and lovely, resembling *I. cristata* generally in habit and growth. Flowers pale lilac and white with yellow throat; in flower the whole season. v.-vi. 1/6.
- **Leichtlini** (c), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and exceedingly fine species, with bronzy violet and yellow flowers. vi. 2/6.
- **vaga**, s. and f., a beautiful shot heliotrope and bronze. 1/-
- **longipetala**, 2, delicate flowers, lilac and white in colour, veined with rich blue. vi. -/9.
- **alba**, a rare and chaste white form. 1/-
- **compacta**, of dwarf neat habit. -/9.
- **superba**, 3-4, exquisite soft porcelain-blue flowers, in June and July. -/6.
- **Lortetii** (c),  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a really magnificent flower, somewhat resembling *I. iberica*, but differing in the ground which is a delicate rosy grey, reticulated and spotted with warm reddish brown. vi. 2/6.
- **lupina** (c),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , very curious greyish yellow flowers, with brownish veins and dark blotches. vi. -/9.
- **lurida**, 2, sweetly scented, purple and yellow flowers. iv.-v. -/9.
- **lusitanica**, see juncea.
- **lutescens**, 1, charming primrose-yellow flowers, f. tinged and veined with purplish brown, with bright yellow beard. v. -/6.
- **aurea**, fine deep yellow flowers with orange coloured beard. -/9.
- **Statellæ**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , s. white, f. pale primrose. -/6.
- **macrosiphon**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, flowers bright lilac to rich velvety purple. The Californian species are rarely seen in gardens, a surprising fact, considering their great beauty and easy cultivation. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- **flava**, see Novelties, page 6.
- **Mariæ**, see Helenæ.
- **maricoides**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- **Milesii**, 2, a Himalayan species with flowers of a bright lilac colour, veined with darker shade, and having a bright yellow crest. v.-vi. -/6.

**IRIS Milesii superba**, flowers larger and finer. -/9.

— **missouriensis**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ , pretty flowers very freely produced, pale blue or lilac to white in colour, with a bright yellow spot near throat. v. 1/6.

— x **Monaurea**, a fine hybrid between *I. aurea* and *I. Monnieri*, which in favourable circumstances attains a height of 6 feet. The flowers are a rich deep yellow in colour, of large size, and fine form, as becomes the offspring of such handsome parents. Especially recommended for damp positions, but like *I. aurea* will grow and flower magnificently in the ordinary border. vi.-vii. 1/6.

— **Monnieri**, 3-4, golden yellow flowers, of handsome form, and deliciously fragrant; a superb border plant, or for waterside. vi.-vii. 1/-

— x **Monspur**, 4, a distinct and choice hybrid raised by Prof. Foster, the result of crossing *I. Monnieri* with *I. spuria*. The fine blue colour of the latter predominates, while the robust habit and fine form are owed to the former parent. vi.-vii. -/6.

— varieties, see Florists' Flowers Catalogue.

— **neglecta**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, the handsomest, probably, of the germanica section. The species has flowers of a lovely shade of lilac, r. with bright yellow beard on a white ground. v.-vi. -/9.

— **nepalensis**, 1-2, a very fine Himalayan species, suitable for boggy grounds, but also a good border plant. Flowers a rich violet colour. vi.-vii. -/9.

— **nigricans** (c), rich purple-black flowers of fine form and size, much darker in colour than those of *I. atropurpurea*, probably the nearest approach to a black Iris in cultivation. vi. 1/6.

— **nudicaulis**, see *biflora*.

— x **Ochraurea**, see Novelties, page 6.

— **ochroleuca**, see *orientalis*.

— **orchioides**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

— **orientalis**, 4, s, pure white, r. white and yellow. This is one of the noblest of "beardless Flags." Whether in the ordinary border or by the water side this grand Iris produces most freely, in June and July, its chastely beautiful flowers. -/6.

— **gigantea**, a larger and finer form growing to 5 feet or more in height. -/9.

— "Snowflake," pure snow-white flowers with golden spots. -/9.

— **sulphurea**, a new and charming form with soft sulphur coloured flowers, quite as vigorous as the type, and no less floriferous. This is a most distinct and desirable addition. 1/6.

— **pabularia**, see *ensata*.

— **palestinæ**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

— **pallida**, 2-3, with an orange-blossom like fragrance, s. lavender; r. lavender tinged with rose. v.-vi. -/9.

— **Mandaliseæ**, rich lavender-purple, a large and handsome variety. -/9.

— **variegata**, leaves finely variegated with gold and silver, a striking plant when in flower. new. 1/6.

— x **Paracina**, 1, a new and distinct hybrid between *I. paradoxa* and *I. sambucina*, the flowers are of a curious clouded shade of dark bronzy claret colour. v.-vi. 1/6.

— **paradoxa** (c), s, varying from blue to violet, almost twice the size of the falls, which are deep brown-purple-black in colour, and covered densely with short hairs, giving them the appearance of thick velvet. 1/6.

— "Choschab," a fine new form with white s. veined delicately with lilac; r. with deep black beard marked with reddish blotches. 2/6.

— x **Parvar**, a strikingly beautiful hybrid between *I. paradoxa* and *I. variegata*. Flowers rich deep purple-black, very hardy, and will grow in any position. v.-vi. 1/-

— **Pavonia** } see our Bulb Catalogue.  
— **persica** }

**IRIS plicata**, see *aphylla*.

— **Polakii**, 2-3, lovely silvery grey flowers delicately reticulated with violet. vi. -/9.

— **prismatica**, 2, an elegant species, with rich blue or violet flowers, marked with orange. v.-vi. -/6.

— **Pseudacorus**, 2-3, our native "Water Flag," offered here on account of its free-flowering proclivities when planted in the ordinary border, quite twice the number of yellow flowers are produced as compared with plants in their natural element. iv.-vi. -/6.

— **albus**, a rare and new beautiful creamy white form. 1/-

— **Bastardi**, lovely primrose yellow flowers. -/9.

— **variegata**, handsomely variegated leaves. 1/-

— **Pseudo-pumila**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, white and purple flowers, a handsome and effective dwarf species from Sicily. iv.-v. -/9.

\* — **pumila**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , this species and its varieties form a group of most lovely spring and early summer flowers. Of the easiest culture, they are suitable for border or rockery and also make fine objects in pots or pans for house decoration. s. violet; f. deep violet-purple with white beard. iv.-v. -/6.

— **æquiloba**, a very rare and distinct dwarf form. -/9.

— **atrocærulea**, rich deep purple form, very early. -/6.

— **attica**, a neat alpine, with purple and grey flowers. -/9.

— **azurea**, see *pumila cærulea*.

— **bicolor**, a scarce form with large white flowers splashed with blue. 1/-

— **cærulea**, a fine and distinctly lovely shade of sky-blue. -/6.

— **garden varieties**, see our Catalogue of Florists' Flowers.

— **gracilis**, tinted with pale grey, a novel shade of colour, late-flowering. -/6.

— **lutea**, bright clear yellow flowers. -/6.

— **maculata**, s. primrose; f. brown edged yellow. -/6.

— **macrocarpa**, large rich purple flowers. -/6.

— **præcox**, clear blue, very pretty. -/6.

— **sulphurea**, see *Chamæiris sulphurea*.

— **versicolor**, s. sky-blue; f. purple edged with blue; a distinct and pretty form. -/6.

One plant of each of the above 12 dwarf Iris for 6/-

— **Purdyi** (SN, SD), a fine Californian species rarely seen, with deep blue flowers beautifully feathered with white. vi. 3/6.

— x **Purpureo-persica**, see Bulb Catalogue.

— **redouteana**, see *lurida*.

— **reticulata**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

— **robinsoniana**, see *Moræa robinsoniana*.

— **rosenbachiana**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

— **ruthenica**, "Russian Flag,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a charming dwarf species possessed of a sweet fragrance. Foliage in fan-like tufts, flowers violet. vii. 1/-

— **sambucina**, "Elder-scented Flag," 2, the flowers emit a strong Elder-like scent; s. yellow, suffused with claret-purple; f. claret-purple with a yellow beard. v. 1/-

— **sanguinea**, see *siberica orientalis*.

— **Saari nazarenæ** (c), large white flowers, veined and blotched with black. A unique and very beautiful variety. vi. 1/6.

— **setosa**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers rich vinous purple, relieved and reticulated at the base with white. v.-vi. -/9.

— **siberica**, 2-4, a slender growing, graceful species, with narrow leaves, and wiry stems carrying masses of flowers. Like our native "Flag" this species is an excellent border plant, and also luxuriates in boggy situations. Bright blue flowers in May and June. -/6.

- IRIS siberica acuta**, blue flowers, reticulated with white, dwarf habit. -/6.
- **alba**, large flowered dwarf white form. -/9.
- **alba**, handsome white tall variety. -/6.
- **grandiflora**, flowers larger and whiter. -/9.
- **atropurpurea**, very fine violet-blue. -/6.
- **Baxteri**, s, blue; f. white, veined and tipped with blue, fine tall form. -/6.
- **coreana**, dwarf, various rich shades of violet-purple. -/9.
- **fl. pl.**, semi-double deep blue flowers. -/9.
- **"Lady Godiva,"** blush white flowers, flushed with rose. -/9.
- **major**, one of the finest of the many fine forms of the "Siberian Flag," tall growing, and with large flowers of the most charming shades of blue and rich violet. 1/-
- **nana**, the dwarfest, with distinct flowers. -/9.
- **orientalis**, an old and valued favourite under the name of *I. sanguinea*, possessed of the largest flowers among these varieties, rich violet when open, but showing a bright crimson colour in bud, an excellent border or bog plant. -/6.
- **"Blue King,"** an improved Japanese form, flowers clear blue. -/9.
- **"Snow Queen,"** a companion white form from Japan; flowers large, of snowy whiteness, most freely produced. 1/6.
- One of each (15 sorts), for 9/6.
- **sikkimensis**, an exceedingly rare species from the Himalayas. 2/6.
- **sindjarensis** } See our Bulb Catalogue.
- **Sindpers** }
- **Sisyrinchium** }
- **sofarana magnifica** (c), a grand new variety, with large flowers after the manner of *I. susiana*; ground colour deep grey, very finely reticulated with brown, purple, and the interspaces minutely dotted with the same colour. vi. 1/6.
- **spuria**, 3-4, this species and its varieties are excellent companions for *I. aurea*, *I. orientalis*, &c., of similar graceful habit, but bringing a variety of shades of blue most welcome. Flowers bright lilac. vi.-vii. -/6.
- **alba**, 1, a charming dwarf white form 1/-
- **"A. W. Tait,"** a splendid lavender coloured form. -/9.
- **"Barr's Dwarf Blue,"** 1, flowers deep violet, a distinct dwarf variety. 1/-
- **"Celestial,"** 4, large handsome flowers of a fine shade of China blue with yellow blotch, 5 or 6 together on slender graceful branched stems. 1/6.
- **cærulea**, 3, fine clear blue. -/9.
- **notha**, 3, s, rich violet; f, blue spotted with yellow, very pretty. -/6.
- **variegata**, 3, golden foliage and lilac flowers in summer, very effective. 1/-
- One of each (8 sorts), for 6/-
- **squalens**, 2-3, the type of that section of "German Irises" which are distinguished by standards of a cloudy bronze hue. -/9.
- **Statellæ**, see *lutescens* *Statellæ*.
- **stenophylla**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- **Straussii**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a charming dwarf species with large flowers of a uniform brownish violet. iv. 1/6.
- **stylosa**, see *unguicularis*.
- **suaveolens**, a rare species from the Orient. 1/6.
- **susiana**, "Mourning Iris." (c), perhaps the easiest of this section to grow, and certainly one of the most beautiful, the purplish brown network is thrown into effective relief by the rosy grey ground. v. -/9.

- IRIS Suworowi** (c), another very fine and easily grown "Cushion Iris." The colour of the flowers is a curious blending of brown, blue and yellow. 1/-
- **Swertii**, a pretty plant whose origin is quite unknown, nevertheless it is very desirable for its pretty white flowers, bordered with lilac. -/6.
- **Tauri**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- \* — **tectorum**, in China and Japan, this Iris is used in country districts as a "coping" to hold down the straw thatch forming the roof of many a house. In this position it is said to grow freely and flower abundantly. A well-drained sandy soil and a sunny position are essential in this country to successful outdoor culture; though grown as greenhouse subjects in pots, no trouble is experienced. Flowers lovely pale blue with white crests. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **album**, see Novelties, page 6.
- **tenax**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , a very dainty N. American species, with evergreen grass-like foliage, and bright lilac flowers. The fibre derived from the leaves is so strong that the Indians used it for making snares to capture deer and elk, etc. v.-vi. 1/-
- **major**, 1, a stronger growing variety. 1/6.
- **tingitana**, see Bulb Catalogue.
- **tolmieana**, see missouriensis.
- **tomiolopha**, see tectorum.
- **tridentata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, another very dainty N. American Iris; flowers rich violet with white or yellow markings. v.-vi. 1/-
- **trojana**, 2-3, a very fine and striking Iris with large resplendent plum-purple and violet flowers. Also interesting as the only species indigenous to the "Fields of Troy." v.-vi. 1/-
- **tubergeniana**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- **tuberosa**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- **ungicularis**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , during a short spell of mild weather in mid-winter, this remarkable species will begin to open its dainty flowers, which, if protected with a hand glass, will give a continuous supply of beautiful flowers for cutting. Delicately fragrant and evergreen, this species and its varieties are excellent plants for a cold house or for pots, and make charming companions for *I. japonica*, *gracilipes*, *reticulata*, *tectorum*, etc., etc. Flowers of the type are of a lovely shade of bright lavender-blue, marked with yellow on a white ground near the throat. i.-iii. -/6.
- **alba**, chaste snow-white flowers. 1/-
- **angustifolia**, distinct, evergreen grass-like foliage and smallish but lovely blue flowers. 1/-
- **Elizabethæ**, an exceedingly pretty dwarf form, with very sweetly-scented blue flowers, tinted with lilac and white. -/9.
- **lilacina**, rich lilac flowers of good substance. -/9.
- **marginata**, flowers of a delightful shade of blue, with falls margined with silver. 1/-
- **purpurea**, rich deep purple flowers; a distinct and fine shade of colour. 1/6.
- **speciosa**, finer flowers of a richer hue than the type. 1/-
- One of each (7 sorts) for 6/6.
- **urmiensis** (c), clear primrose-yellow flowers; a rare colour in this section. 2/6.
- **vaga**, see Leichtlini.
- **variegata**, 1-2, a fine species, the type of the "Germans," with yellow standards; s, bright lemon-yellow; r, yellow, tinted and veined with red-brown. v. -/9.
- **Vartani**, see our Bulb Catalogue.
- \* — **verna**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , the true species is a very rare and delicately beautiful little gem; deep blue flowers with throats of rich orange colour. This enchanting miniature Iris is a native of the United States, and is a beau ideal rock plant, where its delicious violet perfume is always appreciated. iii.-v. 1/-

**IRIS versicolor**, 1-2, this species and its varieties are among the most delightful of N. American Irises, the lovely flowers are of varied and brilliant colouring, delicately and exceedingly veined, and are produced in lavish profusion in June, July and August. The type has flowers of a rich claret purple and vinous crimson. -/9.

— **"China Blue,"** soft clear lavender-blue flowers with yellow and white markings; a fine form, of aesthetic colouring. 1/6.

— **columnæ**, brilliant velvety purple. 1/-

— **Fosteri**, s, lilac; f, rich violet, with bold yellow and white markings. 1/-

— **Hansoni**, s, pale mauve; f, soft lilac, veined with gold and white; a lovely variety. -/9.

— **Kermesina**, rich claret red flowers, marked with white at the base of the falls; a most sumptuous shade of colour. 2/6.

— **virginica**, fine purple flowers, veined with white. -/9.

One of each (7 sorts), for 7/-

— **virescens**, 1-1½, greenish yellow flowers; a curious and interesting sweetly-scented species peculiar to Switzerland. iv.-v -/6.

— **warleyensis**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

— **watsoniana** (SN, SD), a rare Californian species, tufts of evergreen foliage and bright rosy purple flowers. A recent introduction of great merit vi. 1/6.

— **wilmottiana**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

— **Xiphium**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

— **xiphioides**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

One plant of each of the above species and varieties of Iris, excluding the Oncocyclus Regelia and bulbous species (181 sorts), but including the rare and beautiful Novelties, all easy to grow, for 189/-

One plant of each of the Oncocyclus and Regelia species (25 sorts) including all the new and rare varieties, for 35/-

**ISATIS** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Woad." Hardy handsome border plants, especially *I. glauca*, while the "Dyer's Woad" is interesting as a rare native plant, originally responsible for the name given by the Romans to this island. It appears that the ancient Britons used the plant for staining their bodies—the word Britain being derived from the Celtic (brith or brit)—"painted," in reference to this custom.

— **glauca**, see Novelties, page 6

— **tinctoria**, "Dyer's Woad," 3, yellow flowers in loose panicles. The original source of indigo dye. v.-vii. -/6.

**ISCHARUM**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**ISOPYRUM** (RANUNCULACÆ). A graceful rock or border plant of elegant habit; likes shade.

\* — **thalictroides**, ½-1, masses of small white flowers in light airy panicles, and tufts of Maiden-hair-fern-like foliage. v.-vii. -/6.

**IVESIA**, see *Potentilla*.

**IXIA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**IXIOLIRION**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**JABOROSA** (SOLANACÆ), "Mexican Mandrake." Very pretty tuberous-rooted border or rock plants; must have well drained sunny position.

\* — **integrifolia**, ½, handsome deep green foliage and fragrant white flowers. vi. -/9.

**JANKÆA**, see *Ramondia*.

**JANTHE**, see *Celsia*.

\* **JASIONE** (CAMPANULACÆ), "Sheep's Scabious." Beautiful tufted perennials, of excellent free-flowering, dwarf habit. The bright blue flowers are borne in compact heads not unlike those of the Scabious.

— **humilis**, ½, a pretty pyrenean alpine, flowers bright blue, rare, late flowering. vii.-viii. 2/6.

**JASIONE** Jankæ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, a splendid border plant, from rosettes of handsome deep green foliage arise masses of stems bearing heads of rich blue flowers. One of the best dwarf blue border plants. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **montana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale blue flowers; a dainty native plant. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **perennis**, 1, fine for border or rockery, produces masses of rather light blue flowers. A really desirable plant of strong constitution. vii.-ix. -/6.

One plant of each for 4/-

**JEFFERSONIA** (BERBERIDACEÆ). A pretty plant for shady nook in rockery or border.

— **binata**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , lovely white flowers with masses of yellow stamens, leaves very prettily cut into two lobes. iv.-vi. 1/-

— **diphylla**, see *binata*.

**JURINEA** (COMPOSITÆ). Border plants with curious fringed fruits.

— **depressa**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a purple flowered species from the Caucasus. vi. -/9.

**KERNERA**, see *Cochlearia*.

— **Boissieri**, see *C. saxatilis*.

**KITAIBELIA** (MALVACEÆ), a hardy robust perennial border plant; is the only species which equals, as well as resembles in floriferousness and habit, many of the single "Hollyhocks."

— **vitifolia**, the "Vine-leaved Mallow," 6-8, showy white or rose-coloured flowers; a handsome object in late summer and autumn. 1/-

— **Lindemuthii**, with handsomely variegated leaves, a fine novelty. 1/6.

**KNIPHOFIA** (LILIACEÆ). "Torch Lily, Red-hot-poker Plant." Just as *Eremuri* are the noblest of early summer flowers, so the "Torch Lilies" are the most brilliant and majestic of flowers in late summer and autumn. While somewhat resembling the former in habit, having similar handsome strap-like foliage, from which arise the noble spikes of flowers, the two genera are strikingly remote in their representative colouring. The lovely tender shades of the *Eremuri* are rivalled by the blazing orange and scarlet of the "African Flame Flowers." These resplendent flowers of fading summer are natives of the mountainous regions of Abyssinia and South Africa chiefly. One species, *K. Zombensis*, was found quite near to the equator, and the rest are indigenous to the mountains of Madagascar. Visitors to South Africa say that there the *Kniphofias* grow naturally in swampy places, and that under these conditions they attain heights of magnificence of which we can have but a faint idea. One writer speaks of single species covering great areas of marshy ground to the exclusion of everything else. Unfortunately, in this country it has been found that well-drained, somewhat sandy soil, with a covering of leaves of bracken in severe weather is practically necessary to ensure their safe passage through our winter months. At the same time, it is very probable that a situation, which could be flooded in summer and well-drained in winter, would give results more approaching the ideal. Of variety there is no lack, either in size or shade of colour. *K. breviflora*, *comosa*, and others are about 1 foot in height, while many of the hybrid forms reach the imposing height of 8 or 9 feet, the upper 20 or 30 inches being a mass of brilliant tubular flowers, from which the stamens protrude, adding to the splendid effect. In colour, there is a rich range between pale lemon yellow and deep scarlet-vermilion, some of the orange-scarlet shades giving the effect of a blazing fire. Many other brilliant effects are produced through the changes in colour or shade which the flowers undergo, from the time of first opening to fading away. The inflorescence of the "Flame Flower" is centripetal, the flowers opening first at the base, lastly at the apex. In this wise, a single spike may be a perfect gamut of rich colour, from delicate lemon yellow to deep scarlet. Very handsome, indeed, are the long spikes of bright flowers when cut, and arranged with bold foliage for house decoration. Planting is best done in spring when growth is commencing, or in early autumn, so that the roots can take hold of the ground before winter sets in. Groups of each sort should be planted, if effect is desired, and the groups may be as large as convenient with proportionately better results. For the rockery the small growers are eminently suitable, and there is no better place for such as *K. breviflora* and *K. Nelsoni* than the sunny side of the rockery with a good depth of soil.

- KNIPHOFIA aloides**, 4-5, the best known species, handsome spikes of orange and yellow flowers. viii.-x. -/6.
- **floribunda**, a fine distinct form, most valuable on account of its precocity, commences to flower in June. 1/6.
- **glaucescens**, longer spikes of flowers than the type, vermilion-scarlet shading to orange; foliage handsome, of a glaucous hue. 1/-
- **grandiflora**, more vigorous, with longer spikes of orange-red flowers. -/9.
- **grandis**, the most vigorous of this group, often 6 and 7 feet in height, flowers brilliant scarlet and yellow, late flowering. 2/6.
- **nobilis**, magnificent spikes of intense scarlet-crimson coloured flowers; a brilliant spectacle when flowering in masses. 1/6.
- **Saundersi**, 7-8, immense spikes, rich orange-scarlet in colour, on gigantic stems; truly a grand sight, when established clumps are in flower. 1/6.
- **robusta**, still more gigantic, and more magnificent in proportion. 2/6.
- \* — **breviflora**, 1½-2½, a most rare and distinct species, with clear yellow flowers on dwarf slender stems, and graceful grass-like foliage. Quite a miniature "Torch Lily," possessed of a dainty and refined loveliness. vii.-viii. 2/6, 5/-
- **Burchellii**, 3, rich red flowers, fading orange-scarlet, a most distinct and valuable early flowering species. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- **caulescens**, 4-5, very handsome as a foliage plant alone, producing fine glaucous green Aloe-like foliage upon stout Yucca-like woody stems; overtopped in summer and early autumn with fine spikes of reddish-salmon coloured flowers, which fade greenish-yellow. 1/6, 2/6, 3/6.
- **citrina**, 2-3, a distinct new species with clear citron-yellow flowers, very free flowering and hardy, with graceful narrow foliage. vii.-ix. 1/6, 2/6
- **comosa**, see Novelties, page 6.
- x **corallina**, 2-3, this is one of the most useful sorts. It is probably of hybrid origin, and produces an abundance of rich coral-red spikes, which are excellent for cutting. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **superba**, extra fine spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. 2/6.
- **foliosa**, 4-5, a fine June flowering species, with stout spikes of bright scarlet flowers, which fade a delicate lemon-yellow. 1/-
- **grandis**, see *aloides grandis*.
- **Leichtlinii**, 2½-4, a rare and most effective species, of excellent habit; flowers a fine shade of vermilion and yellow. viii.-x. 2/6.
- **aurea**, fine rich yellow, with protruding scarlet stamens. -/9.
- **distachya**, flowers bright scarlet, spikes often branched. -/9
- **longicollis**, 2-3, a recently introduced species from Natal, produces in very late autumn its pale yellow-orange tinted flower spikes. 1/6
- **Macowanii**, 2, spikes of brilliant coral-red flowers in the most wonderful profusion, excellent for cutting. viii.-ix. -/6.
- **media**, 1½-2½, slender graceful spikes of apricot-scarlet flowers, produced in great quantity from June to September. 1/6, 2/6.
- **modesta**, see Novelties, page 6.
- \* — **Nelsoni**, 1½-3, a superb free flowering dwarf species, from the Orange River Colony. Flowers bright coral-scarlet, occasionally tinged with orange, fine for cutting. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- **Northiæ**, 4-5, very handsome as a foliage plant in a sheltered sunny position. Aloe-like foliage in dense rosettes on shrubby stems, and spikes of red and yellow flowers. viii.-x. 2/6, 5/-
- **pauciflora**, 1½-3, pretty canary-yellow drooping flowers, a most charming and distinct species. With many others of similar habit, it makes a pretty pot plant. vii.-ix. 1/6
- x **Pfitzeri**, 5-7, a most distinct hybrid with crimson-scarlet flowers, in which there is usually not a vestige of orange or yellow. viii.-x. 2/6.
- **præcox**, 3-4, the earliest to flower. Scapes of bright red or yellow flowers in May. 1/6.

**KNIPHOFIA** *quartiniana*, see *foliosa*.

— **Rooperi**, 2-3, flowers crimson, tipped with yellow, on stout stems. Begins to flower in October and continues throughout succeeding mild weather. 1/-

— **rufa**, see *Novelties*, page 6.

— **Saundersii**, see *aloides* *Saundersii*.

— **x speciosa**, 3-5, a splendid late-blooming garden hybrid. Brilliant scarlet flowers on fine spikes, should have a sheltered corner. ix.-xi. 1/-

— **Tuckii**, 3-5, handsome spikes of bright red flowers, fading pale yellow, and ornamental Yucca-like foliage. A most effective June-flowering species. -/9, 1/6

— **sanguinea**, fine deep red form. 1/6.

— **robusta**, bright crimson, a vigorous variety. 2/6.

— **Tysoni**, 3-4, resembles "*K. caulescens*," a new vigorous species with flowers of a fine rose-scarlet colour, fading yellow, foliage bright glaucous green, very ornamental. viii. 2/6, 3/6.

— **uvaria**, see *aloides*.

One plant of each (35 sorts), including the three rare *Novelties*, one having white flowers, for 50/-

**KOSTELETZKYA** (MALVACEÆ), showy plants with Mallow-like flowers. The species offered is a fine border plant.

— **virginica**, 2-4, large pink flowers in considerable numbers on graceful stems. vii.-ix. 2/6.

**KUHNI** (COMPOSITE). The only species is a pretty border plant.

— **eupatorioides**, heads of creamy white flowers in September. 1/-

**LACTUCA** (COMPOSITE) "*Lettuce*," elegant blue-flowered border plants, of vigorous habit and constitution, excellent subjects for naturalising. Isolated beds of the taller species are distinctly and remarkably beautiful; the habit generally, but particularly the loose graceful terminal panicles of flowers, resembles the "*Plume Poppy*," except that the flowers are of bright shades of blue or purple.

— **alpina**, "*Blue Sowthistle*," 4-5, numerous flowers of a fine blue colour. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **Bourgæi**, 4, pale blue flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **gigantea**, 5, large flowers, 2 inches across, semi-double, of a pretty pale-blue shot with pink. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **Plumieri**, 6-9, light panicles of bright blue flowers towering high overhead, most handsome in border and wild garden. vii.-ix. 1/-

**LAMIUM** (LABIATEÆ), "*Dead Nettle*," pretty dwarf plants, for edging, borders or wild garden. The beautiful hybrid which we now offer for the first time in this country, is the result of a cross between the two native species of *L. purpureum* and *L. album*, and is unquestionably a most lovely plant. Naturalised in half-shade, the effect would be very picturesque.

— **album**, 1, a very handsome plant with masses of pure white flowers from May to late autumn. -/6.

— **Galeobodolon**, "*Yellow Archangel*, *Weazel-Snout*," 1½, large yellow flowers in whorls, an uncommon native plant. v.-vii. 1/-

— **maculatum**, ½, purple flowers, and green and white leaves. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **aureum**, with golden yellow foliage, makes an excellent edging plant in place of *Pyrethrum*, is more compact in growth, and being a good perennial is effective from very early summer till late autumn. -/9.

— **x Puralbum**, see "*New and Rare Plants*," page 7.

**LAPEYROUSIA**, see our *Bulb Catalogue*.

**LATHRÆA** (OROBANCHACEÆ), "*Tooth-wort*," a genus of "leafless" parasitic plants, which are also believed to be insectivorous.

— **Clandestina**, ¾, a parasite upon "*Beech*," "*Willow*," or "*Poplar*" roots, produces above ground spikes of lilac-purple flowers, while the white leaves on the underground stems resemble teeth in their shape and regular arrangement. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.

- LATHYRUS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Pea." The annual "Sweet Pea" is familiar to all. Not so, many very beautiful perennial species, which increase in beauty and strength each year. *L. latifolius* and *L. grandiflorus* are strong climbers, producing a charming screen of bright green foliage and brilliant flowers. Other handsome perennial species do not climb, and scarcely exceed 2 feet in height. Our list includes all the species worth growing, as well as all the newest garden forms.
- *albus*, see *pannonicus*.
  - *alpestris*, 1-1½, a pretty spring-flowering species. -/9.
  - *aurantiacus*, see *luteus aureus*.
  - *aureus*, see *luteus aureus*.
  - *azureus*, 1-1½, blue flowers, very freely produced. iii.-v. 1/-
  - *canescens*, see *filiformis*.
  - \* — *cyaneus*, "Russian Pea," 1, brilliant blue-purple flowers, a rare and beautiful species. iv.-vi. 1/6.
  - *Davidii*, see *Novelties*, page 7.
  - *Drummondii*, see *rotundifolius*.
  - *filiformis*, 1½, an elegant species with racemes of white, blue-tinged flowers and narrow foliage. v.-vii. -/9.
  - *grandiflorus*, 4-8, a large-flowered species, of elegant climbing habit, flowers rosy-crimson and purple. vi.-ix. -/6.
  - *hirsutus*, ½, lilac and purple flowers, habit dwarf and compact. iv.-vi. -/9.
  - *latifolius*, "Everlasting Pea," 4-6, racemes of bright rose-coloured flowers on long stems, fine for cutting. vii.-ix. -/6.
  - *albus*, a beautiful white form, one of the most charming of herbaceous climbers. -/6.
  - *grandiflorus*, White Pearl, see *Novelties*, page 7.
  - *delicatus*
  - *pallidus* } see *latifolius roseus*.
  - "Pink Beauty" }
  - *roseus*, a lovely variety with flowers of exquisite shades of delicate pink colour. This choice plant is sold under several names. 1/6.
  - *splendens*, flowers bright rosy-crimson or rich carmine colour. 1/6.
  - \* — *luteus*, 1½-2, a fine showy plant, with distinct bright-yellow flowers. A splendid plant for border or rockery. iv.-vii. -/9.
  - *aureus*, rich orange-yellow flowers, elegant bushy habit. 1/-
  - *maritimus*, 1½-2, rosy-purple flowers. 1/-
  - *montanus*, "Heath Pea," 1/6.
  - *niger*, 3, very free-flowering plant, with bright purple flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - *ochroleucus*, fine species from North America. 1/-
  - *palustris*, 1-2, a pretty native bog or marsh plant, with blue-purple flowers, will do well in any damp position. vi.-vii. 1/-
  - \* — *pannonicus*, 1-1½, salmon-red and yellow flowers, a rare and distinct species. vi.-viii. 1/6.
  - *vera*, flowers red and sulphur-yellow in colour. 2/6.
  - *polymorphus*, pretty N.W. American species, 1/6.
  - *pubescens*, 3-5, is unfortunately not absolutely hardy, though it will stand unharmed in well-drained soil through a mild winter, and at the foot of a south wall is rarely killed. Lovely pale blue flowers, graceful climbing habit. vii.-ix. 1/-
  - *pyrenaicus*, see *sylvestris*.
  - \* — *roseus*, 1, a very pretty Caucasian species with deep rose-coloured flowers, a charming plant for border or rockery. iv.-vi. 1/-
  - *rotundifolius*, 4-5, flowers bright brick-red, salmon-yellow and rose, a peculiar but pretty and effective combination of shades. vi.-ix. -/9.
  - *sibthorpii*, see *undulatus*.

**LATHYRUS splendens**, "Californian Pea," 4, most brilliantly coloured flowers, crimson-lake shaded with scarlet. Requires well-drained sandy soil, and a warm position with protection in severe weather. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— **silvestris**, 1½-3, small clear yellow flowers, a pretty native. vi.-ix. 1/-.

— **tuberosus**, "Fyfield Pea, Earthnut Pea," 3-5, rose-coloured flowers on slender climbing growths. A questionable native, found in but one locality in this country. vi.-ix. -/8.

— **splendens**, rich deep rose-coloured flowers. Much dwarfer than the type. 1/-

— **undulatus**, 3, rosy crimson flowers in large racemes, a handsome plant from the shores of the Dardenelles. vi.-viii. 1/6.

\* — **variegatus**, 1, of dwarf branching habit, flowers purple and blue, very freely produced. v.-vii. 1/-

\* — **vernus**, 1, one of the most delightful of spring and early summer flowering plants, forming compact little bushes of pinnate foliage and bright purple and blue flowers. v.-vii. -/6.

— **albus**, the rare and charming white form. 1/6.

— **fl. pl.**, fine double white flowers, remains a long time in bloom; rare. 1/6.

— **roseus**, delicately tinted rose and white flowers. 1/6.

One of each (35 sorts) including the new and rare Novelties, for 40/-

**LEONTICE** (BERBERIDACEÆ), "Lion's Turnip," spring flowering tuberous-rooted plants for border or rockery.

— **altaica**, see *Bongardia Ranwolfii*.

— **Leontopetalum**, "Lion's Leaf," 1-1½, bright yellow flowers in early spring, the shape of the leaves resembles the imprint of a lion's foot. 2/6.

\* **LEONTOPODIUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Lion's Foot, Edelweiss." This favourite flower is of very easy culture in any kind of soil. We have seen it grow vigorously in stiff clay and luxuriate in sandy loam. At the same time there is no doubt that a well-drained soil containing a fair proportion of lime is productive of the best results, not only as regards the longevity of the plants, but also as producing heads of flowers of purer whiteness. The several forms of the "Edelweiss" will be found very interesting as showing the variation in form, &c., in different countries of what is in practically all essentials a single species.

— **alpinum**, "Swiss Edelweiss," ½. The plant which in its mountain home is responsible for so many accidents. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **altaicum**, "Russian Edelweiss," ¾-1. 1/-

— **himalayanum**, "Himalayan Edelweiss." 1/-

— **maximum**, "Great Swiss Edelweiss," see Novelties, page 7.

— **sibericum**, "Siberian Edelweiss." 1/-

— **transylvanicum**, "Austrian Edelweiss." 1/-

— **japonicum**, "Japanese Edelweiss," 1-1½, tall, erect growing, with large white heads of flowers. vi.-viii. 1/6.

One of each (7 sorts), including the rare and fine "Great Swiss" form for 8/6.

**LEPACHYS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Scaly Cone Flower." Very handsome border perennials, allied to the *Rudbeckias*, effective in groups.

— **columnaris**, 4, yellow, or reddish flowers in abundance in September, handsome pinnate leaves. -/9.

— **pulcherrima**, brownish-yellow and crimson flowers on erect stems; a fine variety. -/9.

— **pinnata**, 4, pretty yellow flowers with chocolate brown cones. viii.-x. 1/-

**LEPTINELLA**, see *cotula*.

— **scariosa**, see *C. reptans*.

**LEPTOSYNE** (COMPOSITÆ), half-hardy Californian plants resembling *Coreopsis*, very free-flowering effective border plants.

— **gigantea**, 4-8, handsome blossoms resembling small "Sunflowers," of striking appearance. viii.-x. 2/6.

**LEPTOSYNE maritima**, 1, fine dwarf perennial, with yellow flowers and finely divided foliage. viii.-x. 1/6.

**LEUCANTHEMUM**, see *Chrysanthemum*.

\***LEUCOCRINUM** (LILIACEÆ), "Californian Soap-root," the only species; is a beautiful dwarf border or rock plant.

— **montanum**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , from rosettes of soft, downy foliage, arise stems, bearing great numbers of white or blue-tinted flowers, which are deliciously scented. v.-vii. 1/-

**LEUCOJUM**, "Snowflake," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**LEVISTICUM** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Lovage," ornamental plants for wild garden, &c.

— **officinale**, 3-4, handsome tripinnate decomposed foliage, and umbels of yellow flowers. vii. -/9.

\***LEWISIA** (PORTULACÆÆ), "Bitter-root, Spatium," Californian plants with succulent leaves and richly coloured flowers; should be planted in dry position, in full sun, but must have a sufficiency of water when making growth. After growth is finished they may be kept dry, with advantage through the winter.

— **rediviva**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rosettes of narrow green leaves, from which spring a profusion of bright satiny rose-coloured flowers. vi.-vii. 1/-

**LIATRIS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Button Snake root," Very handsome border plants of distinct appearance, unlike anything else in the vegetable kingdom. From tuberous root-stocks, which resemble *Gladioli* corms, arise leafy stems bearing on the upper portion tassel-like "flowers" of bright colours. They vary in height from 1 foot to 4 or 5 feet, and should be planted in a well-drained sandy soil.

— **cylindrica**, see *punctata*.

— **elegans**, "Blazing Star," 2-4, slender graceful stems of purplish flowers. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— **gracilis**. 1/6.

— **graminifolia**, 2, flowers rosy purple, bright and effective. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— **dubia**, 4, perhaps the finest, the long stems are covered on the upper half with bright rose-purple flowers. 2/6.

— **grandiflora**, see *scariosa magnifica*.

— **pumila**, see *spicata montana*.

— **punctata**, 1, pretty bright rose-pink flowers, neat dwarf habit. viii.-ix. 1/-.

— **pycnostachya**, "Kansas Grey Feather," 4, one of the most robust and showy. The stem from a distance of 2 feet from the tip is clothed with brilliant crimson-purple flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **scariosa**, 2-3, large dark purple flowers, a distinct shade of colour. ix. -/9.

— **magnifica**, rich crimson purple flowers, a great advance on the type. 1/-.

— **spicata**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, rosy crimson flowers in graceful spikes, a showy dwarf plant. viii.-x. -/9.

— **montana**, very dwarf and bright. 1/6.

One of each (10 sorts). 10/6.

**LIBERTIA** (IRIDACEÆ), "New Zealand Satin Flower," with the appearance somewhat of an *Iris*, having slender grass-like foliage and white flowers in spikes; should have a well-drained sandy soil, and sheltered position.

— **formosa**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . v. -/9.

— **grandiflora**, 3. vi. -/9.

— **ixioides**, 2-4. vi. -/6.

**LIGULARIA**, see *Senecio*.

— **macrophylla**, see *S. Ledebourii*.

— **siberica**, see *S. Ligularia*.

**LIGUSTICUM** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Lovage," hardy border plants, with handsome foliage.

— **Mutellina**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , pretty finely cut foliage and umbels of white flowers. vi. 1/-

**LILIUM**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**LINARIA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Toad-flax." For the rockery and border, there are few plants possessed of a more elegant and pretty appearance than those listed below, while perhaps when used for the decoration of old walls, or in "wall-gardening," it may be said there are none to surpass them. The "Toad-flax" seems peculiarly suitable for the last named phase of gardening, whether in shade or sun. The minute *L. hepaticæfolia*, and *L. pilosa*, convert shady crevices into emerald caves studded with opals, while the "Ivy-leaved Toad-flax" flourishes alike in sun and shade, and with procumbent stems, rooting here and there, buries legacies of ripe seeds in every crevice. On top, inclining at an angle of 45 degrees, will bloom *L. dalmatica* and *L. genistæfolia*, their fine yellow flowers contrasting wonderfully well with the rich purple of *L. purpurea*. On the border many of the taller species make splendid specimens, eloquent of vigour and masses of flowers, while in the rockery are nooks to suit all, and nothing is finer than the purple *L. alpina* and the exquisite rose-pink form.

- \* — **alpina** (SN, SD),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rich purple and orange-coloured flowers, most free-blooming, one of the finest of dwarf plants. vi.-ix. -/6.
- — **alba**, a rare and beautiful white form. 2/6.
- — **rosea**, see Novelties, page 7.
- **anticaria**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , fine for walls; beautiful flowers, varying from violet to white. vi.-ix. -/9.
- \* — **Cymbalaria**, "Kenilworth Ivy," "Ivy-leaved Toad-flax,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of graceful procumbent or pendent habit, flowers numerous, bright lilac in colour; a charming wall plant, found wild in several places in England. Flowers from spring till winter sets in. -/6.
- — **alba**, pure white flowers, except for the pale lemon yellow lip. -/9.
- — **maxima**, see *pallida*.
- — **minor**, a delightful miniature form, very scarce. -/9.
- **dalmatica**, 3-4, long spikes of sulphur-yellow flowers blotched with orange, remains in flower for several months. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **genistæfolia**, 4, clear, light yellow flowers upon numerous slender graceful spikes, pretty glaucous foliage. In flower from June till October. -/9.
- **hederacea**, see *hepaticæfolia*.
- \* — **hepaticæfolia** (SH),  $\frac{1}{12}$ , a gem for shady nooks, and for carpeting the ground under taller subjects. Rich green foliage punctuated with pretty lilac flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **italica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, spikes of white flowers very freely produced. v.-viii. 1/-
- **japonica**, see Novelties, page 7.
- **macedonica**, 3-4, similar to *L. dalmatica*, but has longer spikes of flowers of a deeper shade of colour, and broader glaucous foliage. vi.-ix. -/9.
- \* — **organifolia**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a fine rock plant, violet flowers with orange-coloured throats in long racemes. vi.-ix. -/9.
- \* — **pallida**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , purple flowers of unusually large size, on procumbent stems, similar in habit to the "Ivy-leaved Toad-flax," but liking a more moist position. v.-ix. -/6.
- **petrea**, excellent rockery plant. -/9.
- \* — **pilosa** (SH)  $\frac{1}{12}$ , resembles *L. hepaticæfolia* in habit, has purple and yellow flowers and hoary creeping stems, deep green leaves with bright reddish-purple reverse. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **purpurea**, 2-3, graceful slender stems, with glaucous leafage, terminating in numerous spikes of rich maroon-purple flowers, a most distinct and effective shade of colour. vi.-x. -/9.
- \* — **repens**, trailing habit, fine rock plant. -/9.
- — **alba**, a most charming white-flowered "Toad-flax," producing from June to October elegant sprays of delicate white flowers. Unexcelled as a rock plant. -/9.
- **supina**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , free growing and free flowering, flowers yellow and yellowish brown. v.-viii. -/6.

- LINARIA triornithophora**, 1-1½, a curious and pretty plant, the shape and arrangement of the flowers suggest, in miniature, the appearance of birds perched in threes upon the stems, hence the name. Flowers purple and yellow. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **vulgaris**, 2-3, the common native "Toad-flax," with bright yellow and orange flowers. v.-ix. -/6.
- — **Peloria**, a quaint and scarce form with 5 spurs, forming a "regular flower through excess of irregularity." 1/-.
- One plant of each (24 sorts), including the rare and beautiful Novelties, for 20/-.
- LINDELOFIA** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Himalayan Hound's-tongue," fine "Borage-worts" with gentian-blue flowers, excellent as border plants, or on rougher parts of the rockery.
- **longifolia**, 2, flowers bright blue, reminiscent of "Forget-me-nots," but larger, a beautiful spring to autumn flowering plant. 1/-.
- **spectabilis**, 1-1½, bright blue flowers tinged with red, in age. -/9.
- **afghanica**, a grand border perennial, with deep purple showy flowers in spreading racemes. 1/-
- **præcox**, a most valuable early flowering variety, opening its lovely flowers much in advance of the type. 1/-
- \* **LINNÆA** (CAPRIFOLIACEÆ), "Twin Flower," an exquisite trailing plant for moist, shady, peaty situations, in rockery or bog-garden.
- **borealis**, ½, fragrant rose-pink flowers in twos on slender stems, rising from pretty foliage, with brownish under sides and tawny coloured stalks; a rare native plant, found only in hilly districts in Yorks, Northumberland, and parts of Scotland. v.-viii. 1/-
- LINOSYRIS**, see Aster.
- **vulgaris**, see A. Linosyris.
- \* **LINUM** (LINACEÆ), "Flax," elegant free blooming perennials, of light graceful habit, alike suitable for border or rockery, and very valuable for cutting. Few things are finer than well-established clumps of *L. narbonense* or *L. perenne*. The "Flax" is very impatient of root-disturbance. Often, the first named will form compact bushes 3 or 4 feet in height, and as much in diameter, the slender branching stems rising from the base are clothed with the small glaucous leaves right to the tips, while the upper branches are freely bespangled with the beautiful rich blue flowers. White and rich yellows are other colours which help to make this genus one of the finest for garden decoration.
- **acuminatum**, see narbonense.
- **alpinum**, ½, a dwarf gem, with bright blue flowers on slender stems. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **arboreum**, 1, forms a miniature evergreen tree, covered in summer with bright lemon yellow flowers, when it is a most beautiful and a unique sight. In order to prevent the "killing back" of the branches they should be protected in severe weather. -/9.
- **Austriacum**, 1-2, pale blue flowers on graceful waving stems, in great profusion for a long period. vi. -/9.
- **campanulatum**, 1, bright yellow flowers, a distinct hardy perennial. vi.-ix. 1/6.
- **capitatum**, heads of yellow flowers. 1/-
- **extraaxillare**, beautiful blue. 1/-
- **flavum**, 1, one of the showiest of dwarf yellow flowered plants, produces masses of flowers from June to September. -/6.
- **hologynum**, 1, pale blue flowers, a very pretty prostrate early flowering species. v. 1/-.
- **Lewisii**, see perenne.
- **maritimum**, 1, clear yellow flowers, erect habit. A pretty species from the Mediterranean. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **monogynum**, 2, flowers large, white, very handsome and distinct, from New Zealand. vi.-viii. -/9.

**LINUM narbonnense**, 2-4, beautiful large deep-blue flowers on slender branching stems. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **perenne**, 1-1½, lovely pale blue flowers, slender graceful habit; a very popular favourite. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **album**, pure white form, useful and handsome. -/6.

— **provinciale**, see *Austriacum*.

— **salsoloides**. 1/6.

— **sibericum**, see *perenne*

— **tenuifolium**, lovely rosy-lilac flowers. 1/-.

— **viscosum**, 1-2, flowers pale rose-purple, a rare and distinct species. vi.-viii. 1/-

One of each (16 sorts) for 13/-.

**LIPPIA (VERBENACEÆ)**. The two species offered are both excellent plants, though of diametrically opposite habit and appearance. Both are natives of warm countries, but on well-drained soils, withstand ordinary winters without protection. In severe weather a light covering of leaves or bracken should be afforded.

— **citriodora**, "Scented Verbena," 2-3, introduced more than 100 years ago, this fragrant plant is a great favourite. Although naturally of a shrubby habit, great success attends its cultivation as recommended for Fuchsias, which see. Flowers lilac to white in colour, the leaves emit a delightful citron-lemon-like fragrance when bruised. viii.-x. 1/-.

\* — **nodiflora**, ½, a charming plant of creeping habit and rapid growth, with delicate heads of rose-pink flowers upon small stems, which spring from the axils of the leaves, forming a pretty carpet of flowers and foliage. v.-ix. -/9.

— **repens**, see *nodiflora*.

**LIRIOPE (HÆMODORACEÆ)**. The only species is a Chinese plant with evergreen grassy foliage. Good for border or rockery, also makes a good pot plant.

— **graminifolia**, see *spicata*.

— **spicata**, 1-1½, narrow grass-like leaves in dense tufts, and spikes of violet flowers in Autumn. 1/-.

\* **LITHOSPERMUM (BORAGINACEÆ)**, "Gromwell, Stone-seed," the rich shades of blue to be found in the flowers of many of the species in this genus, rival in beauty and intensity the blue colour of many of the "Gentians." Yellow in several clear bright shades, as well as pale blue and many tones of purple, make these border and rockery plants strikingly attractive. Sunny positions and well-drained sandy soil are essential for all.

— **angustifolium**, ¾-1, bright clear yellow flowers, large and showy, narrow green leaves; a rare and very beautiful plant. vi. 2/6.

— **longiflorum**, pale lemon coloured flowers, a fine variety. 2/6.

— **canescens**, ¾, hoary grey foliage and large clear yellow flowers; fine plant for rockery, choice and rare. vi.-vii. 1/6.

— **Gastoni**, 1, clusters of flowers, a lovely azure-blue colour with a white eye; a rare plant from the Pyrenees, likes lime. vi.-ix. 1/6.

— **graminifolium**, ½-1, rich deep blue flowers in drooping clusters, on erect stems rising from tufts of green grass-like foliage. vi.-ix. 2/6.

— **hirtum**, "Hairy Puccoon," ½-1, rich orange-yellow flowers, a fine showy plant of dwarf habit. v.-vii. 1/6.

— **intermedium**, a pretty dwarf shrubby species, flowers a lovely shade of blue 2/6.

— **longiflorum**, see *angustifolium longiflorum*.

— **multiflorum**, 1, bright golden yellow flowers in terminal heads, quite distinct and very handsome. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— **petraeum**, see *Moltkia petraea*.

**LITHOSPERMUM prostratum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, this is one of those plants which become universal favourites as soon as seen. Everyone who sees this dwarf evergreen shrub is charmed with it. Persons who have grown it for years declare that they have never, at any time of the year, failed to find a few flowers open upon the twiggy growths, so beautifully clothed with evergreen leaves. Border and rockery are both congenial homes, and in either position the pretty deep green mounds of foliage studded or partially covered with the rich Gentian-blue flowers, are unique and lovely in effect. For wall-gardening there is nothing better than this beautiful shrub, its dwarf, somewhat trailing habit seems peculiarly suited to the accompaniment of stones and rock-work. -/6.

— **purpureo-cæruleum**, 1, a pretty native plant of trailing habit, the flowers are in clusters, red at first, afterwards purple. To induce this species to flower more freely it is a good practice to remove the runner-like growths which are so freely produced. v.-vii. -/6.

— **rosmarinifolium**, 1-2, evergreen shrubby species, with narrow "Rosemary"-like foliage and lovely blue flowers striped with white. Should have protection in severe weather; native of Greece and Italy. v. 2/6, 5/-.

— **tinctorium**, see *Alkanna tinctoria*.

One plant of each (11 sorts), including many very scarce species, for 17/-

\***LLOYDIA** (LILIACEÆ). The only species in cultivation is a pretty bulbous plant which was first discovered on Snowdon. It requires a well-drained gritty soil, in half-shade.

— **alpina**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white veined on the outside with green; leaves round, rush-like. vi. 2/6.

— **serotina**, see *alpina*.

**LOBELIA** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Dragon-Fly, Fire-Fly." The dwarf blue bedding Lobelia, *L. Erinus*, is well-known, but not so the rich scarlet, fine purple, and delicate rose coloured taller species, yet they are infinitely more showy, and not more trouble to grow. There is also a yellow flowered species, very rarely seen, but which we offer below. *L. cardinalis*, *fulgens* and the several fine hybrids, are not sufficiently hardy to withstand our winters outdoors without some protection. In many cases a covering of ashes a few inches deep spread over the crowns will suffice, though probably the safer way is to lift the roots when cut down by frost, and winter in a cold frame. *L. syphilitica* and varieties are quite hardy and are excellent bog plants, but grow and flower with scarcely diminished vigour in any position, in rich soil, well supplied with moisture. All the taller species and varieties delight and grow most luxuriantly in moist ground. Associated with "Japanese Iris" and other bog plants, or planted so as to create a feature by themselves, *L. cardinalis*, *L. fulgens* and the numerous named hybrid forms are nowhere more attractive. For list of named hybrid forms see our "Florists' Flowers Catalogue."

— **begonifolia**, see *Pratia begonifolia*.

— **cardinalis**, "Cardinal Flower," 2-3, graceful spikes of rich carmine-scarlet flowers, and GREEN foliage. Splendid effects may be obtained by masses of this plant over a dwarf ground-work of a complementary colour. vii.-ix. -/6.

— **grandiflora**, see *fulgens*.

— **nanseniiana**, very fine dwarf compact habit. -/6.

— **Cavanillesii**, 3, flowers bright yellow, or slightly marked with red, a most striking and unusual color in this genus. Coming from Chili, this plant should be treated similarly to *L. fulgens*. vi.-ix. 1/6.

— **fulgens**, 3-4, resembling *L. cardinalis* in the rich scarlet flowers, but has an additional charm in the deep bronzy purple foliage. A most magnificent plant for massing in beds and borders. Beautiful effects may be produced by carpeting the ground with *Violas* and other dwarf plants of contrasting colours. vii.-x. -/9.

— **gigantea**, great handsome spikes 5 or 6 feet in height, with flowers proportionately large. Rich vermilion-scarlet flowers and fine purple foliage. 1/6.

- LOBELIA** x **Gerardi**, 3, a fine hybrid between *L. cardinalis* and *L. syphilitica* with pale rosy violet flowers. vii.-x. 1/6.
- **ilicifolia**, see *purpurascens*.
- **laxiflora**, 3, red and yellow flowers in leafy spikes. A handsome distinct Mexican species. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **angustifolia**, see *Cavanillesii*.
- **littoralis**, see *Pratia angulata*.
- x **lugdunensis**. 1/6.
- x **Milleri**, 3, rich purple flowers, excellent habit. A handsome hybrid between *fulgens* and *L. syphilitica*. vii.-x. -/9.
- **purpurascens**, 4, a pretty Australian creeping species, with pink or white flowers and small "Holly"-like leaves. Not quite hardy. v.-ix. -/9.
- x **Rivoirei**, 2-3, flowers a charming shade of bluish pink, foliage purplish green. Apparently of the same parentage as *L. x Milleri*. vii.-x. 2/6.
- x **rosea-ardens**, 2-3, like the above in all respects but colour of flowers, which are a brilliant rose colour. vii.-x. 1/6.
- **sessilifolia**, 2-3, a distinct hardy species from Mandshuria, with violet flowers in leafy spikes. A good bog plant. vi.-ix. 1/-
- **splendens**, 2, flowers bright scarlet, resembling those of *L. cardinalis*; the plant requires similar treatment. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **syphilitica**, 2-3, this species and its varieties are quite hardy and very handsome border plants, and grow luxuriantly in rich moist soil. Flowers light blue, in leafy spikes; foliage green. vii.-x. -/6.
- **alba**, choice white form. -/9.
- **rosea**, bright rose flowers. -/6.
- **superba**, a fine tall-growing form, stout spikes of blue flowers. -/6.
- **violacea**, rich violet flowers. -/6.
- **Tupa**, 4-6, a rare and curious but handsome tall-growing species from Chili, said to be very poisonous. Flowers in terminal leafless spikes of a reddish scarlet colour. Protect in severe weather. viii.-x. 1/6.

One plant of each (20 sorts) for 18/-

**LOISELEURIA** } see Rockery Shrubs.  
**LONICERA** }

**LOPHANTHUS** (LABIATÆ), "Giant Hyssop." Interesting and handsome border plants with fragrant foliage.

- **anisatus**, "Anise Hyssop," 3, with a strong odour of Aniseed. Flowers blue in dense spikes, glaucous foliage. vii. 1/-
- **rugosus**, a rare Chinese species. 2/6.

**LOTUS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Birdsfoot Trefoil." The only hardy perennial species worth growing is a native plant.

- **corniculatus fl. pl.**, 4-4½, double bright yellow flowers, often tipped with crimson; a very pretty and effective rock or wall plant. v.-ix. -/9.

**LUBINIA**, see *Lysimachia*.

- **purpurea**, see *L. nutans*.

**LUNARIA** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Honesty." The biennial species is well-known for the ornamental seed-vessels, of silvery whiteness, which adhere to the stalks for a considerable time, making the cut stems valuable for winter decoration. There is also a perennial species.

- **annua**, 2-3, handsome purple flowers in panicles, a favourite "old-fashioned" biennial. v.-vii. -/6.
- **biennis**, see *annua*.
- **rediviva**, 2-3, sweetly fragrant purplish flowers; seed vessels not so large nor so round as in the "Common Honesty." v.-vii. -/9.

**LUPINUS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Lupine." Very handsome border plant, with pea-like flowers in whorls on long spikes, sometimes 3 feet in length. The foliage too, is a very ornamental feature, each leaf is composed of a long stalk, bearing at the apex a whorl of from 5 to 15 narrow leaflets. The two chief species are from California, nevertheless *L. polyphyllus* is quite hardy, and *L. arboreus* will attain the dimensions of a small shrub, in spite of the young immature growths being cut back occasionally in severe winters. There are many very beautiful varieties of both species, which must be included among the best of hardy perennial border plants.

- **arboreus**, "Tree Lupine," numerous spikes of fragrant yellow flowers, and pretty foliage, on shrubby stems, which, in sheltered positions attain a height of from 3 to 6 or even 8 feet. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **arboreus albus**, "Snow Queen," a chaste white form, when flowering freely, the plants present the appearance of a bank of snow, deliciously fragrant. 1/-
- "Butterfly," creamy-yellow and pale rosy-lilac. 1/6.
- "Daisy Hill," of compact habit, only 18 inches high, white wings, blue keel changing to purple. 1/6.
- "Distinction," yellow and violet, changing to reddish-purple. 1/6.
- "Magic," buff white and bright yellow, tinted with orange. 2/6.
- "Picturata," creamy-white, flushed and streaked with pale blue, and marked with a peacock-blue spot. 2/6.
- **sulphurea pallida**, pale creamy sulphur. 2/6.
- "Sylvia," creamy white, flushed with rose. 1/6.
- **versicolor**, sulphur and violet, changing to reddish purple. 1/6.
- **violetaceus**, spikes of violet and white flowers. 1/-

One of each of these fine "Tree Lupines" (11 sorts) for 15/-

- **laxiflorus**, 3, a new species from Colorado, with pale blue flowers. -/9.
- **nootkatensis**, 1½, a fine dwarf herbaceous species, with blue and white or purple and yellow flowers, freely produced in long spikes. v.-viii. -/9.
- **major**, an improvement upon the type, larger in every respect, stems 2 feet high. 1/-
- **parviflorus**, 3-4, a most distinct North American species, with long racemes of pale purple flowers. vi. 1/-
- **perennis**, 4, fine species of robust habit, deep blue flowers in long spikes. v.-vii. -/6.
- **polyphyllus**, the common "Lupine," 3, numerous handsome spikes of dark blue flowers, and tufts of pretty bright green foliage. This indispensable plant flowers in spring and early summer, but by cutting off the flower stalks as soon as the flowers are faded, a second crop of bloom may be had in the autumn, when the fine blue flowers will be thoroughly appreciated. This cultural hint applies equally well to all the excellent varieties. v.-vi.-viii.-ix. -/6.
- **albus**, pure white form, very effective. -/9.
- **azureus**, pretty sky blue, 1/-
- **bicolor**, blue and white flowers, strikingly distinct. -/9.
- **Foxii**, see *polyphyllus bicolor*.
- **purpurea**, rich purple flowers; a fine shade of colour. -/9.
- **tricolor**, blue and white flowers marked with purplish red. 1/-
- **vernus**, a valuable early flowering form, comes into bloom two or three weeks before the type. 1/-
- **albus**, beautiful white form possessed of similar precocity. 1/6.

One of each of the above (8 sorts) for 6/6.

- x "Somerset," 3, the only yellow-flowered herbaceous "Lupine," of a beautiful soft shade of colour; believed to be the result of the accidental crossing of *L. arboreus* and *L. polyphyllus albus*. A most handsome and desirable plant. vi.-ix. 1/6.

One plant of each of the above (25 sorts), many quite new varieties included, for 26/-

**LYCHNIS** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Campion." Borders, beds and rockery are all enriched by members of this genus. Of excellent habit, and possessed of a fine hardy constitution, the "Campions" are favourites for all phases of gardening. Colour of the flowers ranges from pure white to vivid scarlet, and from deep rich purple magenta to all the delicate shades of rose. Few things are more easy to cultivate than *L. coronaria* and the varieties. When once planted in the wild garden they make striking groups of vivid colour, which increase in beauty and size each year. For the rockery, such gems as *L. Lagascae*, *L. pyrenaica* and *L. alpina* are lovely in groups and patches, while few dwarf plants are brighter on the border than the "German Catch-fly" and its fine varieties, and the splendid forms of *L. haageana*. Perhaps *L. chalcedonica* is the one species that could least be spared from gardens. The vivid scarlet colour of the type is very appreciably intensified in the double flowered form, likewise, the whiteness of the double white form is more lasting and purer than in the single-flowered variety. A lovely shade of colour is to be seen in the flowers of *L. chalcedonica carnea*, which are a lovely flesh-pink. The "Jerusalem Cross" will grow into fine specimens 3 feet high and through on the ordinary border, and flower profusely, but one rarely sees it grown as a bog plant, though very fine plants are the result, much exceeding the height of the border specimens.

- *alba* fl. pl., 2-3, a lovely double form of the native white flowered "Evening Champion," deliciously fragrant. vi.-ix. 1/-
- \* — *alpina*,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , rose-coloured flowers in dense heads, a pretty border or rock-plant. iv.-vi. -/6.
- — *alba* charming white form. -/9.
- — *plena*, double white flowers. 1/-
- \* — *bungeana*, a Chinese species, resembling *L. grandiflora*. -/9.
- *chalcedonica*, "Jerusalem Cross," 3, bright scarlet flowers in terminal heads. This species and the varieties are some of the best of border plants. vii.-ix. -/6.
- *alba*, good white form. -/6.
- — *plena*, heads of purer whiteness. -/9.
- — *carnea*, charming flesh-pink flowers. -/9.
- — *plena*, vivid scarlet heads of double flowers. -/9.
- — *variabilis*, bright rose and white flowers, distinct and pretty. -/6.
- *coronaria*, 2-3, leaves covered with a white tomentum, flowers rosy-crimson. vi.-viii. -/6.
- — *alba*, good white form. -/6.
- — *atrosanguinea*, rich crimson purple. -/6.
- — *bicolor*, see *coronaria oculata*.
- — *hybrida*, see *coronaria Walkeri*.
- — *oculata*, white flowers with rose centre. -/6.
- — *Walkeri*, vivid blood-crimson. -/6.
- *dioica plena*, 2-3, fine ornamental form of the native "Red Champion." v.-ix. -/9.
- *Flos-cuculi*, "Ragged Robin,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty British plant with panicles of rosy-red flowers, fine in wet situations; is also a good border plant. vi.-ix. -/6.
- — *alba*, a beautiful white form, rare in a wild state, so far only reported from one district in Cheshire, and one in Ireland. 1/-.
- — *plena*, charming double white flowers in profusion. -/9.
- — *rubra plena*, bright rose-coloured flowers, double, lasting in bloom. -/9.
- *Flos-jovis*, "Flower of Jove, Rose Champion,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, bright pink flowers in numerous heads. vi.-ix. -/6.
- — *alba*, a rare white form. 1/6.
- \* — *fulgens*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , brilliant vermilion scarlet flowers, large and handsome. v.-viii. -/6.
- \* — *grandiflora*, 1, large flowers, 2 inches across, beautiful soft salmon colour. A splendid distinct Japanese species. vi.-ix. 1/6.

\* **LYCHNIS haageana**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , bright deep scarlet. Beds and groups of this species and the hybrid forms are unexcelled in brilliancy. v.-ix. -/6.

— **hybrida**, mixed, shades of crimson, rose, scarlet, pink, salmon, blush, etc. produce a splendid effect in masses. -/6.

\* — **Lagascæ**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the loveliest of rock plants. Bright rose coloured flowers with white centres, in masses almost covering the foliage. v.-viii. -/9.

— **alba**, a rare and charming white-flowered form. 1/-.

\* — **lapponica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , similar to *L. alpina*. -/9.

\* — **pyrenaica**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , uniquely beautiful, with white flowers changing to rose, and glaucous leaves, likes a calcareous soil. v.-viii. 1/6.

— **grandiflora**, much larger than the type, with flowers of fine substance. 2/6.

— **striata**, 1, a Japanese introduction with bright scarlet flowers, striped with white. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— **tristis**, a pretty white flowered species from Siberia. -/6.

— **vespertina**, see *alba*.

**Viscaria**, "German Catch-fly," 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , rose-coloured flowers in compact heads, this and the following are excellent dwarf free-flowering plants. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **alba**, fine white flowers. -/9.

— **grandiflora**, a great improvement on the above. 1/-

— **splendens plena**, handsome double rose-scarlet flowers in spikes, a brilliant dwarf plant, in appearance somewhat resembling a double "Stock." -/6.

One plant of each (38 sorts), all good, many new, rare and beautiful, for 27/-

**LYSIMACHIA (PRIMULACEÆ)** "Loose-strife." Notable as water-side plants, these fine perennials are also excellent in drier situations, and afford ample illustration of the power possessed by plants to adapt themselves to circumstances other than those natural to them. The native "Creeping Jenny," although only found in a wild state on wet ground, is successfully used as an ornament in vases and window boxes where the soil is more often than not "on the dry side." In like manner the taller species will grace the beds and borders producing their willow-like stems clothed with beautiful foliage and crowned with graceful spikes of bright flowers.

— **atropurpurea**, 2, flowers dark purple, in elegant drooping racemes, on erect leafy stems. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **barystachys**, 1, dense terminal racemes of white flowers. A rare Chinese species. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **ciliata**, see *Steironema ciliata*.

— **clethroides**, 2-3, fine large white flowers in gracefully drooping spikes, nearly 1 ft. in length. A very handsome plant, produces its beautiful flowers from July to September. -/6.

— **davurica**, 3-4, rich yellow flowers in branching spikes, similar in habit to *L. vulgaris*, and probably the Siberian representative of that species. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **Ephemerum**, 3, flowers white with a dark eye, in terminal erect spikes, stems clothed with glaucous leaves. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **Fortunei**, } see Novelties, page 7.  
— **japonica**, }

— **lobelioides**, a distinct Himalayan species. 1/-

— **longifolia**, see *Steironema longifolia*.

\* — **Nummularia**, "Money-wort, Creeping Jenny,"  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a very pretty prostrate native plant, with large bright yellow flowers. Of great value as a carpeting perennial, and also for hanging-baskets, &c., &c. v.-ix. -/6.

— **aurea**, a handsome form with golden-yellow foliage. -/6.

— **compacta**, not so fast growing as the type. -/6.

— **punctata**, 2, bright yellow flowers in leafy terminal spikes. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **quadrifolia**, 3, flowers yellow, leaves in whorls of 4, very ornamental. vi.-ix. -/9

— **secunda**, see *lobelioides*.

**LYSIMACHIA thyrsiflora**, 3-4, large handsome terminal panicles of bright yellow flowers, a fine native sub-aquatic, will grow and flower well in ordinary soil. vii.-ix. -/9

— **verticillata**, see punctata.

— **vulgaris**, "Common Loose-strife," 3-4, a cheery native plant, of strong vigorous habit; clear yellow flowers and graceful stems, clothed with bright green leaves. vii.-ix. -/6.

One of each (15 sorts), 2 are new and rare Japanese plants, for 11/6.

**LYTHRUM** (LYTHRACEÆ), "Purple Loose-strife," like the *Lysimachia*, the *Lythrum* species are very effective bog plants, and valuable border perennials. The brightly coloured flowers are arranged in long terminal spikes, upon tall erect branching stems, clothed with willow-like foliage. For cutting and house decoration, the rose-coloured variety is peculiarly adapted. In addition to the fine central spike, scores of smaller shoots, from 1 to 3 feet in length, are produced from the main stem, each terminating in a pretty spike of bright rosy flowers. In the wild garden, by woodland walks, or any other position requiring strong growing plants in masses, the "Purple Loose-strife" is certain to give satisfaction.

\* — **alatum**, 2-3, quite distinct in flower and habit from *L. Salicaria*, with more of the appearance of a rock-plant, compact and bushy, leaves short and deep green, with rich vinous purple flowers in the axils, from June to late autumn. One of the prettiest and most free-flowering of border or rock plants. -/9.

\* — **Græfferi**, 2, bright rose-pink flowers in terminal leafy spikes; habit dwarf and compact. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **roseum superbum**, see *Salicaria rosea*.

— **Salicaria**, "Common Purple Loose-strife," 3-5, a handsome native plant, spikes of reddish purple flowers from June to September. -/6.

— **rosea**, a great and splendid improvement on the type. Flowers in long spikes, a rich bright rose in colour, each plant forming a compact erect bush, with sheaves of bloom from early summer to late autumn. -/6.

— **virgatum**, 3, growths more branched and of smaller habit, flowers rosy purple; like the foregoing, a splendid plant for cutting. -/6.

One of each (5 sorts), for 2/6.

**MACROTOMIA** (BORAGINACEÆ). The species offered is a very handsome border or rock plant, very rarely out of flower.

\* — **echioides**, "Prophet Flower," 1, one of the more choice border plants, the flowers are very refined in appearance, soft primrose yellow in colour, and freely produced in dense cymose heads. Adding greatly to the beauty of each flower when first opened are five dark purplish brown spots, situate at the base of the sinuses between the petals. These spots fade gradually as the flower becomes older, until, and before the flower is faded, they are quite invisible. The rate at which the spots of purple fade away, whether quickly or slowly, is supposed to be indicative of the kind of weather to be expected. iv. 1/-

\* **MAIANTHEMUM** (LILIACEÆ). The only species is a very pretty dwarf evergreen, delighting in shade and peat.

— **bifolium**, see *M. Convallaria*.

— **Convallaria**, "May Lily,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 20 to 30 small white flowers in a terminal raceme with two persistent leaves at the base. A very rare but truly native plant. v.-vi. -/9.

**MALVA** (MALVACEÆ), "Mallow," with flowers like those of a single "Hollyhock." Very ornamental in beds and borders, and especially useful on dry soils.

— **Alcea**, "Vervain Mallow," 4, not unlike a small "Hollyhock," with branching stems bearing rosy flowers and downy leaves. vii.-ix. -/6.

— **californica**, see *Sida hederacea*.

— **lateritia**, see *Malvastrum lateritium*.

\* — **moschata**, "Musk Mallow," 1-2, a very showy plant, masses of flowers, a lovely shade of bright rose-pink in colour, and deeply cut leaves, slightly musk scented. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **alba**, beautiful paper-white flowers. These two varieties are excellent and effective border plants. -/6.

\***MALVASTRUM** (MALVACEÆ). "False Mallow," prostrate low-growing perennials with "Mallow"-like flowers, forming a group of valuable plants for rockery or border.

- **coccineum** (SN., SD.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers are of a particularly fine brick-red, its particular tint is unique among hardy flowers, and contrasts finely with the blue-grey foliage. On a sunny position in the rockery this trailer will produce a vivid effect from July to September. 1/6.
- **Gilliesii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , in a position similar to that recommended for *M. coccineum*, this species will be a mass of crimson-purple flowers throughout summer and autumn. -/6.
- **lateritium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, brick-red and yellowish flowers, freely produced from the axil of each leaf, a fine plant for border or rockery. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **munroanum**, see *Sphæralcea munroana*.

One of each (3 sorts) for 2/6.

**MANDRAGORA** (SOLANACEÆ), "Mandrake," a genus of plants which are perhaps more interesting than ornamental. Superstition and fancy have been encircled around the "Mandrake" since very early times. In Genesis, chapter xxx, is an allusion to it under the name "Dudaim." Later, Shakespeare makes vivid use of the superstition with which the root was regarded, notably in "King Henry VI," act iii., scene ii.; and in "Romeo and Juliet," act iv., scene iii. He also alludes to its strong narcotic properties, in "Macbeth," act i., scene iii., and in "Antony and Cleopatra," act i., scene v. Deep rich well-drained soil in the ordinary border suits this interesting plant.

- **officinarium**, "Devil's Apples," heads of purplish flowers succeeded by red fruits, leaves long, deep green. v. 1/6.
- \***MARGARYCARPUS** (ROSACEÆ) "Pearl Berry." A charming evergreen trailing plant of shrubby growth, seen to best advantage when rambling over dark coloured stones, etc., in the rockery, the pearly-white fruits are then shown in fine relief against the deep green foliage and dark groundwork.
- **setosus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , inconspicuous green flowers, pretty pinnate leaves, and pure white berries as large as peas in the axils of leaves and branches. vi.-viii. 1/-.
- \***MARRUBIUM** (LABIATEÆ), "White Horehound." The species offered below are pretty hoary leaved shrubby plants, suitable for rock-garden.

- **sericeum**, see *supinum*.
- **supinum**, from Austria. 1/6.
- **velutinum**, from Greece, 1/6.

**MATRICARIA** (COMPOSITE) "Dog Daisy, May Weed." The only plant worth growing is

- **inodora fl. pl.**, 1, numerous double white flowers on branching stems, useful for cutting. vi.-x. -/9.

**MATTHIOLA** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Gilliflower, Stock." Well-known as annual bedding plants, yet there are several perennial and biennial species of excellent habit. Most desirable plants for border or rockery.

- **fenestralis**, 1, sub-shrubby habit, with scarlet and purple flowers in July and August. A distinct and handsome species from Crete. 1/-.
- **oyensis**, see *sinuata glabra albiflora*.
- **pedemontana**, a rare species. 1/6.
- **sinuata**, "Sea Stock," 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a handsome native biennial, with purplish flowers which are sweetly fragrant at night. vi.-viii. 1/-.
- **glabra albiflora**, with scented white flowers, and leaves of a bright green colour, not hoary as in the type. 1/-.
- **valesiaca**, see *varia*.
- **varia**, a rare and pretty species from Italy and Greece. 1/6.

One of each (5 sorts) for 5/-.

\***MAZUS** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ). Charming dwarf rock plants of tufted habit, grow well in sunny well-drained positions.

- **Pumilio**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale violet flowers, produced in quantity in early summer. -/6.

**MECONOPSIS** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Indian or Himalayan Poppy." Unfortunately there are but two or three species of perennial duration, but as most of the biennial species can be easily raised from seed this is not a serious drawback. The genus is one of the most gorgeous in cultivation. With the exception of the "Welsh Poppy," all the species offered are natives of the Himalayas, China, and Thibet. Of undoubted hardness these magnificent "Poppy-worts" are splendid plants for moist shady situations. Loam and peat with a free admixture of coarse sand is the best general compost in which to grow *Meconopsis*, but the situation must finally decide the question. To obtain the best results an abundance of moisture must be available to the roots when growth is being made, but in winter all superfluous water must be drained away. Under these circumstances the rooting medium may be composed entirely of peat and leaf soil with sand. In such a compost, lightly shaded from the sun, the plants will make vigorous but fruitful growth. *M. Wallichii* has been known to attain a height of over 5 feet with several hundreds of flowers on the branching stems. Upon ordinary sunny borders, in stiff, well-drained, retentive loam, the "Himalayan Poppies" will also grow and flower well, though not reaching the noble dimensions mentioned above. Between the two extremes cited are many situations wherein these beautiful "Poppies" will do well, but the soil should be regulated accordingly, making it more retentive of moisture the more sunny the position. Under the last-named circumstances it is beneficial to surround the plants with stones to check evaporation. To describe these rare and charming "Poppies" in an adequate manner, several pages should be devoted to each. As foliage plants alone they are well worth growing. Clothed with long silvery or tawny yellow hairs, the beautifully-shaped leaves are produced in rosettes, which may be anything from 18 inches to two or three feet in diameter. Arising from mounds of silky foliage, the tall branching flower stems, clothed with flowers like patches of shimmering shot silk, are among the prettiest sights in nature. Such are *M. Wallichii*, *paniculata*, *nepalensis*, *aculeata*, &c. Habited like the "Oriental Poppies," with rosettes of undivided foliage and large translucent flowers upon single stems 1-3 feet in height, are *M. integrifolia*, *simplicifolia*, *punicea*, and *grandis*. Not to be passed over is the "Welsh Poppy," a bright yellow flowered perennial, with orange coloured and double varieties. A splendid plant for border or rockery.

*aculeata*, see Novelties, page 7.

\* *cambrica*, "Welsh Poppy," 4, clear yellow flowers, a pretty bright shade; free-flowering, an excellent plant. v.-ix. -/6.

— *plena*, clear double yellow flowers, a very useful plant. 1/6.

— *aurantiaca*, rich orange-coloured flowers. -/9.

— *plena*, double flowers of the same rich colour. 1/6.

One plant of each (4 varieties) for 3/9.

— *integrifolia*, see Novelties, page 7.

— *nepalensis*, the plant named *M. nepalensis* by De Candolle has purplish flowers, and is in no way connected with the plant generally sold under this name, which has yellow flowers, and is named *M. paniculata*, by Dr. Prain.

— *paniculata*, 3-5, pale golden yellow drooping flowers, on fine branching stems, handsome rosettes of leaves covered densely with tawny silky hairs. vi.-viii. 1/-

— *Wallichii*, "Satin Poppy-wort," 4-6, the lovely pale blue flowers fully bear out the descriptive popular name. Crinkled after the manner of "Poppies," the petals have also that shimmering appearance combined with a delicate texture which is so charming in effect; while the pale blue or purplish colour of the petals contrasts finely with the masses of yellow stamens. The gigantic mounds of beautifully cut leaves, clothed with "rusty golden-yellow" silky hairs, on which the globules of water rest like jewels, would, even without the flowers, make this still a most handsome plant. Occasionally the plants do not flower the second year as is usual, but increase in strength and beauty of leafage until perhaps the fourth year, when patience is amply rewarded. vi.-viii. 1/6. 2/6.

One plant of each, 15/-

**MEGACARYON** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Armenian Bugloss." The only species is a rather coarse plant resembling *Echium*, rather rare, and useful for dry banks, etc.

— *armenum*, 3-4, large panicles of chocolate-purple or purplish flowers, on strong stems. vi.-ix. 1/6.

**MEGASEA**, see Saxifraga.

**MELIANTHUS** (SAPINDACEÆ), "Honey Flower." Ornamental foliage plants from South Africa, not quite hardy, but will survive ordinary winters with slight protection. Valuable for producing "tropical effects" in sheltered positions, and for "winter gardens."

— **major**, 4-6, handsome glaucous pinnate leaves, and spikes of brownish flowers in summer. 1/—.

**MENTHA** (LABIATEÆ), "Mint," the two species offered are very useful carpeting plants, rich green foliage, very dwarf habit. For other sorts of Mint, see Herbs.

\* — **pulegium gibraltarica**, "Gibraltar Mint," forms a compact carpet of deep green foliage not more than 2 or 3 inches in height. -/6.

\* — **Requeni**, 1½, a lovely dwarf creeper, closely resembling *arenaria balearica*, but with a few pale purple flowers in tiny whorls. Practically odourless until bruised, when a strong peppermint-like scent is emitted. vii. -/6.

**MERENDERA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

\* **MERTENSIA** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Smooth Lungwort," a beautiful genus of border and rockery plants, possessed of flowers of the many charming shades of blue, purple and violet, which are so characteristic of the "Borage-worts." Like large-flowered Forget-me-nots, *M. primuloides*, *alpina*, *echioides*, &c., flower from spring till late autumn, while the rich blue flowers of *M. pulmonarioides*, in large loose racemes, have been likened in size and shape to those of the Cowslip. So varied are the many lovely shades, that practically every tint may be discovered in these flowers from the richest violet to the lightest azure. Of the easiest culture in the ordinary border or on the rockery where the dwarf species are peculiarly at home, the "Smooth Lungworts" nevertheless appreciate a little peat in the soil, and the flowers last longer in the shade.

— **alpina**, ½, a lovely alpine from the Rocky Mountains, with panicles of clear blue flowers and distinct blue-green foliage. v.-vii. 1/6.

— **ciliata**, see *siberica ciliata*.

— **echioides**, see "New and Rare Plants" page 7.

— **elongata**, see *Novelties*, page 8.

— **lanceolata**, 1, pretty drooping pale blue flowers on slender stems, a choice plant of excellent habit. v.-vii. 1/—.

— **oblongifolia**, ¾, rich deep green foliage and panicles of flowers of a fine blue colour. v.-viii. 1/6.

— **paniculata**, 1½, rich violet blue flowers, a beautiful species coming into flower in July and continuing until late Autumn. 1/—.

— **primuloides**, see *Novelties*, page 8.

— **pulmonarioides**, "Virginian Cowslip," ¾-1½, a delightful plant for spring borders or rockery, producing in spring and early summer long arching racemes of rich blue flowers, leaves bluish green, very handsome. -/9.

— **siberica**, 1½, from May to early Autumn, over blue-green handsome foliage, this fine border plant produces long drooping racemes of pretty flowers, which open a pretty pale pink colour and gradually change to pale lavender or blue. So numerous are the flowers that they may be seen in all the various tender shades on one slender stem, which has a pretty effect. -/9.

— **alba**, a beautiful white form. 1/—.

— **ciliata**, see *Novelties*, page 8.

— **virginica**, see *pulmonarioides*.

One of each (7 sorts) for 6/6.

**MESEMBRYANTHEMUM** (FICOIDEÆ), "Fig Marigold." Succulent plants of shrubby habit mostly natives of S. Africa. Although generally accorded greenhouse treatment, there are several species which have proved amenable to outdoor culture in warm sheltered sunny positions, and which have given great satisfaction on account of the brightly coloured flowers so freely produced. The possibilities of succulents outdoors are very much overlooked. A very interesting phase of outdoor gardening might be evolved in the shape of a "Desert Garden." There are many dry, sunny, arid positions difficult to furnish with the usual plants, which would be ideal for succulents. We shall be pleased to post a list of *Meembryanthemums* and other succulents suitable for outdoor culture, upon request.

**MEUM** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Spiguel." The only species is an elegant perennial of tufted habit and pretty foliage, good for border or rockery.

— **athamanticum**, 1, very finely divided leaves in pretty mounds, white flowers. vi. -/9.

— **Mutellina**, see *Ligusticum Mutellina*.

**MICHAUXIA** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Persian Bellflower." Elegant and handsome border plants of noble proportions, with flower stems sometimes over 6 feet in height and large flowers 3 or 4 inches in diameter. Some of the most striking features of the border may be formed of groups of either of the species offered below.

— **campanuloides**, 4-6, a splendid biennial plant with fine branching stems clothed with large white flowers, tinged with purple in the bud stage. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **Tchihatcheffi**, 5-7, resembling in habit some of the "Mulleins," the large white flowers are produced in great numbers and clothe the branches of the stem completely with the handsome greyish leaves, this is a most striking perennial. vii.-ix. 1/6.

One of each for 2/-

\***MICROMERIA** (LABIATÆ), "Pepper Nettle. Pretty plants of bushy habit, with whorls of bright flowers in numerous spikes, most useful for rockery or border.

— **croatica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale rose-violet flowers, for several months in summer and autumn, compact habit. 1/-

— **græca**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , shrubby at the base, with numerous slender branches bearing spikes of pinkish flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **juliana**, 1, small pale red flowers in numerous slender spikes, very pretty and light in appearance, sub-shrubby. vi. 1/-

— **montana**, see *Satureia montana*.

— **Piperella**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , of charming habit, slender arching stems with purple and white flowers in clusters, neat, compact, bushy appearance. vi.-x. 1/-

— **varia**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms compact tufts of evergreen foliage and rosy flowers. vii. 1/-

One of each (5 sorts), for 4/6.

\***MIMULUS** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Monkey Flower." The musk-scented species is a well-known and favourite plant, there are however, many species much more handsome, but practically unknown. Quite hardy, with brilliant cardinal red flowers, forming masses of colour, in beds or borders, is *M. cardinalis*, while *M. luteus*, is one of the finest of dwarf bog or border plants, forming sheets of brilliant yellow flowers in a very short time. Requiring only the protection of a cold frame in winter, *M. glutinosus* will produce almost perpetually, but especially in summer and autumn, richly coloured buff, orange and crimson flowers. Many other charming species are absolutely hardy, and only require to be known to be appreciated.

— **alatus**, hardy N. American species. -/9.

— **aurantiacus**, see *glutinosus*.

— **cardinalis**, 1-3, brilliant red flowers, forms masses often 3 feet in height, hoary green foliage. vi.-ix. -/6.

— — seedlings, varying in colour, many very fine forms. -/9.

— **cupreus**, see *luteus alpinus*.

— **glutinosus**, 2-3, of shrubby habit, excellent border plants requiring cold frame treatment in winter, may be grown as easily as the common "Calceolaria," flowers buff colour. vi.-x. 1/6.

— — **aurantiacus**, bright orange-red flowers. 1/6.

— — **puniceus**, flowers crimson-scarlet. (In warm sheltered positions this shrubby *Mimulus* will form a handsome shrub 4 or 5 feet in height). 1/6.

— **Lewisii**, 1, rose coloured flowers, a hardy Californian species. vii.-x. -/9.

**MIMULUS luteus**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, a fine showy hardy perennial, effective as a border plant and grows luxuriantly in moist positions. vi.-ix. 3/- doz.

— **alpinus**, coppery-erimson, most brilliant and showy. -/6.

— **"Brilliant,"** aptly named. This is one of the best of dwarf border plants, not more than 6 inches in height with intensely brilliant velvety carmine-scarlet flowers, a blaze of colour all summer. -/6.

— **"Crimson King,"** a splendid form with dark crimson flowers. 1/-

— **guttatus**, large handsome yellow flowers, spotted with purple-brown. -/6.

— **maculosus hybrids**, finely spotted large flowers, in many bright shades of colour. 2/6 doz.

— **nanus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , as free flowering as the type, but of dwarf habit. -/9

— **nobilis**, a fine form with large yellow flowers of the "hose-in-hose" type. 1/-

— **moschatus** "Musk,"  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , the old favourite plant, so fragrant in the garden, especially after rain; hoary leaves and small yellow flowers. -/4.

— **grandiflorus**, larger flowers and growths, quite distinct. -/4.

— **Harrisoni**, a fine bedding variety, very fragrant, and with showy flowers. -/6.

— **primuloides**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming dwarf tufted plant, with pretty yellow wee primrose-like flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **radicans**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  (SH, M), most distinct white flowers with a violet blotch on the lower segments. Although from N. Zealand this species is quite hardy, and forms carpets of dense bronzy green leaves, and large flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **repens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , violet and white flowers, a very pretty prostrate plant from Australia, should have a shady sheltered position. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **ringens**, a fine N. American species with pale yellow flowers spotted with brown. -/9.

— **roseus**, see *Lewisii*.

— **Tillingii**, see *luteus*.

One of each (22 sorts), for 14/-

**MIRABILIS** (NYCTAGINACEÆ), "Marvel of Peru." Tuberos-rooted border plants, requiring similar treatment to Dahlias, or should have a covering of ashes during winter. White, purple, and crimson Nicotiana-like flowers in clusters and leafy masses on numerous stems, emitting a delicious fragrance after sun-down.

— **Jalapa**, "Common Marvel of Peru," 2, flowers variable in colour from white and yellow to crimson. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **longiflora**, 2, long white flowers, very sweetly scented. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **violacea**, violet coloured flowers. -/9.

— **multiflora**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , bright purple flowers, very numerous in terminal panicles, a very fine border plant. -/6

One of each for 2/6.

\* **MITCHELLA** (RUBIACEÆ), "Partridge Berry." Pretty evergreen trailing plant for shady positions in rockery, border, or bog garden.

— **repens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , fragrant white flowers followed by scarlet berries, a very choice plant for carpeting the ground under taller subjects in moist shady places, makes a fine contrast, and retains its bright appearance throughout the winter. vi.-viii. 1/-

\* **MITELLA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), "Mitre-wort." Dwarf border or rock plants allied to and somewhat resembling the *Heuchera*.

— **diphylla**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , white fringed flowers in slender racemes, over pretty tufts of serrated leaves. iv.-vii. -/9.

— **nuda**, similar but with leafless racemes. -/9.

— **pentandra**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , slender spikes of yellowish flowers on leafless scapes. v. -/9.

— **prostrata**, see *nuda*.

One of each, 2/-

**MÆHRINGIA**, see *arenaria*.

**MOLOSPERMUM** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Striped Hemlock." Very handsome foliage plants, fine for naturalising in woodlands or as isolated specimens in grass, in which position the beautiful fern-like foliage is seen to great advantage.

— *ciutarium*, 3-5, mounds of graceful foliage, with striking umbels of yellowish flowers. v. 1/-

\***MOLTKIA** (BORAGINACEÆ), closely resembling *Lithospermum*, and requiring similar well drained positions and sandy soil.

— *petrea*, "Rock Gromwell," flowers in dense cymes, at first pinkish, when open a rich violet colour. A very beautiful sub-shrubby rock plant. vi.-ix. 2/6.

\***MOLUCELLA** (LABIATÆ), "Molucca Balm." The only perennial species is a shrubby plant liking a dry position on rockery or border.

— *spinosa*, l. white flowers in whorls, with showy fringe-like appendages. A very distinct and rather rare plant. vi.-viii. 1/-

**MONARDA** (LABIATÆ), "Bee Balm, Horse Mint." Of these favourite old-fashioned fragrant flowers there are several new varieties of great merit. Few plants are more handsome, vigorous and free-flowering than the scarlet flowered "Bergamot," while the several varieties with white, rose or purple flowers are all showy and effective border plants. As bog plants, and in any moist position, the growth, and freedom with which the flowers are produced is almost doubled under the more favourable circumstances, though the *Monarda* will grow in any position not too shady. The "Horse Mints" are most effective in masses or large groups, owing to their habit of growth.

— *Bradburiana*, 2. heads of pink and white flowers with reddish bracts; a distinct species from N. America. vi.-viii. -/6.

— *didyma*, "Oswego Tea," 2-3, bright scarlet flowers in dense heads; this species and the varieties are some of the best of border plants. vi.-ix. -/6.

— *alba*, very handsome white form. -/9.

— "Cambridge Scarlet," an exceptionally brilliantly coloured form. 1/6

— *Kalmiana*, a taller and more robust form with similar rich deep scarlet flowers in dense heads. -/9.

— *purpurea*, a fine purple flowered form, quite distinct. -/9.

— *rosea*, unusually fine rich glowing rose-coloured flowers; one of the best varieties, produces a most telling effect in masses. -/9.

— *fistulosa*, "Wild Bergamot," 2-3, purple flowers in heads surrounded with purple bracts, very effective. vi.-viii. -/6.

— *mollis*, heads of flowers varying in colour from rose to lilac, leaves rather woolly on the underside. -/6.

— *menthaefolia*, see *fistulosa mollis*.

— *russelliana*, 2-3, lilac flowers veined with purple, with purplish bracts. A distinct N.W. American species. vii.-ix. -/6.

One of each (9 sorts) for 6/-

\***MONARDELLA** (LABIATÆ), "Pygmy Bergamot." In habit and general appearance similar to *Monarda*, but of dwarf stature, rarely more than 6 or 9 inches in height; charming for rockery, etc.

— *macrantha*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a bright little plant with numerous heads of orange-scarlet flowers, leaves pleasantly aromatic. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— *villosa*, a distinct Californian species. 1/-

**MONTBRETIA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**MORÆA** (IRIDACEÆ). Very handsome plants with exquisite Iris-like flowers; natives of the Cape, except one species from Australia. For pot culture, or for planting out in cool greenhouse, these Irids are superb. Outdoors they must be afforded protection in winter, and a warm sheltered position.

**MORÆA iridioides**, see Bulb Catalogue.

— **robinsoniana**, "Australian Wedding Flower," 4-6, a magnificent plant, just "outside the pale" of quite hardy perennials. Broad "New Zealand Flax-like" leaves, 3 to 5 feet in length, in great tufts, making a very effective evergreen foliage plant. The flower spikes often attain a height of 5 or 6 feet, each bearing large numbers of blooms, as many as 60 perfect flowers have been produced on a single stem. Of large size, pure white, with a horse-shoe-shaped golden blotch on each of the three larger segments, and very sweetly scented, the beautiful flowers have a great and lasting charm. vi.-ix. 2/6.

**MORINA** (DIPSACÆ), "Whorl Flower." Quite unique in appearance with tufts of "Thistle-like" foliage, and brightly coloured flowers in whorls on foliaceous stems. Morina is a genus of indispensable border or rock plants, mostly natives of the Himalayas.

— **betonicoides**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1½, bright rose-red flowers in whorls surrounded by bracts tinged with red, leaves prettily serrated and spiny. vi.-viii. 2/6.

— **coulteriana**, 1, terminal spikes of pale yellow flowers; a most unusual but pleasing colour in this genus. vii. 1/6.

— **elegans**, see longifolia.

— **kokanica**, a distinct species from Turkestan. 2/6.

— **longifolia**, 2, a very charming plant, with numerous whorls of flowers which are white in the bud and gradually change to a beautiful crimson in the mature blooms. The foliage is evergreen and forms handsome tufts. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **persica**, 3-4, lovely pink flowers in tall handsome spikes; is a striking object when well established. vii.-ix. 2/6.

— **wallichiana**, see persica.

One of each (5 sorts) all scarce species but one, for 8/-

\* **MORISIA** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Mediterranean Cress." The only species is a very pretty dwarf plant found only on the sandy shores of Corsica and Sardinia.

— **hypogæa**, one of the most charming of rock plants, with rosettes of prettily serrated deep green leaves, among which nestle the numerous bright yellow flowers; the whole plant is scarcely 2 inches in height. iii.-vii. -/9.

**MULGEDIUM**, see Lactuca.

**MUSA** (SCITAMINEÆ), "Banana, Plantain Tree." The only species with any claims to be considered hardy is the one offered below, and even this must have some protection in severe winters. Since the plant is herbaceous and dies down each year, this should not be a difficult matter. With leaves 3 to 5 feet in length and 18 to 30 inches wide, this handsome foliage plant would create quite a tropical appearance in warm sheltered positions. It is absolutely necessary that the plant be protected from strong winds, which would destroy the beauty of the large leaves very quickly.

— **Basjoo**, from Japan, makes vigorous growth each year from an underground root stock; must have a moist but well drained soil. 5/-, 7/6.

**MUSCARI**, "Grape Hyacinth," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**MYOSOTIDIUM** (BORAGINACEÆ). A monotypic genus, the species is a very beautiful shade and moisture-loving plant found only on Chatham Island, a small British possession about 400 miles S.E. of N. Zealand. Rather difficult to grow to perfection, requiring a somewhat humid, sheltered position, with a little protection in severe weather, this Borage-wort fully repays the trouble necessary to establish it.

— **nobile**, "Chatham Island Forget-me-not," 2, large handsome glossy green leaves, and dense panicle racemes of white flowers with rich blue centres. Thrives best in an open compost of which sea-sand forms a part. v.-vii. 3/6, 5/-.

- \***MYOSOTIS** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Forget-me-not, Scorpion Grass." The members of this genus are too well known to require an introduction, though there are many varieties of late introduction superior to some old sorts, principally in habit, size of flowers and length of blooming period. Although generally used for "bedding" purposes, the "Forget-me-nots" are excellent rock plants, and when naturalised in woodlands, wild gardens, etc., are perhaps seen at their best. Under the last-named conditions, the plants produce seed freely and soon form large colonies, incomparable in artistic effect with the showy squares and circles common in flower gardens. The use of the true "Forget-me-nots," *M. palustris* and the improved varieties for marsh and bog planting is not nearly so extensive as the resulting splendour merits. By water-side or upon any patch of moist ground, these lovely perennials should be planted in masses. In return there will be one place in the garden at least where pretty flowers will be in bloom from early spring, all through the summer and even into the winter months.
- *alpestris*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a dainty perennial species, bright blue flowers with a small yellow eye, produced in abundance. v.-viii. -/9.
  - *alba*, pretty white form. -/9.
  - *rupicola*, this, the true plant, is undoubtedly one of the loveliest of alpenes, and although generally referred to *M. alpestris*, it is sufficiently constant and distinct to be considered a well marked variety. Scarcely rising above the rosettes of leaves, the deep blue flowers are charming beyond description. iv.-vii. -/9.
  - *alpestris*, garden forms and varieties used for bedding, etc. See *sylvatica*.
  - *azorica*, "Imperatrice Elizabeth,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , intense deep gentian-blue flowers, of dwarf compact habit, with branching flower stems. v.-viii. -/6.
  - *cæspitosa Rehsteineri*,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , a charming tufted perennial, covered with bright blue flowers resembling those of *M. palustris* but smaller. The whole plant is rarely more than 2 inches in height, and is only native of the shores of Lake Geneva. iv.-vi. -/9.
  - *dissitiflora*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , this fine "Spring Forget-me-not" is much used for bedding, for which purpose its dwarf compact habit and free flowering qualities render it particularly suitable. The large deep sky blue flowers are produced in very early spring. -/3. 2/- doz.
  - *alba*, pretty compact white form; an excellent companion to the blue species. -/6.
  - *grandiflora*, with larger and finer flowers. -/9.
  - *lithospermifolia*, see *sylvatica*.
  - *oblongata*, see *sylvatica*.
  - *palustris*, "True Forget-me-not,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a lovely native plant, with numerous flowers of an exquisite shade of azure blue, each with a small yellow eye. iv.-x. -/4. 3/- doz.
  - *alba*, pretty white form. -/9.
  - *semperflorens*, see *semperflorens*.
  - *pygmæa*, a pretty diminutive species from N. Zealand. 1/-
  - *rupicola*, see *alpestris*.
  - *semperflorens*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a dwarf ever-flowering *M. palustris*, rarely out of flower; produces masses of bloom in summer and autumn. -/4. 3/- doz.
  - "Count Waldersee."
  - "German Stars."
  - "The Czar."
  - "Water-Nymph's Eyes."
- The above four varieties are selected forms, with flowers of most lovely shades of azure blue; fine for cutting and massing by water and in damp places. -/6. 5/- doz.
- *sylvatica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, the pretty "Wood Forget-me-nots" are excellent bedding plants, flowering from early spring till summer is far advanced. Enchanting blue flowers with bright yellow centres. -/3. 2/- doz.

**MYOSOTIS sylvatica alba**, dainty white-flowered form. -/3. 2/- doz.  
 ———— "**Perfecta**," deeper blue flowers and more compact habit, only 6 inches in height. -/6.

——— "**Star of Love**," a very dwarf compact habited variety with close tufts of dark green foliage and bouquet-like spikes of beautiful flowers. -/4. 3/- doz.

——— **stabiliana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an Italian plant with deep blue flowers; extra fine. v.-vi. 1/-

One of each (20 sorts) for 9/6.

**MYRRHIS** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "**Sweet Cicely Myrrh**." For borders, wild garden, woodlands, etc., the following species is very suitable and extremely ornamental. "**Myrrh**" is very fragrant, and after rain or when the leaves are bruised, the scent is very perceptible.

——— **odorata**, 3-4, this native herb has very pretty fern-like foliage, and from the bright green mounds spring stems bearing umbels of white flowers; also occasionally used in salads. vi. -/9.

**NAPÆA**, see *Sida*.

——— **dioica**, see *S. Napæa*.

**NARCISSUS**, "**Daffodil**," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**NARTHEX**, see *Ferula*.

——— **Asafœtida**, see *F. Narthax*.

——— **Polaki**, see *F. Narthax*.

**NEPETA** (LABIATÆ), "**Cat Mint**." Although not a notable effective genus, yet there are several species well deserving of a place in the herbaceous border. Producing masses of lavender-blue flowers for several months in summer, and with hoary grey foliage, is *N. Mussini*, a plant of dwarf compact habit; *N. macrantha* has showy purple flowers and is a striking object when established in border or wild garden. The variegated "**Ground Ivy**" is one of the prettiest of trailing plants, especially for a shady situation, useful also for draping vases, window boxes, etc. All the species offered are well worth growing, and are especially useful for dry situations.

——— **Cataria**, 2, a native plant with hoary, light green foliage and pale blue flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.

\* ——— **Glechoma variegata**, "**Variegated Ground Ivy**,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaves freely marked with silvery white, a handsome trailer for outdoor garden or conservatory. The native green-leaved form is also a pretty creeping plant with rich purplish flowers. iv.-vi. -/6. 1/-

——— **macrantha**, 2-3, a very showy border plant, with lavender-blue flowers in numerous slender spikes; remaining in bloom for a considerable time. vii.-ix. 1/-

\* ——— **Mussini**, 1, is an excellent plant for any position, of dwarf compact habit, very free flowering, and of a beautiful shade of pale lavender. This is one of the most effective and most easily grown of border plants, remaining in bloom from May to September. -/6.

\* ——— **ucranica**, a pretty species from N. Asia. 1/-

——— **violacea** (Hort.), see *Mussini*.

One of each (5 sorts), 3/-

\* **NERTERA** (RUBIACÆ), "**Coral-berried Duckweed**." The species offered is a moss-like plant with small leaves, not unlike common "**Duckweed**," covered in autumn and winter with large berries the size of small peas of a bright reddish orange colour. This pretty creeper likes a moist sheltered position, and should be afforded a little protection in severe weather, when grown outdoors; very effective when grown in pans for conservatory decoration.

——— **depressa**, "**Bead Plant**,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , when in fruit has more the appearance of a mound of "**Coral beads**" than anything else; is a native of mountains in the Antarctic regions. vi. -/6.

**NESÆA** (LYTHRACEÆ), "Island Loose-strife." Very handsome sub-shrubby plants resembling *Lythrum* in growth and habit; excellent for borders; the golden yellow flowered *N. salicifolia* is especially showy and welcome, simulating as it does the effective "Purple Loose-strife" in all but colour.

— *myrtifolia*, a Brazilian species. 1/6.

— *salicifolia*, 3-4, slender willow-like growths, with golden yellow flowers in the axils of the upper leaves. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— *syphilitica*, a distinct species from Mexico. 1/6.

**NIEREMBERGIA** (SOLANACEÆ), "Cup Flower." A genus of pretty shrubby plants with one notable exception, *N. rivularis*, which is one of the most lovely of dwarf creeping rock plants; very effective too in half shady borders, or as a carpet plant for taller subjects.

— *frutescens*, 1-1½, delicate blue flowers shading to white at the edges. A pretty rock plant requiring a well drained position on the rockery. v.-vii. -/9.

\* — *rivularis*, "Trailing Cup Flower," ½, forms a dense carpet of green leaves amongst which nestle the large creamy or blush-white flowers; likes a moist but well drained position in sandy soil. vi.-ix. -/9.

**NOCCÆA** (CRUCIFERÆ). The only species are very pretty tufted rock plants, with white and pink flowers in small heads like a "Candytuft." Both have evergreen foliage, and enjoy best a sunny dryish position.

\* — *alpina*, ½-1, tufts of deep green shining leaves and umbellate heads of white flowers. v.-vii. -/9.

— — *Auerswaldii*, a Spanish form. 1/-

— *brevicaulis*, a Swiss variety of dwarfer habit; likes a more moist situation. 1/-

— *stylosa*, ½, sweetly scented rosy lilac flowers in numerous heads and tiny tufts of deep green foliage. Excellent on walls or dry slopes in the rockery; sows itself very freely, so that the fact of its being short-lived does not greatly reduce its value. iv.-vii. -/9.

One of each for 3/-

**NOTHOSCORDUM**, "False Garlic," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**NOTHOSMYRNIUM** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "False Alisander." The only species is interesting as the Japanese representative of the British "Alexanders."

— *japonicum*. 1/6.

**OBELISCARIA**, see *Lepachys*.

**ODONTOSPERMUM** (COMPOSITÆ). A very showy large-flowered prostrate plant is the only species suitable for general outdoor cultivation. Coming from the shores of the Mediterranean, *O. maritimum* delights in a well-drained sandy soil in rockery or border, and a sheltered position.

\* — *maritimum*, ½, large yellow "Aster-like" flowers of a bright rich golden yellow colour. vii.-x. 1/-

**GENOTHERA** (ONAGRACEÆ), "Evening Primrose." A large genus of very useful and variable plants, natives of the Western hemisphere. Large brightly-coloured and sweetly fragrant flowers characterise the majority of the species, while without exception, all are of the easiest cultivation, in well-drained sandy soil. Where all are so lovely it is difficult to select the best for special mention, and individual taste must decide on such a moot point. Magnificent, pure white and deliciously scented are the large flowers, often over 4 inches in diameter, of *G. cœspitosa*. Grows freely in the ordinary border or rockery, yet is eminently worthy of space among choice indoor plants. With tufts of evergreen foliage and dense spicate heads of rich golden yellow flowers, *G. fruticosa* and its fine array of varieties forms an indispensable attraction in almost any situation, while such prostrate species as *G. missouriensis*, *acaulis* and *rosea* clothe the ground with handsome foliage and sweet flowers. As a plant to cover ground quickly, and yet be worth its room ten times over, there

GENOTHERA—continued.

are few to equal *G. speciosa*. The large white flowers produced on long sub-shrubby stems are much prized for cutting, but if left alone will present the appearance of a bank of snow tinged with rose. The flowers become a pale rose as they fade. In the cool evening of a hot summer's day, just as twilight deepens and the subtle witchery of night steals over the garden, at this time, when all who have a garden love to be in it, the "Evening Primrose" is royal and pre-eminent. The peculiar luminous character of the flowers is then very noticeable; each flower may be seen as clearly as in broad daylight, while the few sorts that do not open in the sun's rays are now fully expanded, and with the rest, perfume the air with their delicate fragrance. For naturalising, as well as for the border, few plants are so popular as *G. biennis grandiflora*.

- \* — *acaulis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , large white flowers, fading pink, open during the day but more widely expanded in the evening; handsomely serrated foliage like that of a "Dandelion." v.-x. -/6.
- *lutea*, similar in all respects except colour, which is a clear yellow. -/6.
- *albicaulis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, decumbent stems bearing white flowers which become pink with age. vi.-viii. 1/-
- *biennis grandiflora*, 4-5, an improved form of the "Common Evening Primrose," with very large pale yellow flowers, peculiarly conspicuous in the evening, when they also emit a delicious scent. Unfortunately a biennial, but produces seed freely and sows itself, so that there is always a supply of plants to bloom each year. vi.-ix. -/6.
- \* — *brachycarpa*, a fine Mexican species, dwarf, nearly stemless, flowers yellow. iv.-vii. 2/6.
- \* — *cæspitosa*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, opening about sundown, the beautiful large white flowers, from 4 to 6 inches across, emit a most delicious fragrance and close soon after sunrise. This operation is repeated twice or three times in the case of each flower, and on the last occasion the petals are beautifully suffused with pink. Leaves slightly hoary, the plant forming quite a colony in sandy soil by means of the running underground stems. v.-viii. 1/-
- *eximia*, see *cæspitosa*.
- *Fraseri*, see *glauca Fraseri*.
- *fruticosa*, "Sundrops," 1-2, one of the most ornamental flowers of rich golden yellow, quite open during the day; equally useful for border or rockery. vi.-ix. -/6.
- *major*, larger flowers of the same rich colour. -/6.
- *Pilgrimi*, dwarf and erect, only 1 foot in height, flowers a most pleasing refined yellow. -/9.
- *venusta*, particularly showy golden yellow flowers in large clusters. -/6.
- *Youngii*, 2, one of the finest forms, and an excellent border plant with rich yellow flowers. -/6.
- *plena*, with several rows of petals; a pretty form, not spoilt. -/9.
- *glauca*, 1-2, similar in habit to *G. fruticosa*, with large pale yellow flowers and glabrous slightly bluish leaves. vi.-ix. -/6.
- *Fraseri*, of compact dwarf habit, and with deeper coloured flowers; very free flowering. -/6.
- *lamarckiana*, see *biennis grandiflora*.
- *linearis*, see *pumila*.
- *macrocarpa*, see *missouriensis*.
- *marginata*, see *cæspitosa*.
- *mexicana*, see *rosea*.

**CENOTHERA missouriensis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine evening and day flowering species with bright scarlet prostrate stems bearing whitish silky leaves and very large yellow flowers. The flowers are borne so freely as to almost hide the soil; effective alike in border or rockery. vi.-ix. -/6.

\* — **Nuttallii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , white flowers turning to rose; sweetest in the evening. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **ovata**, a pretty Californian species. -/9.

— **Pilgrimi**, see *fruticosa* Pilgrimi.

\* — **pumila**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , branching stems bearing pretty bright yellow flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **riparia**, see *pumila*.

\* — **rosea**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , numerous slender stems bearing rose-pink flowers; a very distinct and desirable species. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **serotina**, 1, dwarf, erect growing, with large yellow flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **serrulata**, a distinct N. American species. 1/6.

— **speciosa**, 2-3, sub-shrubby, numerous slender wiry stems bearing numbers of large pure white flowers, which fade a delicate rose colour; beautiful by day and charming by night, when the delicious scent is more in evidence. vi.-x. -/9.

— — **rosea**, a new pretty rose-coloured form. 1/-

— **taraxacifolia**, see *acaulis*.

— **Wrightii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare Texan species with medium sized yellow flowers and a dwarf tufted habit. vi. 1/-

— **Youngii**, see *fruticosa* Youngii.

One of each sort (24 sorts) including several rare and new species, for 16/6.

\* **OMPHALODES** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Navelwort." With flowers resembling the "Forget-me-not," but twice the size. The *Omphalodes* never fail to elicit expressions of enthusiastic admiration. In shady situations, in any position not dry, *O. verna* forms a picture of endless delight. Nestling among and peering above the deep green rugose foliage, the deep clear blue flowers, with white eyes, have an irresistibly charming effect. A splendid plant for naturalising, this "Creeping Forget-me-not" rapidly covers the ground by means of "Strawberry-like" runners, forming a carpet, scarcely more than 4 inches deep, of rich deep green and lovely azure blue. The loveliness of *O. Luciliae* is rapidly passing into proverb. With flowers, on long racemes, twice the size of *O. verna*, of a peculiarly beautiful shade of lilac and pale azure blue, combined with pretty glaucous grey foliage, the "Rock Navelwort" is assuredly one of the loveliest subjects in nature. Possessed of a more robust constitution, but not one wit less refined in character is the rare *O. nitida* which we now offer for the first time in this country. Of tufted habit, from among quantities of lanceolate shining, rather pale green leaves from 3 to 6 inches in length, arise the racemes of numerous flowers. The colour nearly approaches that of *O. verna*, but produced on long-stalked racemes, 6 inches to 1 foot in height, the lovely colour is more in evidence.

— **Luciliae**, "Rock Navel-wort,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers pale sky-blue and lilac tinged with pink as they fade, leaves very pretty shade of glaucous grey. Requires a half shady position on the rockery in a well drained compost of peat, fibrous loam and grit, to which broken slate may be added with advantage. Slugs are very fond of this plant, so that some protection must be afforded. vi.-x. 3/6, 5/-

— **nitida**, see *Novelties*, page 8.

— **verna**, "Creeping Forget-me-not, Blue-eyed Mary,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , charming creeping plant with tiny panicles of white-eyed rich blue flowers, produced in abundance in spring and early summer. -/6.

— — **alba**, a pretty white-flowered counterpart. -/6.

\***ONOBRYCHIS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Hen's-bill." The species offered are rock plants of tufted, rather prostrate growth, with pea-like flowers in dense heads or spikes.

- **cornuta**, from Asia Minor and Persia. 1/-
- **carpathica**, flowers whitish tipped with rose; from Hungary and Transylvania. 1/-
- **montana**, see *viciæfolia montana*.
- **petræa**, see *carpathica*.
- **viciæfolia montana**, an alpine form of our native "Sainfoin," of decumbent habit and with pretty purplish rose flowers in short spikes. vi.-viii. -/9.

\***ONONIS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Rest Harrow." Very pretty sub-shrubby plants, with brightly coloured flowers, very ornamental on rockery or border, and useful in dry situations.

- **arvensis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , prostrate shrubby branches bearing masses of pink flowers; a very pretty native plant. v.-viii. -/9.
- **cenisia**, a distinct species from the Austrian Alps. 2/6.
- **fruticosa**, 1-2, a handsome low-growing shrub with racemes of rich purple flowers. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **minutissima** (Hort.), see *repens*.
- **Natrix**, "Goat-root,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , showy yellow flowers veined with red; a very free flowering sub-herbaceous plant. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **procurrens**, see *arvensis*.
- **repens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , scarcely more than a seaside form of *O. arvensis*, with slightly larger flowers. v.-ix. -/9.
- **rotundifolia**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a very handsome erect-growing sub-shrubby plant, with bright rose-pink flowers and handsome foliage. v.-viii. -/9.
- **splendens**, more richly coloured flowers; a great improvement. 2/-
- **spinosa**, 1, rather prostrate shrubby plants, flowers bright rose-pink. v.-viii. -/9.
- **alba**, a white-flowered form. 1/-

One of each (9 sorts) for 9/6.

**ONOPORDON** (COMPOSITÆ), "Cotton Thistle." These giant "Thistles" are most effective and stately plants, with beautiful *Acanthus*-shaped leaves and huge candelabra-like stems bearing curious but handsome bracteate heads of flowers. Grouped in the border or in isolated beds, the plants make vigorous growths, especially the biennials, and often attain the magnificent height of 9 or 10 feet and even more when generously treated. Not the least attractive feature is the handsome rosette of leaves which is formed the year previous to flowering, a yard and more in diameter. For naturalisation, there are few more effective plants than these "Cotton Thistles" so called on account of the white woolly tomentum with which the leaves and stems are covered.

- **Acanthium**, 6, commonly called the "Scotch Thistle," but the true emblem must be a dwarf species of *Cnicus*, judging from the circumstances under which the prickly leaves proved so serviceable to the Celts. Heads of purple flowers and handsome leaves covered with a white down, a stately native biennial. vii. -/9.
- **arabicum**, 7-10, strikingly effective, similar to the above but much more vigorous. vii. -/9.
- **acaule**, a distinct dwarf almost stemless species. 1/-
- **bracteatum**, 8, very handsome rosettes of spiny foliage. vii. -/9.
- **tauricum**, green leaves, very distinct. -/9.

One of each for 3/6.

\***ONOSMA** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Asses' Comfrey, Alpine Comfrey." A genus of very beautiful rock-plants, requiring generally a dryish position on the rockery in full sun where the growths will be well-ripened in autumn. Although a prey to damp, necessitating thorough and ample drainage, we have seen very vigorous specimens growing in the ordinary borders on slightly raised ground. To ensure a profusion of flowers however the growths must be well ripened the previous year. When well established there are few more effective plants than the "Golden Drop" so called because of the masses of bright yellow pear-shaped flowers which are produced in summer. Similar in habit, but with lovely white flowers tipped with rose, and hoary grey leaves having the appearance of being continually covered with frosty hyme, is *O. albo roseum*. The several other species offered, most of them very rare, are no less beautiful, and form a group of rock plants of unique character and beauty.

- *album*, see Novelties, page 8.
- *albo-roseum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , racemes of rose and white pear-shaped flowers, harmonising well with the hoary leaves. This is a rare and very fine plant by no means difficult to grow. vi. 2/6.
- *arenarium*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a hardy European species, with stout branching growth, clothed with bristly green leaves; yellow flowers. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- *Bourgæi*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine species from Armenia, with large white bell-shaped flowers, and dwarf compact growth. vi. 1/6.
- *decipiens*, see *nanum*.
- *echioides*, "Golden Drop,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ , masses of large bright yellow flowers of a particularly pleasing shade of colour, and deep green foliage on sub-shrubby stems. This pretty plant is one of the most showy and hardy of rock plants. The flowers are sweetly almond-scented. v.-ix. 1/-
- *nanum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , very dwarf with white or pink flowers, and linear lanceolate leaves filaments longer than the anthers; from Cilicia. 1/6.
- *pyramidale*, "Himalayan Comfrey,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bright crimson-scarlet fading to lilac in nodding racemes on a tall pyramidal spike; the leaves are long and handsome, and like the whole plant are covered with white hairs. Requires a sheltered position. viii.-x. 2/6.
- *stellulatum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , bright yellowish white or citron coloured flowers in spring and early summer; a rare and pretty alpine. 2/6.
- *helveticum*, "Swiss Comfrey," with linear oblong leaves, and anthers longer than the filaments; otherwise like the type. 2/6.
- *syriacum*. 2/6.
- *tauricum*, see *echioides*.
- *Thurberi*, see *Onosmodium Thurberi*.
- *tinctorium*. 2/6.

One of each (11 sorts), for 22/6.

**ONOSMODIUM** (BORAGINACEÆ), "American Comfrey." Herbaceous perennials resembling *Onosma*, but of taller habit of growth, and rather coarse.

- *Thurberi*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with nodding white flowers. 1/6.

\***OPHIPOGON** (HÆMODORACEÆ), "Snake's-beard." Plants with evergreen leaves, and racemes of flowers on erect stems; very ornamental in almost any position, suitable for border, rockery, or pot culture.

- *intermedius*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , spikes of small but numerous lilac flowers, and tufts of bright green grass-like leaves. 1/-
- *wallichianus*. 1/-
- *Jaburan*, 2, a very handsome strong growing plant with bright green leaves from 18 inches to 3 feet in length, and spikes of white flowers tinged with lilac. vii. 1/-
- *variegatus*, leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white, spikes of violet flowers, in fine contrast, makes a splendid pot plant. 1/6.
- *japonicus*, 1, tufts of narrow grass-like foliage and spikes of white flowers. vi. -/9.
- *muscariaoides*, see *Liriope spicata*.
- *spicatus*, see *Liriope spicata*.

**OPUNTIA** (CACTACEÆ), "Indian Fig, Prickly Pear." Interesting succulent plants, admirably suited for hot dry positions on rockeries, etc., in sheltered situations. The foot of a south wall, or against the walls of warm green-houses are good positions. When established, several of the sorts offered will ripen their fruits, which are a novel delicacy of a sweet juicy character. Associated with Mesembryanthemums and other hardy succulents, these curious and beautifully flowered plants may be made to form a distinct and new feature in positions which it is found difficult to furnish permanently with the ordinary run of plants and shrubs. In winter, it is advisable, in districts with a heavy rainfall, to protect with garden lights.

- *bicolor*, a fine Chilian species. 1/6.
- *brachyarthra*, of prostrate or partially ascending habit, short-jointed growth, with the prickles 3 to 5 together. 1/6.
- — *flava*, showy yellow flowers. 1/6.
- *camanchica*, a prostrate grower, producing deep red juicy fruits. 1/6.
- — *albispina*, pretty, with white prickles. 1/6.
- — *major*, with larger jointed prostrate stems. 1/-
- — *minor*, has small prickly joints. 1/-
- — *pallida*. 1/6.
- — *rubra*, large crimson flowers 2 to 3 inches across, a splendid hardy variety. 2/6.
- — *salmonea*, flowers first a glossy chamois, afterwards changing to bright salmon colour. 1/6.
- *fragilis*, sub-decumbent plant with small flowers. 1/6.
- *humilis*, see Tuna.
- *missouriensis*, flowers pale yellow, prostrate habit. 2/6.
- *Rafinesquii*, flowers yellow, often with a red centre, produced freely on the margins of the semi-decumbent growths. -/9.
- — *arkansana*, large pale yellow flowers 3 to 4 inches across. 1/-
- *rhodantha*, bright carmine flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, with yellow anthers, very showy. 1/6.
- — *schumanniana*. 1/6.
- *Tuna*, erect growing, with reddish orange flowers. 1/6.
- *vulgaris*, pale sulphur-yellow. 1/6.
- *xanthostema*, flowers carmine-red, yellow centre. 1/6.
- — *elegans*. 1/6.
- — *gracilis*. 1/6.

One of each (21 sorts), for 25/-

**OREOCOME**, see *Selinum*.

— *Candollei*, see *S. tenuifolium*.

\***ORIGANUM** (LABIATÆ), "Marjoram." A genus of fragrant herbs with pretty flowers, suitable for dry positions on the rockery or borders. The "Golden Marjoram" is a very showy plant of a golden yellow hue, leaves, stems, and all. *O. Dictamnus* has clusters of flowers and bracts of a pretty rose-pink colour, which "resemble bunches of rose-coloured hops."

- *Dictamnus*, "Dittany of Crete," 1, pink flowers in drooping heads, sub-shrubby. vi.-viii. 1/-
- *hybridum*, 1, a very charming plant for border or rockery, produces masses of nodding pink flowers in summer. 1/-
- *pulchellum*, 3, of sub-shrubby habit, with silvery leaves and pinkish flowers; a very pretty rock plant. vi. 1/-
- *pulchrum*.
- *vulgare aureum* "Golden Marjoram," the whole plant in spring and early summer is of a showy bright yellow colour. -/6.

One of each (5 sorts), for 5/-

**ORNITHOGALUM**, "Star of Bethlehem," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**OROBUS**, see *Lathyrus*.

— **albus**, see *L. pannonicus*.

— **aureus**, see *L. luteus aureus*.

— **canescens**, see *L. filiformis*.

— **varius**, see *L. pannonicus*.

— **vernus**, see *L. vernus*.

— **versicolor**, see *L. pannonicus*.

**OSTROWSKIA** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Asiatic Bell-flower." The genus contains only one species, but it is no exaggeration to say that *O. magnifica* is the finest of all Bell-flowers, and one of the most magnificent hardy perennials in cultivation. For its successful culture, a deep well-drained rich sandy soil is required, and the tuberous roots must not be disturbed. Immediately after flowering a hand-light or other means must be used to keep the plant and its near surroundings from becoming further moistened by rain. Abundance of air and sunshine must be admitted, so as to give the roots, as nearly as possible, the thorough ripening which they receive in the plants' native habitat in Central Asia. Except on heavy soils, all coverings should be removed by the beginning of November, so that the plant may receive the benefit of the winter rains, at which time new roots are being formed. The plant is quite hardy, but if thought desirable a light covering of bracken may be afforded should very severe weather supervene.

— **magnifica**, the height attained by the noble flower stems depends on the vigour of the plant, but a healthy specimen when well established will send up stems over 5 feet in height, terminating in a raceme of exquisite flowers, each 5 or 6 inches across. The colour of the large bell-shaped flowers varies from a lovely shade of pale mauve suffused with white, to a rich dark lilac. Stems and leaves are a glaucous grey colour, the latter are in whorls of from 4 or 5 to near a dozen. v.-vii. 1/6, 2/6.

**OTHONNA**, see *Othonnopsis*.

**OTHONNOPSIS** (COMPOSITÆ), "African Ragwort." The species offered is a sub-shrubby plant with evergreen glaucous foliage; very useful on account of its bright appearance in the winter months.

— **cheirifolia**, "Barbary Ragwort," 1, bright yellow flower-heads 1 to 2 inches across in spring and early summer; a very pretty plant for border or rockery, and very useful in dry sunny positions. -/9.

\***OURISIA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ). A well-drained moist position in half-shade suits the species below, which is a brilliant effective creeping plant of dwarf habit from the Falkland Islands.

— **coccinea**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , deep green rugose leaves, and erect stems bearing terminal clusters of vivid scarlet flowers with exposed cream-coloured anthers. One of the most brilliantly coloured of rock plants, producing the numerous flowers from spring to autumn. 1/-

\***OXALIS** (GERANIACEÆ), "Wood Sorrel." A genus of beautiful and easily grown dwarf plants, generally with a tuberous or fleshy root-stock. A charming rock plant is *O. enneaphylla*, with masses of white or pale rose coloured flowers, excellent for a half shady position. In dry positions, in full sun *O. rosea* and its white variety produce myriads of pretty flowers, making a vivid patch of colour in a position often difficult to furnish effectively. Many species are very suitable for naturalising, especially in positions such as suit the native *O. Acetosella*, which is also a pretty plant with a charming rose-coloured variety.

— **Acetosella**, "Cuckoo Bread, Common Wood Sorrel,"  $\frac{1}{4}$ , white flowers prettily veined with purple, and pale green trifoliate leaves, erroneously called "Shamrock" by some. Good for naturalising and for shady places. iv.-vi. -/4.

— — **rosea**, a beautiful pinkish form. -/9.

— — **variegata**, prettily variegated leaves. -/9.

**OXALIS corniculata**, "Horned Wood Sorrel,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a free-flowering and self-sowing annual carpeting plant, very interesting, since it is practically ubiquitous in all except the coldest regions of the earth: forms a good surface plant for bulbs, etc., etc.; flowers yellow. v.-x. -/6.

— **atropurpurea**, with brownish crimson-purple foliage; a very pretty and ornamental plant for naturalising in dry positions. -/6.

— **Deppei**, large terra-cotta-coloured flowers on stout stems. -/9.

— **enneaphylla**, "Nine-leaved Wood Sorrel,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a really beautiful plant from the Falkland Islands, with white flowers and pale glaucous green foliage, forming a pretty patch in the rockery in half shade. vi.-viii. 1/6, 2/6.

— **floribunda**, see *rosea*.

— **lobata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , tufts of pretty foliage, and numerous stems bearing large golden yellow flowers occasionally spotted with red; choice rock plant. ix.-x. 1/-

— **rosea**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , numerous flowers in compact heads on erect stems, arising from tufts of leaves, colour bright rosy red. A very pretty and showy plant; produces masses of flowers from spring to autumn. -/9.

— **alba**, an excellent white flowered counterpart. -/9.

— **tropæoloides**, see *corniculata*.

One of each (10 sorts) for 6/6.

For other species see our Bulb Catalogue.

**OXYTROPIS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Keeled Vetch." Very pretty, mostly dwarf growing showy plants liking a dryish sandy soil; excellent subjects for the rockery and for dry borders. The flowers are produced in spikes or racemes, and resemble the "Milk Vetch" very closely.

— **baicalensis**, a rare and distinct Siberian species. 1/6.

\* — **campestris**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale yellow flowers tinged with purple in clusters. A very pretty and rare native alpine found only in one spot on the Clova Mountains. vii. 1/6.

— **deflexa**, a native of Northern and Arctic regions. 2/6.

— **foetida**, cream-coloured flowers in spikes from June to August. 1/-

— **Halleri**, see *uralensis*.

\* — **Lamberti**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and beautiful rock plant, with rosy carmine flowers in dense spikes in August; leaves and stems rather hoary. 1/-

— **lapponica**, pale violet flowers. 1/6.

\* — **montana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , bluish flowers, with a purple calyx; a pretty hairy rock plant. vii. 1/6.

— **ochroleuca**, a semi-decumbent plant with racemes of yellowish white flowers. vii. -/9.

\* — **pilosa**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , clusters of pale yellow flowers; a hoary-leaved dwarf rock plant. vii. -/9.

\* — **pyrenaica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , lovely purple flowers, 12 or 15 in a short raceme, each flower is prettily barred with white; a very rare and charming rock plant. vi.-vii. 1/6, 2/6.

— **strobilacea**. 1/-

— **sulphurea**. -/9.

\* — **uralensis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rich purple flowers in round dense heads. A beautiful rare native rock plant, occasionally found near the sea in Scotland. vii. 1/6.

One of each (13 sorts) for 14/-

**PACHYSANDRA** (EUPHORBIACEÆ). A genus of but two species of procumbent evergreen plants, useful in shady situations.

— **procumbens**, "Alleghany Mountain Spurge,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , small spikes of white flowers in March, and green leaves from prostrate stems. 1/6.

— **terminalis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , leathery dark green handsome leaves and inconspicuous flowers. 1/6.

— **variegata**, with creamy white marginal variegation. 1/6.

One of each, 4/-

\***PÆDEROTA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ). Very pretty dwarf hardy perennials from Central Europe, requiring sandy soil in a dryish position ; suitable for rockery or border.

- **Ageria**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , bright yellow flowers in compact spikes from May onwards    -/9.
- **Bonarota**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , similar to the preceding in all except colour, which in this species is a bright blue or purple.    v.    -/9.
- x **Churchillii**, an interesting natural hybrid between the two preceding species.    1/6.

One of each, 2/6.

**PÆONIA** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Pæony, Pæon's Rose." There is a rather pretty legend relating to the manner in which the "Pæony" received its name. "Pæon, an ancient physician, cured Pluto of a wound received in combat with Hercules, using a preparation from the roots of the plant now known as Pæonia. Æsculapius, the god of healing, of whom Pæon had been one time a disciple, was so jealous of his pupil's success that he secretly killed him. In gratitude to Pæon, and as an expression of sorrow at his untimely death, Pluto caused the spirit of Pæon to pass into the plant which had been instrumental in saving his (Pluto's) life." Gorgeous beyond description, the "Pæony" needs no praise, when seen, the glorious masses of colour tell their own tale most effectively. The sorts offered below are not less beautiful than the Florist's forms, and include a wide range of colour, from deep crimson to pure white and pale yellow. "Pæonies" may be planted with excellent effect in almost any position, and great improvements would be the result of breaking away from the conventional beds and borders. Nothing can be finer than irregular masses of "Pæonies" of one colour, or blended colours, planted in grass, with "Daffodils" between, the spring effect would be enhanced ; in splendid contrast to the rich crimson and carmine of the young stems and leaves, the bright colours of the Narcissus would be effectively shown. For house decoration the "Pæony" is unexcelled. Simply arranged with a little of its own foliage in good sized vases of a neutral tint, the eye of the artist will be pleased with the rich and refined effect. A deep rich rather heavy soil is most favourable to the best results, but excellent results are obtained from planting in any ordinary well-manured garden soil.

- **albiflora**, 2-3, large single white or pink flowers with a mass of yellow stamens.    v.-vi.    2/6.
- **candida**, beautiful pure white single flowers.    3/6.
- **anomala**, 2-3, bright rose-lilac flowers and finely divided foliage.    v.    1/6.
- **insignis**, rich crimson flowers.    1/6.
- **intermedia**, flowers deep rosy crimson, foliage deeply lacinated.    1/6.
- **arietina**, "Ram's Head Pæony," 2-3, dark red flowers, 4 inches across, followed by peculiarly-shaped folicles.    v.    1/-
- **Andersonii**, flowers bright rose.    1/-
- **Baxteri**, fine rich crimson.    1/6.
- **cretica**, beautiful blush pink.    1/6.
- **bannatica**, see *officinalis*.
- **Broteri**, 1-2, an excellent species for naturalising, with rich crimson flowers and coral-red stems.    v.-vi.    1/-
- **Brownii**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a distinct and rare Californian species with flowers shaded deep red.    v.    2/6.
- **corallina**, 2-3, a most interesting and rare plant, found naturalised in the rocky clefts of the "Steep Holme" Island, in the R. Severn. Flowers deep crimson, followed by large seed pods which open and show the coral-red seeds.    v.    1/-
- **coriacea**, 2, very rare species from Spain, with bright rose flowers in fine contrast with the blue-green foliage.    v.    5/6.

- PÆONIA corsica**, 2, an exceedingly rare species, with rose-pink flowers, recently re-introduced. v. 10/6.
- **decora**, 2-3, crimson flowers and rather glaucous leaves; an interesting species from Thrace. v. 1/-
- — **elator**, great single rich crimson flowers. -/9.
- — **Pallasii**, crimson flowers; very free. -/9.
- **Emodi**, 2-3, a very rare and beautiful "Pæony" from Mt. Emodus in the Himalayas. Large satiny white flowers with masses of bright yellow stamens; early flowering. v. 3/6.
- **humilis**, 1½, carmine-crimson flowers; a dwarf and handsome plant. v. 1/6.
- **lobata**, see *arietina*.
- **microcarpa**, 2, crimson flowers; a fine species from Spain. v. 1/-
- **obovata**, 2, beautiful white single flowers. The capsules of shining scarlet, varnished seeds are an additional ornament. This is the wild native "Pæony" from Japan and Manchuria. v. 2/6.
- **officinalis**, "The Common Garden Pæony," 2-3, dark crimson flowers much imbricated. v. 1/6.
- — **anemonæflora**, with crimson outer petals and a compact cushion-like mass of petaloid stamens in the centre, tipped with yellow. 1/6.
- — **lobata**, a beautiful salmon-scarlet coloured flower; a very unusual colour. 5/6.
- — **pubens**, rose-coloured flowers and downy foliage; distinct. 1/-
- — **rosea**, rich deep rose. 1/-
- **paradoxa**, 1½, bright crimson flowers with red and gold petaloides. v. 2/6.
- — **fimbriata**, semi-double lilac-purple flowers. 1/6.
- — **rosea**, bright rose with rose-coloured petaloid stamens. 5/-
- **peregrina**, 2, rich crimson flowers. v. 1/-
- — **byzantina**, broad massive green foliage. 1/6.
- — **compacta**, good dwarf habit. 1/-
- **Russii**, 1½, probably only a Sicilian form of *P. corallina*, flowers rosy crimson. v. 1/6.
- **tartarica**, see *arietina*.
- **tenuifolia**, 1-1½, a very pretty species with several excellent varieties distinguished by the finely cut "Fennel-like" foliage. Flowers rich dark crimson with tufts of fern-like leaves immediately underneath. v.-vi. -/9.
- — **fl. pl.**, with double crimson flowers. 1/-
- — **coccinea**, a very distinct and handsome form. 1/-
- — **insignis**, see *anomala insignis*.
- — **latifolia**, one of the earliest of "Pæonies" to flower, foliage not so finely cut as in the type. 1/6.
- — **rosea**, charming rose-coloured flowers. 1/-
- **triternata**, 1½, a pretty species from Siberia, with soft pink flowers. v. 1/-
- — **alba**, a rare white form. 2/6.
- **villosa**, a very rare white-flowered species. 5/6.
- **wittmanniana**, 2, very beautiful flowers of a unique shade of soft prim-rose yellow. iv. v. 5/-

One of each (42 sorts), many very rare and scarce, for 80/-

**PANCRATIUM**, "White Sea Daffodil," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**PAPAVER** (PAPAVERACEÆ) "Poppy." This genus includes some of the most beautiful and effective flowers suitable for every imaginable purpose. In fact "Poppies" may justly be said to be indispensable to every phase of gardening. Very few other plants possess that chaste translucent colouring to be found in so many of the "Poppies." Few other garden plants have that charming appearance as of crumpled shimmering silk which is so characteristic of the petals of the "Poppy-wards," while none are more easy to grow, alpine and border species all revelling in ordinary soil. There are three species of especially great decorative value:—*P. alpinum*, *nudicaule*, and *orientale*. The "Alpine Poppy" is of the most chaste and delicately beautiful appearance imaginable. Forming tufts of pretty glaucous pinnatisect leaves about 6 inches in diameter, with numerous flower stems rarely more than 6 inches in length, each bearing a charming flower, this gem from the Arctic regions is fully deserving of the admiration which never fails to greet it. Closely resembling the "Alpine Poppy" in every respect but size, *P. nudicaule* is one of the most valuable plants for cut flowers in cultivation. On stems varying from 1 foot to 18 inches in length, are produced with marvellous freedom, the large flowers in several lovely colours:—yellow, white, orange and sulphur. Of more vigorous growth still, with huge flowers often measuring over 1 foot across, on stout stems 2 or 3 feet in height, *P. orientale* is at once a plant with an excellent hardy constitution and a worthy representative of Oriental splendour, so varied and rich are the brilliant colours of the handsome flowers.

- \* ——— **alpinum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , compact growing rock or border plant, with multitudes of beautiful flowers in various lovely colours. v.-ix. -/6.
- **album**, white. -/9.
- **aurantiacum**, orange. -/9.
- **laciniatum**, petals prettily cut. -/9.
- **luteum**, clear yellow -/9.
- **roseum**, prettily shaded pink. -/9.
- **armeniaceum**, see *caucasicum*.
- **atlanticum**, see *rupifragum atlanticum*.
- **californicum**, 1, clear orange flowers with a bright yellow centre, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Interesting as the only species native of the Western hemisphere. vi. 1/-
- **caucasicum**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers a pretty shade of terra-cotta, very free flowering and of good size. vi. -/9.
- **Heldreichii**, rich bright orange coloured flowers, a distinctly pretty plant from Asia Minor. vi. -/9.
- \* ——— **nudicaule**, "Iceland Poppy," 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , of compact habit with erect slender stems bearing pretty translucent flowers. For house decoration, cut before fully expanded, the petals will then remain on the stems for a much longer period. In mixed colours, -/4, 3/- doz.
- **album**, pure white. -/6.
- **luteum**, bright yellow. -/6.
- **miniaturum**, orange-scarlet. -/6.
- **sulphureum**, pale yellow. -/9.
- **fimbriatum**, a new strain with prettily fringed flowers in several lovely shades, quite novel and very light and effective when cut. -/9.
- **orientale**, 3, deep scarlet flowers with a dark blotch at the base of each petal, and large tufts of handsome leaves. v.-viii. -/6.
- **bracteatum**, with large leafy bracts immediately beneath the flowers, colour brilliant scarlet. -/6.
- **præcox**, an early flowering dwarf form, rarely more than 2 feet in height. -/9.
- **pilosum**, 2, the flowers are of a very pretty artistic shade of orange-buff, are very freely produced, with several on each stem, fine for cutting, hoary leaves. v.-x. -/6.

**PAPAVER pilosum hybridum**, a rare and beautiful "Poppy" raised by the late Rev. C. Wolley-Dod from *P. pilosum* and *P. rupifragum*. The flowers are very refined in appearance, of a delightful shade of orange-salmon. A profuse bloomer, this charming hybrid is an excellent border plant of compact habit, and a first-rate flower for cutting. 1/6.

— **rupifragum**, 1½, a very pretty compact grower with numerous flowers of a soft shade of terra-cotta, suitable for border or rockery. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **atlanticum**, a splendid variety producing a very vivid effect, flowers brilliant vermilion-scarlet. 1/-

— **x Ruporient**, 1½, vivid glowing orange-scarlet flowers, of pretty delicate appearance. An excellent border plant and fine for cutting; it is in effect a perennial "Shirley," and was raised from *P. rupifragum* and *P. orientale* by that prince of flower painters, Mr. H. G. Moon. v.-x. 1/6.

— **spicatum**, 1½, hoary leaves and brick-red flowers, a distinct species from Asia Minor. vi. -/9.

— **strictum**, probably the scarce Phryian species. 1/-

One plant of each of the above chastely beautiful "Poppies" (23 sorts), for 15/-

\***PARACARYUM** (BORAGINACEÆ). A genus of pretty "Borage-worts" with lovely "Forget-me-not-like" flowers, suitable for rockery or border.

— **angustifolium**, 1, pretty sky-blue flowers, a very elegant tufted perennial. vi. 1/-

— **glochidiatum**, a rare Himalayan species. 1/-

**PARADISEA** (LILIACEÆ), "St. Bruno's Lily." Hardy border perennials, with spikes of fragrant white flowers resembling miniature Eremuri, the "Flowers of Heaven" are most lovely and free blooming plants, excellent for cutting and for border decoration.

— **Liliastrum**, 2, grass-like foliage in tufts, from which arise numerous graceful stems terminating in spikes of pure white flowers. v.-vii. -/6.

— **major**, larger flowers and longer spikes, a really fine border plant when established. -/9.

— **giganteum**, produces an excellent effect when in flower in a well-grown clump. The individual spikes are upwards of 4 feet in height, bearing large white flowers, which are sweetly scented. 1/6.

**PARDANTHUS**, see *Belameanda*.

— **sinensis**, see *B. punctata*.

\***PARIS** (LILIACEÆ), "Herb Paris." Interesting shade loving plant, unique in the natural order to which it belongs, having 4 "petals" only, the usual number being 3 or 6.

— **quadrifolia**, "True Love," superstitiously regarded by love-sick swains. Resembling the Trillium in habit, this greenish-flowered plant likes similar treatment. v. -/9.

\***PAROCHETUS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Shamrock Pea." Blue-flowered Shamrock. The only species is a charming trailing plant with trifoliate leaves and pea-shaped flowers, delightful when hanging over stones, in the rockery or creeping among taller plants in the border, etc., also makes a pretty pot plant for conservatory.

— **communis**, ½, rather large flowers produced singly or two or three together from the axils of the leaves, in colour a beautiful blue, the deeper shades approach a fine indigo. vii.-ix. -/9.

\***PARONYCHIA** (ILLECEBRACEÆ), "Nail-wort." A genus of dwarf carpeting plants with inconspicuous flowers but useful on account of the dense mat of foliage produced, useful for any purpose requiring quick-growing surface-rooting dwarf trailers.

— **argentea**, "Algerian Tea," has the appearance of a frost covered carpet. -/6.

— **aurantiaca**, as the name suggests, the foliage, etc., is tinted orange colour. -/6.

— **serpyllifolia**, compacts growths densely covered with small "Thyme"-like leaves. -/6.

\***PARRYA** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Northern Rocket." Border or rockery plants with spikes of showy flowers resembling somewhat a dwarf *Hesperis*.

- **Menziesii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , soft rose-coloured flowers freely produced on spikes rarely more than 6 inches in height, in early summer. 1/-

**PASCALIA** (COMPOSITÆ).

- **glauca**, the plant usually cultivated under this name is *Helianthus rigidus*.

**PATRINIA** (VALERIANACEÆ), "Eastern Valerian." Resembling in some respects both "Valerian" and "Scabious," these ornamental plants from Siberia and the East are of easy culture in sandy soil, and quite worthy of being included among choice border plants.

- **gibbosa**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , of excellent habit with bright yellow flowers in diffuse panicles vi. 1/-
- **hispida**, see *scabiosæfolia*.
- **intermedia**, 1, fragrant yellow flowers in sub-umbellate corymbose heads, a pretty dwarf plant. v. 1/-
- **rupestris**, see *intermedia*.
- **scabiosæfolia**, 2, a rare species with dense terminal heads of clear yellow flowers and the leaves of a "Scabious." Siberia. v. 1/-
- **villosa**, a scarce and distinct Japanese species, flowering in autumn, suitable for border or wild garden. The flower stem is often over 3 feet in height and bears the myriads of white sweet little blossoms in corymbose heads. 1/-

One of each for 3/6.

**PEGANUM** (RUTACEÆ), "Arabian Rue." The species offered is a suffruticose herb resembling the ordinary "Rue" in appearance and in the strong odour which is emitted.

- **Harmala**, "Syrian Rue, Tartar's Rue," white flowers veined with green, leaves finely cut. vii. 1/6.

**PELARGONIUM** (GERANIACEÆ), "Stork's-bill." A large genus of showy plants (common in gardens under the name *Geranium*), very few of which are hardy. The species offered is practically hardy, but should have a well-drained sandy soil in a sheltered sunny position.

- \* — **endlicherianum**, 2, bright rose-coloured flowers in numerous heads, produced freely from July till late autumn; quite a new plant as regards its culture outdoors, and very scarce, although introduced from Taurus, etc., in 1855. 2/6, 3/6.

**PENTHORUM** (CRASSULACEÆ), "Ditch Stone-crop." This genus is somewhat of an anomaly in the order to which it belongs, consisting as it does of plants which are not succulent and grow in moist positions.

- **sedoides**, "Virginian Stone-crop," pale greenish yellow flowers in many flowered cymes, erect habit. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **chinensis**, "Chinese Stone-crop," like its N. American confrere, a lover of damp places. 1/-

**PENTSTEMON** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Beard Tongue." One of the most handsome genera of cultivated plants, the Pentstemons, in the large, showy and most freely produced flowers, embrace practically every shade of colour, excepting yellow, which is a rare colour in the genus. With brilliant scarlet flowers produced in great numbers on graceful spikes, *P. barbatus*, one of the best of border plants arrests immediate attention. Rich shades of purple and violet are very effective in many species, notably *azureus*, *Richardsoni*, *glaber*, and *humilis*, etc., etc., while there is not wanting a considerable variety of the more delicate shades including pale lilac, pink, rose, etc. As in all cases, where depth and effective masses of colour are desired, one sort should be planted freely: in this way the really fine shades of colour may be immensely improved and intensified, whether on the border or rockery, or in beds; for any of these positions the Pentstemons are eminently suitable.

- **acuminatus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , quite a dwarf species with deep blue or violet flowers. vii. 1/-

**PENTSTEMON alpinus**, see *glaber alpinus*.

- \*— **antirrhinoides**, 1, lemon-yellow flowers, a very pretty species from California, one of the few rare species with yellow flowers. vii. 1/-
- **atropurpureus**, see *Campanulatus atro-purpureus*.
- \*— **azureus**, 1, rich violet flowers paler at the base, compact branching habit, a most effective species. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **Jaffrayanus**, large blue flowers, a fine variety. 1/-
- **barbatus**, 2-3, bright scarlet or carmine flowers in long spikes, and rather glaucous leaves; one of the most showy species, fine for cutting. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **Torreyi**, larger and more deeply coloured flowers. -/6.
- **hybridus**, seedling forms, with flowers of almost every shade, rose, carmine, crimson, scarlet, etc., etc. -/9.
- **Bridgesii**, 2-3, a striking plant of graceful habit, produces numerous slender branched panicles of bright scarlet flowers from July until the end of September. 1/6.
- \*— **cæruleus**, 1, a splendid rockery mountain alpine, seldom supplied true to name, flowers at first a pretty mauve, but soon becomes a fine blue colour; one of the loveliest of Pentstemons, sub-shrubby in habit with glaucous leaves. vii. 1/-
- **campanulatus**, 1½, flowers variable in shades of pink, etc., in long handsome spikes. vi. -/9.
- **atropurpureus**, a fine form with purple or violet flowers. 1/6.
- **centranthifolius**, 2-3, bright carmine flowers in long panicles; a very handsome species from California. vi. 1/-
- **Cobæa**, 1-2, flowers variable, from red to nearly white; one of the parents of the many fine Florist's varieties (see our Florist's Flowers Catalogue). vii. -/9.
- \*— **confertus**, 1, dense heads of sulphur-coloured flowers; a rather variable plant from the Rocky Mountains. vii. -/9.
- **cæruleo-purpureus**, flowers bluish purple; a very handsome and compact growing variety. -/9.
- **cordifolius**, 1½, with scarlet showy flowers, produced in profusion. vi. -/9.
- **cyananthus**, see *glabra cyananthus*.
- **deustus**, 2, a fine hardy border species, flowers pale purple in long spikes. vii. 1/-
- **diffusus**, 1½, showy purple flowers in small cymelets on a sometimes leafy panicle; a very effective border plant. viii. -/9.
- **Digitalis**, see *lævigatus Digitalis*.
- **Eatonii**, 2-3, one of the finest species of the genus; the flowers are a rich carmine-scarlet in colour, pendulous, and produced very profusely on branching spikes. Contrasting well with the brightly coloured flowers, the leaves, stems, and other portions of the plant are of a fine glaucous hue. vii.-x. 2/6.
- **gentianoides**, 1½, with *P. Cobæa* and *P. Hartwegi*, a progenitor of the fine race of the Florist's varieties. The species has variable flowers of a violet colour. vii. 1/-
- \*— **glaber**, ¾, dense thyrsoid heads of showy violet or purple flowers; a splendid rock plant of compact habit. vii. -/9.
- **alpinus**, bluish white flowers; a pretty form. 1/6.
- **cyananthus**, very rich deep violet; a splendid variety. 1/6.
- **roseus**, a charming rosy flowered form. -/9.
- **glandulosus**, 1½, large showy violet or lilac-coloured flowers; a most effective border plant. vi. 1/-
- **glaucus**, ¾, excellent dwarf habit, fine purple-violet flowers in compact spikes; suitable for rockery or front of borders. vii. 1/-

**PENTSTEMON glaucus stenosepalus**, pale lilac flowers with a purple calyx. -/9.

- \* — **Hallii**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , flowers on a short spike, from mauve to violet in colour; compact rock plant. vi. -/9.
- **Hartwegii**, 2, the typical form, with scarlet or blood-red flowers; very scarce. This is the parent which infused the rich red colours into the splendid strain of Florist's varieties (listed in our Catalogue of Florist's Flowers). vi. 2/6.
- **heterophyllus**, 1, a very showy plant of excellent habit, with spikes of rose-purple flowers. vii. 1/-
- \* — **humilis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the dwarfiest species, flowers lilac pervaded with blue on small dense upright spikes. vii. -/9.
- **Jeffreyanus**, see *azureus* *Jeffreyanus*.
- **laevigatus**, 3, curious whitish flowers tinged with purple in a dense spike. vii. -/9.
- — **Digitalis**, whitish yellow flowers, with purplish lines, in a "Foxglove-like" spike; more curious than showy. vii. -/9.
- **latifolius**, see *pubescens latifolius*.
- **Lewisii**, see *Menziesii*.
- **Lemmonii**, 2-4, habit slender and graceful, leaves ovate, flowers purplish with yellow bearded filaments. California. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **linarioides**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , woody at the base, leaves rigid and narrow, flowers lilac or purple; from New Mexico. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **Lobbii**, see *antirrhinoides*.
- \* — **Menziesii**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , violet to rosy purple flowers produced in marvellous profusion, making this species and its varieties some of the most showy and effective of dwarf border or rockery plants. Sub-shrubby in habit, the plants are never ungainly, and form a mound of bright green foliage and richly coloured flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-
- — **Newberryi**, a showy form with rosy pink flowers. 1/-
- — **Scouleri**, rich blue-purple flowers produced with the same freedom. 1/-
- \* — **murrayanus**, 1, flowers bright scarlet, a brilliant shade; leaves connate, stem-clasping. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **ovatus**, 2, very pretty but rather small bluish flowers in dense clustered heads. vii. -/9.
- **procerus**, see *confertus caeruleo-purpureus*.
- **pubescens**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , purple flowers in loose spikes; a very hardy and useful border plant. vii. -/6.
- — **latifolius**, with broader leaves and purplish white flowers. -/9.
- — **pygmæus**, a diminutive form, very pretty and scarce; a good rock plant. 1/6.
- **pulchellus**, see *campanulatus*.
- **puniceus**, 2-3, not hardy, large funnel-shaped flowers of a rich rose-red or vermilion colour; a very showy species, with glaucous leaves, attains a height of 6 feet in its native habitat, Arizona. vi. 1/6.
- **Richardsoni**, 2, a beautiful plant of bushy growth, covered with violet-coloured flowers from July onwards. -/9.
- **speciosus**, see *glaber*.
- **spectabilis**, 2, fine blue-purple flowers over 1 inch in length, on numerous graceful stems; a very effective border plant. vi. -/9.
- **strictus riparius**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , from the Rockies, with violet-purple or blue flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **tubiflorus**, 3, white flowers often tinged with lilac, freely produced in pretty twiggy panicles. vi. 1/6.

**PENTSTEMON variegatus**, 1-2, leaves linear lanceolate, flowers lilac with purple veins,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long. From New Mexico. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— **Wrightii**, 2, not hardy; reddish violet flowers produced in profusion from June onwards. 1/-

\* — **Watsoni**, 1, rich purple, or purple and white flowers, in short spikes and bright green foliage; a recent introduction (1896) of considerable merit. vi. 1/6.

One of each (51 sorts), for 45/6.

Our selection, 1 dozen, in variety, for 7/6, 10/6.

**PEROVSKIA** (LABIATEÆ). The species offered is a very ornamental plant, suitable for borders and parts of the rockery.

— **atriplicifolia**, 3, beautiful bushes of silvery foliage and stems with large spikes of rich violet flowers; a handsome and scarce new plant. vii. 1/6.

**PETALOSTEMON** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Prairie Clover." Pretty dwarf perennials with leaves composed of numerous leaflets on a long stalk, and "Clover-like" heads of flowers; suitable for borders and are excellent for naturalising.

— **candidus**, 1, heads of white flowers, freely produced; leaflets 7 to 9. vi. 1/6.

— **tenuifolius**, 1, with narrow leaflets and purplish flowers. vi. 1/6.

**PETASITES** (COMPOSITÆ), "Butter Burr." Plants with ornamental leaves and sweetly scented flowers; the "Winter Heliotrope" grows almost as freely as the common "Coltsfoot," and in December, January, and February, produces an abundance of heliotrope-scented flowers.

— **alpinus**, see *Homogyne alpina*.

— **fragrans**, "Winter Heliotrope," 1-1½, produces masses of sweetly fragrant flowers, at a time when they are most welcome. xii.-ii. -/6.

— **japonicus giganteus**, 4/6, a very striking and handsome foliage plant producing gigantic umbrella-like leaves on stout stalks, often 5 or 6 feet in height, splendid for sub-tropical gardening and for waterside. -/9.

**PETROCALLIS**, see *Draba*.

**PHACA**, see *Astragalus*.

— **alpina**, see *A. penduliflorus*.

— **astragalina**, see *A. alpinus*.

— **lapponica**, see *Oxytropis lapponica*.

**PHALARIS**, see Ornamental Grasses.

**PHILADELPHUS**, see Shrubs for the Rockery.

**PHILESIA**, see Shrubs for the Rockery.

**PHLOMIS** (LABIATEÆ), "Woolly Sage." A genus of handsome border and rockery plants, of herbaceous or shrubby habit, with spikes of showy flowers in whorls. For naturalisation, the more vigorous herbaceous and the shrubby species are very suitable, giving a distinctive appearance to their surroundings, and are moreover able to "hold their own" with the native element.

\* — **alpina**. Siberia. 1/6.

\* — **brevilabris**, from Syria. 1/6.

— **cashmeriana**, 2, a fine Himalayan species with many spikes of large rosy lilac flowers in immense whorls. vii. 1/6.

\* — **chrysophylla**, a Syrian species. 1/6.

— **fruticosa**, "Jerusalem Sage," 3, numerous spikes of showy golden yellow flowers, and evergreen, handsome foliage covered with a rusty down; forms quite a compact bush, is quite hardy, and of shrubby habit; may be planted in the mixed border or associated with shrubs. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **Herba-venti**, 2, with brownish-purple flowers; an interesting species, in bloom from July to September. 1/-

- PHLOMIS** *lunarifolia*, 2, a most handsome free-blooming border plant, large bright yellow flowers and white woolly leaves. vii.-ix. -/9.
- *pungens*, see *Herba-venti*.
- *russelliana*, see *viscosa*.
- *samia*, an excellent border plant producing pale yellow and orange-coloured flowers from May onwards. -/9.
- *tuberosa*, 3, crimson or rosy-purple flowers on tall handsome spikes; foliage dark green. vi. -/9.
- *viscosa*, 2-3, handsome bright golden yellow flowers in long spikes, leaves green above woolly beneath; one of the most showy and hardy of herbaceous plants. vi. -/9.

One of each (10 sorts) for 9/-

**PHLOX** (POLEMONIACEÆ), "Phlox, Flame-flower." An indispensable genus of herbaceous and suffruticose border and rockery plants; the Phlox varies in height from 4 inches and under to 4 feet and over. In the matter of colour the "Flame Flower" is second to none, vivid carmine and dazzling scarlet contrast with the purest white, while the shades of purple, lilac, and mauve are unequalled in beauty and variety. The flowering period extends from April to September without a break, brightening rockery, border, wild garden, greenhouse and conservatory, and as cut flowers form a most welcome and beautiful addition to house decoration. Of the easiest possible culture, all the species and varieties grow and flower profusely in ordinary soil in beds or borders, though there is no doubt that the dwarf species and varieties are seen to best advantage on the rockery. The numerous forms of *P. subulata* are inexpressibly attractive, and present a range of colour hardly surpassed by the magnificent Florist's varieties of *P. paniculata* (= *decussata*) and *P. suffruticosa*. For list of Florist's Phloxes see our Catalogue of Florist's Flowers.

- \* — *amœna*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pleasing rose-coloured flowers, freely produced in Spring and early summer. v. -/6.
- *canadensis*, see *divaricata canadensis*.
- *carolineana*, see *ovata carolina*.
- *decussata*, see *paniculata*.
- \* — *divaricata*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a most beautiful semi-dwarf species, with lovely lavender-blue flowers most freely produced in numerous corymbose heads; with the white variety, this fine species is an excellent pot plant for conservatory decoration as well as for the rockery and front of herbaceous border. v.-vii. -/9.
- *alba*, charming pure white flowers. 1/-
- *canadensis*, a garden form. -/9.
- \* — *Douglasii*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very rare little gem from N. Western America, practically unknown in cultivation, and until proven quite hardy should be given slight protection in severe weather. The flowers are a pretty pale lavender in colour with a bright orange centre. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- *glaberrima suffruticosa*, "Early or May Phlox," 2, rose coloured flowers in terminal panicles on erect stems with glossy dark green leaves. v.-vii. 1/-
- — Florist's varieties, a very useful and handsome group of early flowering forms. For full list see our Catalogue of Florist's Flowers.
- *listoniana*, 1, rose coloured flowers, a scarce plant. 1/6.
- *maculata*, "Wild Sweet William," one of the parents of the fine race of Phlox "decussata" varieties, compared with which the type is not worth growing.
- \* — *ovata*, 1, an exceptionally handsome dwarf evergreen-leaved species, with masses of deep rosy pink flowers in small terminal heads for several months. v.-viii. -/6.
- *carolina*, a taller form with paler flowers, like the last a useful plant for cutting. -/6.

**PHLOX** *paniculata* and *P. maculata*, are the two species from which has been derived the splendid class of border plants sold under the name of Phlox "decussata," or "Late-flowering Phlox."

- *pilosa*, 1-2, a very elegant species, with masses of rosy pink flowers for several months from May onwards. -/9.
- \* — *procumbens*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of prostrate creeping habit, with purple flowers in numerous panicles, this charming plant is unknown in a natural state, and is regarded by eminent authorities as a hybrid between *P. amoena* and *P. subulata*. v. -/6.
- *pyramidalis*, see *maculata*.
- \* — *reptans*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the showiest of spring flowers, of creeping habit and with deep rose coloured blooms in small heads; splendid for rockery and front of border. iv.-vii. -/6.
- *setacea* (Hort.), see *subulata* and varieties.
- \* — *Stellaria*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , this species and its lovely varieties are generally offered as varieties of *P. subulata*. This, however, is an error. All the lovely forms with lilac and mauve coloured flowers which are so effective in masses, are the progeny of this species. The type has beautiful white star-like flowers, and light green foliage; each leaf is 3 or 4 times the length of those of *P. subulata*. v.-vii. -/6.
- — *annulata*, bluish white flowers with a purple ring, very pretty. -/9.
- — *atro-lilacina*, a beautiful shade of mauve, deeper than in the flowers of *P. Stellaria lilacina*. -/9.
- — "Bridesmaid," delicate white, lilac-tinted flowers with a much more deeply coloured centre; compact habit. 1/-
- — "Eventide," the whole flower is of a delicately beautiful shade of bluish white. 1/-
- — "G. F. Wilson," see *lilacina*.
- — *lilacina*, flowers of the most exquisitely lovely shade of pale mauve; one of the most charming of plants for massing on border or rockery. -/9.
- — "Newry Seedling, star-like flowers, palest mauve in colour. -/6.
- — "Seraph," masses of white flowers with blue centres. 1/-
- One plant of each of these lovely "Starry Alpine Phlox" (8 sorts), for 5/6.
- \* — *subulata*, "Moss Pink, Alpine Phlox,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of tufted habit, with prostrate stems, densely clothed with small narrow leaves, this species and the many charming varieties form a group of dwarf evergreen plants of unique beauty and effectiveness. The type has rose-pink flowers with a darker centre, and with the variedly beautiful forms of similar habit makes patches of brilliant colour from April far into the summer months. It is worth noting that in heavy retentive soils the period of blooming is very much extended. -/6.
- — *atropurpurea*, purple-rose and crimson; produces a rich effect. -/6.
- — *aldboro'ensis*, bright rose coloured flowers with crimson centres. -/6.
- — "Brightness," bright rose, with scarlet eye; very free and most effective. 1/-
- — *compacta*, clear rose coloured flowers; of dwarf and compact habit. -/9.
- — "Daisy Hill," very large flowers, of a deep rose colour with a broad crimson zone; one of the finest dwarf plants we have. 1/6.
- — "Fairy," rosy lilac, purple eye; a charming form, with pale green foliage; flowers in autumn as well as in spring. -/9.
- — *frondosa*, a good grower, clothes the ground with dense carpets of green, and bears pink flowers with darker centres. -/6.
- — *grandiflora*, large pink flowers blotched with crimson. -/6.
- — "Kathleen," a pretty shade of pale rosy lilac, with crimson eye; a profuse bloomer. 1/-

- PHLOX subulata**, "Leila," a distinct shade of pale rosy grey, with purple eye; one of the newest shades and very pretty. 1/-
- "Little Dot," of compact growth with small round white flowers, with bluish centres; very dainty. -/9.
- "Mabel," masses of flowers of a distinct shade of pale rosy lilac. -/9.
- "Model," bright rose coloured flowers, deeper in the centre. -/6.
- "Nelsoni," lovely pure white. -/9.
- *nivalis*, sheets of snowy white flowers. 1/-
- *oculata*, flowers with a rich vivid crimson-purple eye. -/9.
- *pallida*, pretty rosy mauve. -/6.
- "Perfection," a lovely shade of pink. -/6.
- *rosea major*, large pale rose flowers with crimson centres; very showy. 1/-
- "Sprite," bright rose-pink with carmine eye; one of the brightest and most effective. 1/-
- "Vivid," a rich shade of rose with crimson centre; very aptly named. -/9.
- One plant of each of these charming "Moss Pinks" (22 sorts), for 14/-
- *suffruticosa*, see *glaberrima suffruticosa*.
- \*— *verna*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , probably of hybrid origin, with rich deep rose coloured flowers; a charming dwarf species. v.-vii. -/6.

One of each (43 sorts), for 30/-

**PHORMIUM (LILIACEÆ)**, "Flax Lily, New Zealand Flax." A genus of very handsome foliage plants, with gigantic tufts of sword-like leaves, from 3 to 7 or 8 feet in length. Coming from New Zealand, these ornamental perennials are not sufficiently hardy to withstand severe winters without some protection, unless planted in sheltered situations. When naturalised or used in connection with "tropical bedding," the "Flax Lily" is seen to greatest advantage, though very useful as pot plants for conservatory, etc., and as isolated specimens on lawns. The unique appearance of the great tufts of leaves is very striking, and resembles most the leaves of an Iris, but on a gigantic scale.

- *cockianum*, 4-6, smaller in all respects than *P. tenax*; leaves 3 feet long, flowers yellow on spikes sometimes 6 feet in height. viii. 1/6, 3/6.
- *variegatum*, leaves handsomely striped with creamy white. 2/6, 5/-
- *tenax*, 8-12, very vigorous, makes fine specimen plants when planted out in sheltered positions; flowers yellow or red. viii. 1/6, 2/6.
- *atropurpurea*, a very handsome form with purple leaves. 3/6, 5/-
- "Powerscourt," a most hardy variety. 1/6, 3/6.
- *variegata*, dark green leaves striped with rich yellow and white. 2/6, 3/6.
- *Veitchii*, a fine form with shorter and narrower leaves which are of a bright pea-green, and are striped with creamy white. 3/6, 7/6.

One plant of each of the above fine foliage plants, 7 sorts distinct, for 14/-, 25/-

**PHUOPSIS (RUBIACEÆ)**, "Cross-wort" (*Crucianella*). The only species is a brightly coloured rock or border plant of trailing habit, with dense heads of long tubular flowers and "Bedstraw-like" foliage.

- \*— *stylosa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , charming bright pink flowers in great quantities in summer. v.-viii. -/6.
- "Brilliant," worthy its name; this variety has rich rosy crimson flowers. -/9.

**PHYGELIUS (SCROPHULARIACEÆ)**, "Cape Fig-wort." The only cultivated species is a splendid border plant of rather shrubby habit in mild localities, though quite hardy in colder districts, where the growths die down to the base each year.

**PHYGELIUS capensis**, 2-3, handsome spikes of bright scarlet flowers from July to October. Although supposed to "flee the sun" (hence the generic name), the "Cape Fig-wort" makes a patch of brilliant colour in rather hot dry situations, as well. -/9.

**PHYSALIS (SOLANACEÆ)**, "Winter Cherry, Bladder-wort." Plants with creeping underground stems, producing annually erect growths clothed with handsome foliage and whitish flowers, which are succeeded by large fruits enclosed in brightly coloured, inflated, chinese-lantern-like calyces. For winter decoration the stems, bearing the curious but handsome "lanterns," may be used with striking effect.

— **alkekengi**, 1½, with dark orange-scarlet "lanterns," one or two inches in diameter. -/6.

— **Francheti**, similar, but with "lanterns" 2-4 times the size, on stems sometimes over 2 feet in height; colour a brighter shade of orange-scarlet. -/9.

\***PHYSARIA (CRUCIFERÆ)**. The only species in cultivation is a distinct dwarf plant suitable for the rockery. For description, etc., see Novelties, page 8.

**PHYSOSTEGIA (LABIATÆ)**, "False Dragon's-head." (*Dracocephalum*). With spikes of brightly coloured flowers terminating the graceful leaf-clad stems, these fine perennials are in the first rank. For cutting or for border decoration, and especially in bold groups, the "False Dragon's-head" is most useful and excellently effective.

— **imbricata**, see *virginiana speciosa*.

— **virginiana**, 3-5, dense spikes of rosy-pink flowers. vii.-ix. -/6.

— **alba**, large pure white flowers; a most beautiful and strikingly distinct perennial. -/9.

— **speciosa**, more vigorous than the type and with larger flowers of a deeper colour. -/9.

\***PHYTEUMA (CAMPANULACEÆ)**, "Horned Rampion." A genus of very pretty plants related to the "Bell-flowers" and which might in similar manner be called "Bottle-flowers," on account of the curiously-shaped flowers, produced in great profusion in dense heads, on slender wiry stems. The taller species are eminently suitable for cutting and for borders, though the habit of the whole genus is not unsuitable for the rockery; while the compact habit and graceful appearance marks all the species as most desirable subjects.

— **anthericoides**, ½, most distinct, with blue flowers in a long raceme. vi. 1/-

— **austriacum**, see *orbiculare austriacum*.

— **Balbisii**, ½, dense short spikes of white flowers; neat habit. vi. -/6.

— **betonicæfolium**, see *Michellii*.

— **campanuloides**, 1, deep violet-blue flowers in a dense spike. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **canescens**. -/6.

— **comosum**, ½, a rare and very choice rock plant, delighting in a limestone crevice; flowers intense blue, of large size, in short heads forming a rosette. Particularly attractive to slugs, from which it must be protected. vii. 1/6.

— **confusum**, see *orbiculare fistulosum*.

— **gracile**, see *lobelioides*.

— **Halleri**, ½, dark violet flowers in dense heads. v.-vii. -/9.

— **hemisphæricum**, ½, neat dwarf species, flowers violet. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **album**, a rare and beautiful white form. 5/-

— **humile**, ½, a very rare and distinct species with narrow grass-like foliage, and numerous heads of deep blue flowers. Protect from slugs. vii. 5/-

— **limonifolium**, 2-3, long interrupted spikes of bright blue flowers; very useful for cutting. vi.-viii. -/9.

**PHYTEUMA lobelioides**, 1, tufted grass-like leaves and slender spikes of pale blue flowers. vi. 1/6.

— **Michelii**, 1-2, fine blue flowers in ovate spikes, habit graceful and compact. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **orbiculare**, 1, handsome round heads of deep blue flowers; a beautiful native plant, found on the Chalk Downs of S. England. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **austriacum**, a pretty form from the Austrian Alps. 1/6.

— **fistulosum**, another distinct alpine form. 1/-

— **nana**. 1/6

— **pauciflorum**,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , a very rare species, smaller than *P. comosum*; 5 to 7 dark blue flowers in each head. vii.-viii. 2/6.

— **globulariæfolium**, a scarce form with toothed bracts. 2/6.

— **Scheuchzeri**, 1, deep blue flowers in spherical heads, from May onwards. -/9.

— **Charmeli**, a pretty variety from the Apennines. -/9.

— **scorzonerifolium**, 1, blue flowers in ovate heads; similar to *P. Michelii*, but with leaves like "Salsafy." vii.-viii. -/9.

— **Sieberi**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , rich blue flowers, heads roundish. v. 1/-

— **spicatum**, 1-2, white flowers tipped with green, leaves spotted with brown. vii.-ix. -/6.

— **cæruleum**, with pale blue flowers. A questionable native plant, found only in one locality in Sussex. -/6.

One of each (24 sorts), for 30/-

**PHYTOLACCA** (PHYTOLACCACEÆ), "Poke Weed; Red Ink Plant, Pigeon Berry." The species offered are desirable plants for herbaceous borders, etc., with ornamental foliage and racemes of flowers followed by clusters of dark purple berries.

— **acinosa**, "Indian Poke," 4-5, similar to the following, but with drooping clusters of berries. -/9.

— **decandra**, "Virginian Poke," 4-6, racemes of white flowers from the forks of the branching stems followed by erect clusters of deep rich purple berries filled with crimson juice. vii.-ix. -/9.

**PIMPINELLA** (UMBELLIFERÆ), "Burnet Saxifrage." *P. magna* is a native plant with white or rosy flowers; the variety offered is very pretty and suitable for borders or for naturalising.

— **magna rosea**, 1, rose-coloured flowers in umbels; very desirable. vi.-ix. -/9.

**PITYROSPERMA**, see *Cimicifuga*.

— **acerinum**, see *C. japonica*.

**PLATYCODON** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Chinese Bell-flower, Broad Bell-flower" (CAMPANULA). A genus with one species and several varieties of strikingly handsome tuberous rooted border plants. The flowers are wider and more open than in the majority of Campanulas, and are produced on the upper parts of the stems and from the axils of the upper leaves. Though excellent border plants, the "Chinese Bell-flowers" are striking rock plants when planted so that the growths (by a little persuasion) hang down the face of stones. A deep rich soil is essential to good development.

— **autumnale** } see *grandiflora autumnale*.

— **chinense** }

— **grandiflorum**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , rich blue flowers netted with lines of a deeper shade; leaves and stems rather glaucous. vii.-ix. -/6.

— **plenum**, with extra rows of petals. 1/-

— **album**, fine white flowers; a charming plant. -/9.

— **plenum**, double flowers after the manner of *Campanula coronata*. 1/-

— **autumnale**, a vigorous form with smaller but more numerous blue flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet in height. -/9.

**PLATYCODON grandiflorum Mariesii**, a splendid dwarf variety with large rich blue flowers on stems about 1 foot in height; the compact sturdy habit of this plant renders it particularly valuable. -/9.

— — — **album**, a white-flowered counterpart of the above, and one of the most beautiful of all hardy plants. 1/-

— — — **major**, except Ostrowskya probably the largest-flowered of all "Bell-flowers." 1/6.

One of each (8 sorts) for 6/-

**PLUMBAGO Larpentæ**, see *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*.

**PODANTHUM**, see *Phyteuma*.

— — **gracile** } see *P. lobelioides*.  
— — **lobelioides** }

**PODOPHYLLUM** (BERBERIDACEÆ), "Duck's Foot, May Apple." Shade-loving plants, with umbrella-like leaves, Anemone-like flowers, and Tomato-like fruits, the "Ducks' Foot" is suitable for nooks in the rockery, for naturalising in shady woodlands, or are distinct subjects for the drier positions in the bog garden; like a peaty soil.

— — **Emodi**, "Himalayan May Apple," 1, leaves 9 to 12 inches across, three to five-lobed and beautifully marbled with black; flowers milk-white followed by bright coral-red fruits in August. 1/-

— — — **major**, taller than the type and with larger leaves. 1/6.

— — **peltatum**, "American Mandrake," 1½, with distinct and very handsome foliage, and pale yellow fruits, ripe in July, which may be eaten without harm, although the leaves and stems are said to be poisonous. -/9.

— — **pleianthum**, "Chinese May Apple," 1-2, a very rare and distinct species with rich purple flowers in clusters followed by numerous fruits which are glaucous-green at first, purple when ripe; leaves resembling those of *P. Emodi*, umbrella-like, with 6 or 8 triangular lobes. 7/6.

**POLEMONIUM** (POLEMONIACEÆ), "Jacob's Ladder." A handsome genus of border and rock plants, including, as well as general old favourites, several newer species deserving of places in the front ranks of flowering plants. Beautiful as are the taller species, including the blue-flowered native *P. cæruleum*, the Himalayan representative and the yellow-flowered Mexican *P. flavum*, it is among the dwarfer sorts where beauty of the individual flower, grace of habit, and freedom of flowering, are to be seen in even greater degree.

— — **boreale**, a northern form of *P. cæruleum*. -/9.

— — **cæruleum**, "Charity, Greek Valerian," 2, panicles of blue flowers and tufts of pretty pinnate leaves; a very elegant border plant. v. -/6.

— — — **acutiflorum**, a charming variety, with pointed petals. -/9.

— — — **album**, an old favourite. -/6.

— — — **grandiflorum**, see *himalayanum*.

— — — **variegatum**, leaves prettily variegated with white, flowers pale blue. (Since this plant is grown only for its foliage, the flower stems should be cut off, with the result that the tuft of leaves will be larger and more handsome). 1/-

\* — — **confertum**, ½, this species and its varieties are among the loveliest of rock plants; flowers a beautiful shade of deep blue, in clusters, on stems just exceeding in length the finely pinnate rather hoary leaves. Of compact and neat habit, this "Rocky Mountain Jacob's Ladder" should be planted in gritty leafy soil in half shade, well-drained. vi. 1/6.

— — — **mellitum**, of similar habit, but rather more vigorous, with sheaves of white flowers; a most excellent plant. 1/-

— — — **pulcherrimum**, see *humile pulchellum*.

— — **dissectum**, see *sibericum*.

— — **flavum**, 2-3, light tawny yellow flowers occasionally tinted with red on the outside, handsome tufts of leaves, which like the whole plant, are slightly puberulous, giving the plant a rather hoary appearance. vi.-viii. -/9.

**POLEMONIUM flavum album**, a white-flowered form. 1/-

— **foliosissimum**, 2, resembles *P. cæruleum*, but has dense tufts of leaves with crowded pinnae and a greater number of dense leaves on the flower stems; very distinct and ornamental. vi. 2/6.

— **gracile**, 1½, a dwarfier species from Dahuria with tufts of deeply cut foliage and slender spikes of blue flowers. vi. -/9.

— **himalayanum**, 2-3, with flowers over an inch in diameter and very hairy stems and calyxes, otherwise resembling *P. cæruleum*: a very handsome and showy border plant. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **album**, a splendid white flowered variety. -/9.

— **elegans**, with large heads of rose-coloured flowers pervaded with blue. -/9.

\* — **humile**, 1, clusters of charming pale sky-blue flowers on numerous stems, and tufts of pale green foliage; in habit, free-flowering and compact; a splendid border plant. v.-ix. -/6.

— **album**, pure white flowers, with yellow centres. -/9.

— **pulchellum**, ½, a lovely dwarf mountain form with pale blue flowers, rarely more than 4 inches in height; an exquisite little rock plant. 1/6.

— **pauciflorum**, 1½, yellow flowers tinged with red on the outside, funnel-shaped, 1½ to 2 inches long; leaves finely pinnate, in handsome tufts. vi.-viii. -/9.

\* — **reptans**, ½-1, a pretty distinct plant of spreading habit, with pale slaty-blue flowers in numerous small clusters. iv.-vii. -/6.

— **Richardsoni**, see *humile*.

— **sibericum**, 2, with handsome leaves, twice pinnate, giving the tufts a fern-like appearance, otherwise like *P. cæruleum*. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **album**, a pretty white-flowered form. -/9.

One plant of each (20 sorts) for 15/-

\***POLYGALA** (POLYGALACEÆ), "Milk-wort." The species offered are very pretty shrubby rock plants, with evergreen leaves and brightly coloured pea-like flowers. In sandy peaty soil, in half shade, these miniature shrubs form dense tufts, and produce flowers almost continuously, but are especially attractive during the first six months of the year.

— **Chamæbuxus**, "Bastard Box," ½, evergreen "Box-like" leaves on branching woody stems springing from underground shoots, forms a handsome mound of foliage and yellow flowers tipped with purple. i.-xii. 1/-

— **purpurea**, bright magenta-purple flowers with yellow centre. -/9.

— **lutea**, "Yellow Bachelor's Buttons," an American species with brighter yellow flowers. 1/6.

— **Vayredæ**, see *Novelties*, page 8.

One of each, including the rare new species (4 sorts), for 6/-

**POLYGONATUM** (LILIACEÆ), "Solomon's Seal." Besides the old-fashioned but gracefully beautiful species *P. officinale*, there are several others equally, if not more decorative. *P. verticillatum* is festooned with bright red fruits after the flowers are gone, while the variegated leaved varieties, and the white-flowered *P. multiflorum* are among the more ornamental members of this distinct genus; all delight in shade, and are useful for furnishing bare places under trees. Strikingly effective pot plants are the result, in the early months of the year, of forcing the strong crowns in heat; splendid for house decoration when cut.

— **biflorum**, 2, greenish white flowers, generally in twos depending from the gracefully arching stems. v. -/6.

— **bracteatum**, see *multiflorum bracteatum*.

— **giganteum**, see *latifolium commutatum*.

— **latifolium**, 3-4, a grand species, stems often attain a height of 4 feet, with broad leaves and flowers in clusters of from 1 to 5, white, green-tipped. vi.-vii. 1/-

— **commutatum**, with stems sometimes over 6 feet in height, and large white flowers 3 to 10 in a cluster. -/9.

**POLYGONATUM Maximowiczii**, 3, a strong-growing species from the Island of Sachalin, similar to *P. latifolium*; flowers greenish white. vi. 1/-

— **multiflorum**, "David's Harp," 2, a most graceful native plant, with arching stems of a total length of 3 or 4 feet, the upper half bearing clusters of 2 to 5 large white flowers; splendid for forcing and house decoration. vi. -/6.

— **bracteatum**, bears flowers all summer; bracts leaf-like. -/9.

— **variegatum**, foliage prettily striated with white. -/9.

— **officinale**, "Common Solomon's Seal," 1, white flowers one or two together, closely resembles *P. multiflorum* but is not so tall; dark purple berries succeed the flowers in July. -/6.

— **pubescens**, see *biflorum*.

— **roseum**, 2-3, with rose-coloured flowers in twos in May; very pretty and distinct. -/9.

— **verticillatum**, 3-4, quite distinct, with leaves in whorls instead of in pairs; greenish flowers in twos or threes, followed by bright red berries, which remain on the stems after the leaves have fallen. vi. -/6.

One of each (10 sorts) for 6/-

**POLYGONUM (POLYGONACEÆ)**, "Knot Grass, Knot Weed." A beautiful and variable genus, with species suitable for the rockery only 6 inches in height, and others from 7 to 12 feet, making fine subjects for naturalising and for furnishing "rough corners." For borders, the species of intermediate stature are most desirable, producing as they do, elegant feathery sprays of delicate flowers. All the sorts are of easy culture and well repay good treatment.

\* — **affine**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , a splendid dwarf plant for almost any position. In the rockery it will form a dense mat of deep green leaves covered in autumn with innumerable spikes of rosy-red flowers, which will hang over stones or cover the surface of the soil; later, when the flowers are past, the leaves take on a pretty bronzy tint, which is retained through the winter; equally useful on the border or in beds, where the flowering season is more prolonged. vii.-x. -/6.

— **alpinum**, 2-3, snow-white flowers in loose erect panicles; a strikingly beautiful plant for border and for cutting. vi. -/9.

— **amplexicaule**, 2-3, bright crimson flowers in spikes on long slender graceful stems. viii.-x. -/9.

— **album**, a good white form; like the type, good for cutting. -/9.

— **oxyphyllum**, quite a distinct plant, having spray-like panicles of sweetly-scented white flowers. -/9.

— **australe**, see *equisetiforme*.

— **baldschuanicum**, 20, undoubtedly one of the best dozen hardy climbing plants. Introduced from Bokhara in 1888, this magnificent plant has proved itself quite hardy, and already there are noble specimens to be seen in several gardens of note. The year's growth may be anything from 6 to 15 feet in length, and if well ripened and not too gross will become quite woody. All unripe growth is cut back by the winter's frost, but the ripened wood from every joint will produce new shoots the following year. In this way large and handsome specimens are soon formed, and are seen to greatest advantage when allowed to ramble at will over rough poles. For covering pergolas, or any other similar purposes, this choice climber is admirably suited, while one of the finest sights in the Royal Gardens at Kew, is a dead or dying tree some 15 or 20 feet in height, amongst whose topmost branches this splendid climber flowers profusely every year. The flowers are blush white, a tender lovely shade, and are produced with the greatest profusion from June to September, in loose graceful feathery panicles from every shoot. So dense is the pink-tinted cloud-like mass, that the foliage is practically hidden, an occasional glimpse of bright green leaves or ruddy stems serving to accentuate the delicate colouring of the flowers. Beautiful long sprays may be cut for decorative purposes, unique in appearance and in effectiveness. Strong plants in pots, certain to transplant well, 2/6, 3/6; extra strong, 5/-

**POLYGONUM Bistorta**, "Bistort, Snake-weed," 1½, a native plant, produces spikes of reddish pink flowers; useful for wild garden, etc. vi.-ix. -/9  
 — **Brunonis**, see affine.

- \* — **capitatum**, ½, a choice and rare rock plant, with numerous rounded heads of pink flowers and pretty foliage marked with dark V-shaped bands, produced from procumbent stems. vii. 2/6.
- **chinense**, 5-6, with white or pinkish flowers in numerous panicles, and handsome foliage on strong somewhat woody bamboo-like stems; a fine plant for a moist situation. vii.-x. -/9.
- **cilinode**, 6, a rapid growing trailing or climbing plant, with handsome crimson-veined leaves, and sprays of white flowers. vii.-x. 1/-, 1/6.
- **compactum**, 3, of excellent habit for the herbaceous border, clothed in sprays of white flowers and handsome foliage from July to September. -/9.
- **cuspidatum**, 6-9, one of the most handsome of tall perennials, but must be kept in check or be planted where there is sufficient room for its rampant growth; a splendid plant for wild gardens, etc., with tall, arching, branched, bamboo-like stems, sometimes 12 feet in length, clothed with beautiful leaves and sprays of creamy white flowers. The stems should not be cut down until growth commences in spring, the bright ruddy colour is very effective and pleasing in the winter months. vii.-x. -/6, 1/-
- **cymosum**, see chinense.
- **filiforme variegatum**, 3-4, large drooping leaves handsomely variegated pale green and yellow, white flowers. vii. 1/-
- **lanigerum** 3-10, a magnificent plant but not hardy; of immense value for tropical and other effective bedding, may be kept through the winter in a cold frame, or by protecting with leaves or ashes, etc. On gigantic branching stems are borne silvery white leaves of great size and spikes of bright red or white flowers, giving this fine foliage plant a most striking and unique appearance. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **molle**, 2-3, an excellent plant for grouping, compact habit, with large terminal spray-like plumes of white flowers. vii. -/9.
- **multiflorum**, 6-15, a tuberous-rooted trailing or climbing plant, very rapid grower, 15 to 20 feet in one season, flowers white in numerous panicles from the axils of the handsome leaves, stems bright red. vii.-x. 1/-
- **polystachyum**, 4-6, pink or blush-white flowers in numerous graceful sprays; one of the finest of border plants, requires plenty of room but is not a "runner at the root." vii.-x. 1/-
- **sachalinense**, 8-12, a vigorous grower, closely resembling *P. cuspidatum*, but with rounder leaves and angular stems; fine for naturalising and for water side. vii.-x. -/9, 1/-
- **mascula**, with staminate flowers, although both forms occasionally produce hermaphrodite flowers. 1/-
- **Sieboldii**, see *cuspidatum*.
- \* — **sphærostachyum**, 3, one of the dwarfest and prettiest of the whole genus; a splendid rock plant, with globose drooping spikes of crimson-blood-red flowers and pretty leaves from prostrate stems. vi.-x. 2/6, 3/6.
- \* — **vaccinifolium**, ½-¾, one of the loveliest and most free-flowering of rockery or dwarf border plants, and one of the easiest and most hardy. Forming dense sheets of pretty bright green leaves, covered from July to October with innumerable slender spikes of bright rosy pink flowers, this fascinating trailer becomes tinted with scarlet on the stems and foliage, and is a pretty object throughout the year. -/6, 1/-
- **virginianum**, 3-4, panicles of greenish white flowers, and deep green foliage with dark blotches. viii.-x. -/9.
- **viviparum**, "Alpine Bistort," 1, numerous spikes of pink flowers on slender stems, leaves very variable. vi. 1/-
- **Weyrichii**, 4-5, of robust habit, with large leaves and panicles of greenish white flowers. vii.-ix. 1/6.

One of each (25 sorts, grand variety), for 25/-

- \*POTENTILLA (ROSACEÆ), "Cinquefoil."** A genus of perennials with a fine range of colour from pale lemon-yellow to deep orange, and white or rose to purple-crimson, of perfect hardiness and excellent habit, with species varying in height from 3 inches to 3 and 4 feet, the *Potentillas* are among the most ornamental and handsome of border and rock plants. Among the alpine and other dwarf species, there are several worthy of special note. Foremost is *P. nitida* with several varieties, whose lovely flowers varying from white to deep rosy pink are in complete harmony with the pretty silvery foliage; with bright yellow flowers and deep green foliage *P. ambigua*, *P. aurea*, etc., are bright examples; while *P. Tonguei* has rich orange coloured flowers spotted with crimson. Of taller habit, producing numerous brilliantly coloured flowers on branching stems are:—*P. nepalensis*, rich shades of cherry-red; *P. hopwoodiana*, fine buff shaded bright deep rose-colour; *P. argyrophylla atrosanguinea*, with rich crimson flowers and silvery leaves, while among the double and single florists' forms is a grand variety of magnificent shades. All are of easy culture, but the best results are obtained in a rich well-drained sandy soil.
- *alba*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pretty white flowers, leaves 5-parted, in bloom almost continually. -/6.
  - *alchemilloides*, 1, foliage very glabrous, flowers white, very distinct. v.-viii. -/9.
  - *alpestris*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , large bright yellow flowers, leaves green, hairy, 5-7-parted. vii.-ix. -/9.
  - *pyrenaica*, golden yellow, large flowers, rich shade; a fine variety. 1/-
  - *ambigua*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms dense masses of deep green leaves covered with large rich yellow flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - *Anserina*, "Silver weed,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native plant surpassed in beauty by few exotic species; long feathery silvery leaves, and pretty pale yellow flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - *argentea*, "Silvery Cinquefoil," 1, a distinct yellow-flowered species with silvery leaves. vi. 1/-
  - *arguta*, 1-2, clusters of pale yellow flowers, and deeply toothed pinnate leaves. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - *argyrophylla*, 2, with the habit of the florists' varieties, strong and vigorous, flowers yellow over an inch in diameter, leaves silvery. vi.-viii. -/9.
  - *atrosanguinea*, with beautiful crimson-blood-red flowers. -/9.
  - *atrosanguinea*, see preceding.
  - *aurea*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a splendid alpine species, with clusters of saffron-yellow flowers. vi.-viii. -/6.
  - *clusiana*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white with a dark eye, in terminal corymbs, leaves very pubescent. vi.-viii. 1/-
  - *davurica*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a pretty shrubby species of prostrate habit, with yellow flowers, fine for rockery. vi. 1/-
  - *alba*, with white flowers. 1/-
  - *dubia*, see *aurea*.
  - *flagellaris*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of creeping habit, with solitary yellow flowers on short stems; a very dwarf and pretty species. vi. 1/-
  - *formosa*, see *nepalensis*.
  - *Fragariastrum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , red and yellow flowers produced in profusion from July onwards. -/6.
  - *fruticosa*, 2-3, a very attractive native species of shrubby habit, often found in company with *Gentiana vera*. When well grown, it is a compact bush of deep green pinnate leaves and bright yellow flowers in clusters. vi.-ix. 1/-
  - *humilis*, a charming little shrub for the rockery; just a miniature of the above. 1/6, 2/6.
  - *fulgens*, a fine new species from the Himalayas, flowers orange. 1/-
  - *glabra*, see *davurica*.

**POTENTILLA glandulosa**, 1½, a fine hardy Californian species, exceptionally good in dry positions, where the golden yellow flowers are produced in masses for several weeks. -/6.

— x **hopwoodiana**, 2, with charming flowers of a pretty yellow-buff colour, shaded with rosy carmine, and with a rosy carmine centre; a valuable plant of hybrid origin. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **kotschyana**, 2, a neat border species with yellow flowers. -/9.

— **montenegrina**, 1, beautiful dwarf yellow-flowered species from Montenegro. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **nepalensis**, 1½, charming rich cherry-red, shaded with carmine; one of the best. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **nevadensis**, ½, very pretty dwarf yellow-flowered rockery species. v.-vii 1/-

— **nitida**, ½, one of the most charming of all dwarf plants; of neat tufted habit, spreading by means of underground stems, with pretty ternate silvery leaves and pale rosy flowers. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **alba**, with pretty white flowers. 1/6.

— **atrorubens**, rosy purple flowers an inch across, and dense silvery tufts of leaves. 1/6.

— **grandiflora**, a really delightful plant with larger soft pink flowers. 2/6.

— **rosea**, delicate rose coloured flowers, much deeper towards the centre. 2/6.

One of each of these 5 lovely rock plants for 7/6.

— **nivalis**, ½, an excellent plant of neat habit with large pure white flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **opaca**, ½, a rare native plant, flowers bright yellow in terminal panicles. v.-vii. -/9.

— **pyrenaica**, see *alpestris pyrenaica*.

— **recta**, 1, a distinct yellow flowered species, with serrated palmately divided leaves. vi.-ix. -/9.

— **reptans plena**, ½, a double flowered variety of the native species, very pretty and a quick carpeter. v.-viii. -/6.

— **rupestris**, 1, numerous corymbs of white flowers on slender stems, a very pretty early flowering species, suitable for either border or rockery. v.-vii. -/6.

— **salesoviana**, of shrubby habit with blush white flowers. 2/6.

— **sibbaldia**, ½, a native plant, found in the Scotch Highlands, of procumbent habit, and with yellow flowers, not a showy plant. vii. -/6.

— **speciosa**, 1, pretty silvery foliage in neat tufts, and yellowish white flowers; a rare and distinct species. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— **splendens**, 1, with larger white flowers and rather more robust than *P. alba*; a very desirable plant. v.-vii. -/9.

— **Thurberi**, 1, a rare and most distinct N. American species with rich brown-red flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-

— x **Tonguei**, ½, with bright orange or terra-cotta coloured flowers spotted with crimson; a most charming plant, of hybrid origin. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **tridentata**, ½, forms dense carpets of deep green foliage and white flowers; very pretty and quite distinct. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **valderia**, ½, pretty dense tufts of silvery grey leaves and yellowish white flowers. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— **variabilis**, see *Fragariastrum*.

— **verna**, see *opaca*.

— **villosa**, ½, exceptionally pretty and distinct; forms small tufts of foliage covered with tawny silky hairs, and produces bright yellow flowers from June to August. 1/-

One of each (43 sorts), for 35/-

**POTERIUM** (ROSACEÆ), "Burnet." A genus of very distinct border plants, with beautiful flowers and foliage, both most useful for cutting. The close spikes of flowers with protruding stamens have a peculiarly elegant appearance, and are borne most freely on branching graceful stems.

- **canadense**, 4, a most useful plant for borders or naturalising; handsome glaucous pinnate foliage and creamy white flowers in numerous long tail-like spikes. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **Sanguisorba**, "Salad Burnet," 2, a pretty native plant with greenish or purplish flowers in spikes. vii. -/6.
- **sitchense**, 2, spikes of purplish flowers; a good plant for naturalising in damp situations. vii.-x. -/9.
- **tenuifolium**, 2-4, a most graceful plant with spikes of white flowers. vii.-x. 1/-

One of each, 2/6.

**\*PRATIA** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Fruiting Lobelia." (Lobelia). Pretty creeping plants for damp shady positions, covered in autumn with rather large berries; these natives of N. Zealand and the Himalayas should be given a sheltered position in the rockery or drier parts of the bog garden.

- **angulata**, scarcely half-an-inch in height with a carpet of pretty rounded leaves studded with white flowers in summer and violet coloured berries in autumn. -/9.
- **begonifolia**, similar in habit to above, but larger in all its parts; with roundish downy leaves and bright purple berries. 1/6.

**PRENANTHES** (COMPOSITÆ), "Drooping Lettuce." The species offered are not among the most striking of plants, but may well be used on account of the colour of the flowers and their suitability for naturalising.

- **alba**, 2-4, heads of white flowers in loose panicles, leaves coarsely toothed. viii.-x. 1/-
- **purpurea**, 3-4, nodding rich purple flowers on branching stems. viii.-x. -/9.

**\*PRIMULA** (PRIMULACEÆ) "Primrose." Although so variedly beautiful the members of this genus bear striking resemblance to one another. In the first place, the flowers of all the species are tubular and expanded at the mouth into 5 lobes, and with the exception of the "Common Primrose," the flowers are collected in umbellate or whorled heads. The exception referred to is only apparently so. Really the flowers are arranged in an umbellate head as in the case of the "Cowslip," but the stem is normally so short as to be invisible amongst the leaves of the rosette. Occasionally, however, intermediate forms may be seen with umbels of flowers on visible stems. A third constant characteristic, to which there is no exception, is the arrangement of the leaves in rosette form.

One very notable quality of the "Primrose," is the great variety in the colours of the flowers. Practically every shade is represented, from the purest white to the most intense violet and purple, deep yellow and orange, rich carmine and vivid crimson.

Suitable for a great variety of situations, species of *Primula* luxuriate in shade and by water side, in full sun and on the dry parts of the rockery, and in a great variety of intermediate positions. (Note letters in SMALL CAPITALS to each species).

The majority of "Primroses," like our unsurpassed native species, are sweetly fragrant, a valuable item in the long list of excellent qualities. No less is the great variety in size, the smallest species is little more than one inch in height, while the tallest will attain a height of 4 feet. Below are listed only species, varieties and first hybrids; for Florists' forms and other Primroses not in this list, see our Catalogue of Florists' Flowers.

- **acaulis**, see *vulgaris*.
- **x admontensis** (LS, SN),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *P. Auricula* x *P. clusiana*, flowers purple or lilac, leaves spatulate, ovate. v. 1/6.
- **algida** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , flowers purplish, 3-4 on short stems, leaves glabrous, ovate-lanceolate. A good bog plant. v. 1/6

- PRIMULA Allioni** (LM, LS, SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a most distinct and charming species, with large mauve coloured flowers with white centres produced in twos, or singly, on short stems; leaves ovate, slightly toothed, pubescent. iii.-v. 1/6, 2/6, 5/-
- *x alpina*, see *rhætica*.
- *amœna* (Hort.), see Catalogue of Florists' Flowers.
- *x Aretotis* (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *P. Auricula* x *P. hirsuta*; a beautiful hybrid with lilac-purple or white flowers. v. 2/6.
- *auricula*, "Common Auricula, Bear's Ears," (SD, LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the original species; undoubtedly one of the parents of the Florists' Auricula. Flowers yellow, leaves lightly dusted with a fine white powder. v.-vi. -/9.
- — *bellunensis*, see *Balbisii bellunensis*.
- — *marginata*, leaves densely covered with a white powder, and with a conspicuous white margin; flowers bright yellow. -/9.
- *auriculata* (LM, PT, M),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , flowers rosy purple with a white centre; resembles *P. farinosa*, but has long drooping flowers and the pale green leaves are not mealy underneath. iii.-v. 1/6.
- *Balbisii* (LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , large shining golden yellow flowers with a white throat; distinguished from *P. auricula* by its rounder bright green leaves, free from powder. iii.-v. -/9.
- — *bellunensis*, habited like *P. viscosa* but with yellow flowers. 1/-
- *x Berninae* (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *P. hirsuta* x *P. viscosa*; a natural hybrid of rare beauty, with large rosy purple flowers. iv.-v. 2/6.
- *x biflora* (SD, PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *P. floerkeana* x *P. minima*; a lovely little plant, with deep rose coloured flowers in twos, on short stems scarcely more than 1 inch in height, produced in abundance. iii.-v. 2/6.
- *calycina* (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , showy rose-purple flowers in numerous large heads, and glossy green leaves. iii.-v. 1/6.
- *capitata* (M, LM),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a very fine species from the Himalayan Mountains, with numerous dense round heads of violet coloured flowers in silvery white calyces on white mealy stems. This species like all the "Himalayan Primroses" delights in moisture if it is not stagnant, and is nowhere so fine as in those positions where the roots can easily obtain a generous supply of water without being actually in it. It is a good practice to "Plant Himalayan species of Primula with their feet in water." This species also makes a fine pot plant, but wherever used, it should be planted in masses, only then can the full beauty of the violet flowers and white mealy stems over the bright green foliage be fully appreciated. v.-vii. 1/-
- *carniolica* (LM, SD,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , numerous fine blue flowers with silvery white throat on short stems, and shining green leaves in large rosettes. iv.-v. -/9.
- — *multiceps*, with larger flowers of a deeper shade of blue. -/9.
- *ciliata* (LM, SD,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , like a vigorous *P. viscosa* with bright rosy red flowers; very showy. v.-vi. 1/6.
- — *purpurea*, large clusters of intense crimson-purple flowers, beautiful. 2/6.
- *clusiana* (LM, SD,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a delightful plant with heads of large brilliant deep rose coloured flowers. iii.-v. -/9.
- *commutata* (LM, SD,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , large bright rose flowers in heads, freely produced; a splendid showy plant resembling *P. viscosa*. v.-vi. 2/6.
- *cortusoides*, "Bear's Ear Primrose," (LM, LF, SH),  $\frac{3}{4}$ . A fine Japanese species more nearly approaching the "Chinese Primroses" than any other hardy species. Flowers bright rose colour, in numerous umbels; leaves pale green, soft, wrinkled. iv.-vi. -/6.
- — *amœna*, see *Sieboldii*.
- — *grandiflora*, see *Sieboldii*.

**PRIMULA cortusoides Sieboldii**, see Sieboldii.

- *decora*, see *hirsuta*.
- *denticulata* (M, LM),  $\frac{3}{4}$ –1, a splendid vigorous Himalayan species similar to *P. capitata* but of larger growth, and with round heads of bright lilac-coloured flowers. A fine subject for pot culture, but is never so effective as when planted in good soil under conditions recommended for *P. capitata*. v.-vii. -/6.
- — *alba*, an exquisitely beautiful white form, quite new. -/9.
- — *Cashmiriana*, heads of light purple flowers with yellow centres, on stout stems, covered, like the flower calyces and the under sides of the large handsome leaves, with a mealy powder resembling gold dust. -/9.
- — *pulcherrima*, with globular heads of flowers of a deeper shade of lilac; very fine. 1/-
- — *variegata*, a rose form with the handsome leaves bordered with white. 2/6.
- *deorum*, see *Novelties*, page 8.
- *x discolor* (LM, SM),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , *P. auricula* x *P. cœnensis*; a charming natural hybrid, easy to grow in the border with Alpine Auriculas, of which it is probably a parent. Flowers lilac or violet purple with a silvery eye. iv.-vi. 2/6.
- *elation*, "Ox Lip," a very charming native plant resembling a "Polyanthus." The true "Ox Lip" is somewhat scarce, but is well worth growing in beds, borders or wild gardens; delights more particularly in moist loam, but will grow satisfactorily in any garden soil. Flowers pale yellow, on short peduncles in umbellate heads. iv.-vi. -/9.
- — *intricata*, an interesting and distinct Swiss form. -/6.
- *erosa* (M, LM),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rare, similar to *P. denticulata*, with paler lavender flowers in mealy heads. iv.-v. 2/6.
- *x Facchinii* (SD, LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *P. spectabilis* x *P. minima*; a most beautiful little hybrid, flowers most profusely, large rosy purple flowers, 2 or 3 to each stem. v.-vi. 1/6.
- *farinosa*, "Bird's Eye Primrose," (M, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ , this pretty plant is one of the genus of our native flora, and one of the most charming of "Primroses." Flowers pale lilac, with yellow centres, in small heads, which, like the under sides of the small leaves are covered with a white powder. v.-vi. -/6.
- — *alba*, most beautiful, and one of the rarest of albino forms. 3/6, 5/-
- — *magellanica*, a geographical form with smaller leaves and "bluer" heads of flowers. 1/6.
- *x flœrkeana* (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *P. glutinosa* x *P. minima*; a most distinct and pretty hybrid, bright rosy purple flowers in heads surrounded by a leafy involucre. iv.-vi. 1/6
- *floribunda* (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , from the Himalayas; this exceedingly fine species is most distinct, having bright golden yellow flowers, produced in whorls on slender upright stems and bright, green leaves. This free-flowering "Primrose" is not hardy and is best grown as a pot plant. It is one of the parents of that fine hybrid *P. Kewensis*. iv. -/6.
- — *grandiflora*, masses of bright golden yellow flowers, larger than the type, but quite as free; when grown as a pot plant for greenhouse decoration, the whorls of flowers are constantly being produced. 1/6.
- — *isabellina*, of sturdy robust growth, produces sulphur coloured flowers with the greatest freedom during winter and spring. 1/6.
- *Forbesii* (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ , one of the most bewitching of plants when in flower, like the foregoing species *P. floribunda*, it is best in pots, and amply repays attention; in winter and spring the slender whitish stems support numberless pale rosy lilac or bright rose-coloured flowers with bright yellow centres. -/6

- PRIMULA** x **Fosteri** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , P. minima x P. hirsuta; large flowers of a bright rosy purple colour with white throats; a very fine vigorous hybrid found in the Tyrol, flowers early spring and again in autumn. 2/6.
- **frondosa** (SD, LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a choice and beautiful species resembling P. farinosa, but larger in leaf and flower; handsome rosettes of white mealy foliage and rich rosy purple flowers. v.-viii. 1/-
- **glaucescens**, see calycina.
- **glutinosa** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , umbellate heads of bluish purple flowers; a rare species, quite distinct, and of great beauty. v.-vi. 1/6.
- x **Göbelii** (LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , P. auricula x P. villosa; a handsome natural hybrid with brownish violet-coloured flowers of good size; easily grown. v.-vii. 2/6.
- **grandis** (LM, M),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with rosettes of bold foliage and umbellate heads of smallish yellow flowers; good for waterside. vi. 1/6.
- x **Heerii** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , P. integrifolia x P. hirsuta; several large purple flowers together in loose heads; low tufted habit. v.-vii. 2/6.
- **helvetica**, see pubescens.
- **hirsuta** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the flowers are pale lilac with a bright silvery eye, large and freely produced, leaves in dense tufts and covered with soft brownish hairs. v.-vi. 1/-
- — **alba**, a charming white form 2/6.
- x **Huteri** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH), P. flørkeana x P. glutinosa; a diminutive hybrid scarcely more than 1 inch in height, with deep violet flowers. v.-vi. 1/6.
- **imperialis** (M, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH), 3-4, a magnificent species from Java, not hardy, should be well protected if planted in the open. Leaves in a bold rosette, each leaf over 1 foot in length and 4 or 5 inches in width, the flowers are borne on tall erect scapes resembling P. japonica, but are a lovely "Cow-slip-yellow," tinged with orange. vi. 3/6, 5/-
- **inflata**, see officinalis pannanica.
- **integrifolia** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , purplish rose coloured flowers, most freely produced; a gem for the rockery. iv.-v. 1/-
- x **intermedia** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , P. elusiana x P. minima; a pretty hybrid with variable violet-purple flowers. v. 1/-
- **involucrata** (M, LM, SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , a beautiful Himalayan species, loves to be in the vicinity of water. The root-stock resembles that of the "Pilewort," producing annually rosettes of bright shining green leaves, and numerous stems bearing heads of white flowers tinted with lilac and with yellow centres; deliciously fragrant, fine for cutting. iv.-vii. -/9.
- — **cærulea**, see involucrata Munroi.
- — **Munroi**, a charming form with the flowers more or less suffused with blue. 1/6.
- **japonica**, "Japanese Primrose, Queen of the Primroses" (LM, M), 1-3. Undoubtedly this species from Japan is the most showy and handsome, as well as one of the hardiest and most easy to grow. As recommended for P. capitata, this species and its coloured varieties grow most luxuriantly "with their feet in water." Magnificent plants may be grown, however, in the ordinary border in rich retentive soil, while all essentials may be supplied to plants in pots by standing in a saucer of water. Flowers rich crimson-purple in numerous whorls on strong erect spikes, the type is no less handsome than the fine varieties. v.-viii. -/6.
- — **alba**, good white form. -/6.
- — **bicolor**, white with crimson eye. -/6.
- — **carminata**, rich carmine. -/6.
- — **lilacina**, lovely lilac-coloured flowers. 1/-
- — **salmonea**, pretty salmon colour. -/6.
- — **splendens**, richest blood-red-crimson. -/6.
- — **striata**, splashed with white. -/6.

- PRIMULA** x **Kernerii** (LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *P. auricula* x *P. villosa*; flowers rosy lilac with a yellowish white throat, habit of *P. villosa*, covered entirely with dark hairs; a pretty and most interesting hybrid. iv.-v. 1/6.
- x **Kewensis**, see Novelties, page 8.
- **Kitaibeliana** (LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , rosy purple flowers produced in abundance, several on each stem; a very showy plant for the rockery. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- **latifolia** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , resembles *P. viscosa*, but has a larger tuft of leaves and is more vigorous; flowers rosy purple or plum-coloured with a mealy throat and calyx; very fragrant. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- x **Lindsayi**, a fine new hybrid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  flowers rich deep crimson with distinct purplish yellow eye. 2/6.
- **longiflora** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , may be best described as a large *P. farinosa*, flowers bright rosy violet, enveloped in farina, leaves slightly farinose underneath. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **luteola** (M, LM),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a handsome yellow-flowered species, requiring similar treatment to *P. japonica*, for which it is an excellent companion. v.-vii. 1/6.
- **macrocalyx**, see officinalis.
- **magellanica**, see *farinosa magellanica*.
- **marginata** (LS, LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , with rather leathery leaves prettily margined with white powder, and pale lilac flowers; this species is charming in groups on the sunny side of the rockery, whether in flower or not. iv. vii. 1/-
- **cærulea**, flowers of a deeper and more blue shade of colour. 1/6.
- **grandiflora**, larger flowers of a pale plum-purple colour. 1/6.
- **hybrida**, a series of most lovely seedling varieties have been raised with flowers of the most varied shades of lilac and rosy purple. Of excellent habit, and possessed of a perfectly hardy constitution, these alpine gems with pretty foliage are admirably adapted for sunny nooks in the rock garden, wall garden or other well-drained positions. Besides the beautiful variations in the colour of the flowers, the colour of the leaf margins vary as well, from silvery white to a pretty pale golden colour. About 2 dozen forms more or less distinct can be supplied at 1/6 and 2/6 each; 15/- and 21/- per dozen.
- **megaseæfolia**, see Novelties, page 8.
- **minima**, "Fairy Primrose," (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , aptly named, truly a "Fairy-like" plant altogether. Though the whole plant is scarcely more than 1 inch in height, the flowers are often over 1 inch and sometimes an inch and a half in diameter; colour bright rose with white centre. iv.-vii. 1/-, 2/6
- **mollis** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH), 1, not a thoroughly hardy species and must be afforded winter protection if planted outdoors. The whole plant is covered with soft light brown hairs, flowers deep rose with dark red centre; a very rare and distinct Himalayan species. v.-vii. 1/-
- **Munroi**, see *involuta Munroi*.
- x **muretiana** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *P. integrifolia* x *P. viscosa*; a fine hybrid with the habit and free flowering character of the latter parent, flowers rich deep purple, many in a head. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **nivalis** (Hort.), see *pubescens alba*.
- **œnensis** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , growing at an elevation of 6,500 to nearly 10,000 feet on the S. Tyrol and Italian Alps, this small and pretty plant, with pale rose, white-centred flowers of large size, is indisputably interesting and beautiful. v.-vi. 1/6.
- **officinalis**, "Cowslip,"  $\frac{1}{3}$ , this favourite native plant, of such refined prettiness has been thrust into the background by the more showy hybrid "Polyanthus." For wild gardening and elsewhere in positions where its sylvan charm is not contrasted with more aggressive beauty, this pretty "Palsy-wort," with its drooping yellow flowers is peculiarly suitable. iv.-vii. -/3 each; 2/6 doz.; 16/- 100.

**PRIMULA officinalis hybrids** (= *Polyanthus*), see *variabilis*.

- — — **pannonica**, a curious and interesting form with a swollen calyx. -/6.
- — — **Olgae** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with pretty rosy lilac or purple flowers; this most desirable "Primrose" is closely allied to the true *P. nivalis*, and is a scarce plant. iv.-vi. 1/6.
- — — **Palinuri** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a fine vigorous species, with umbels of drooping yellow "Cowslip-scented" flowers, and rosettes of large handsome leaves. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- — — **Parryi** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , from the Rocky Mountains; flowers rich crimson-purple with yellow centres in umbels of about a dozen, on stout stems in spring, leaves large and handsome. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- — — **pedemontana** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rosy purple flowers with yellowish white, but not mealy centres, in dense heads; habit of *P. viscosa*. iv.-vi. 2/6.
- — — x **Peyritschii** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *P. auricula* x *P. viscosa*. A most handsome and showy hybrid usually catalogued under the name *P. viscosa* major; flowers crimson-purple, large. iv.-vi. 1/-
- — — **Poissoni** (M, LM), recently introduced from China, where vigorous specimens are said to attain a height of from 4 to 6 feet; resembling *P. japonica* and *P. imperialis* in habit, this magnificent species produces its rich purple flowers,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch across, in numerous whorls on erect stems, during summer and autumn. 1/-, 1/6.
- — — x **Portæ** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *P. auricula* x *P. ænensis*; a charming hybrid with several wine-red flowers of large size on each short scape; resembles *P. discolor* but is without the mealy powder on calyx and corolla; rare and desirable. iv.-vi. 5/-
- — — x **pubescens** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *P. auricula* x *P. hirsuta*; a fine hardy useful hybrid of easy culture, flowers rosy crimson with white or yellow centres. iv.-vi. 1/-
- — — **pubescens alba**, a grand white "Primrose" often mis-called *P. nivalis*; of easy culture, and very effective in colonies, the snow-white flowers almost smothering the plants. 1/-, 1/6.
- — — x **pumila** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{8}$ , *P. minima* x *P. ænensis*; one of the dwarfiest and prettiest of hybrids, with large rosy purple flowers, 2 or more together; closely resembles *P. minima* in habit, &c. iv.-vi. 2/6.
- — — **Reidii**, see *Novelties* page 8.
- — — x **rætica** (LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *P. auricula* x *P. viscosa*; a splendid showy plant growing well in border or rockery, with brilliant large, violet-purple flowers on mealy stems, and white mealy leaves in handsome tufts, resembles the former parent in habit and appearance. v.-vii. 2/6.
- — — **rosea** (LM, M),  $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , like other Himalayan "Primroses" this fine species likes a moist position, and with its varieties is one of the best and most brilliant of dwarf bog plants, when planted in masses. The flowers are produced with the greatest profusion during spring and summer in heads of about a dozen on stout upright stems, and are of a bright clear rosy carmine colour, a unique shade in "Primroses." -/6 each; 4/6 doz.; 35/- 100.
- — — **grandiflora**, larger and finer. -/9.
- — — **splendens**, rich carmine-scarlet flowers, most effective. 1/6.
- — — **Rusbyi** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a rare and recently introduced species from New Mexico, should be given protection in severe weather until proved quite hardy. Rich deep purple, yellow-eyed flowers, 6-10 in each mealy head; most distinct. iv.-vi. 2/6.
- — — **scotica** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , heads of rich purple yellow-eyed flowers; a very pretty species, native of N. Scotland, similar to *P. farinosa* but dwarfer and more sturdy. iv.-vii. 1/-
- — — **serrata**, see *siberica*.
- — — **serratifolia**, an interesting European hybrid. 1/-

- PRIMULA siberica** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a pretty species from Arctic Asia and America, with pale rosy red flowers and rather deeply cut leaves. v.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- **Sieboldii** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{3}{8}$ . There is now a fine race of beautiful varieties with flowers almost as varied in colour as the "Chinese Primula," so popular for greenhouse culture; in various colours. -/6.
- **sikkimensis** "Himalayan Cowslip" (M, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all "Primroses"; with pale yellow flowers, with a peculiar but agreeable perfume, drooping in clusters of from 20 to 60, on tall graceful stems, and leaves on large tufts. This fine moisture loving species comes from the Himalayas, where, at an altitude of 12-17,000 feet, acres of ground are covered for many weeks with the lovely nodding heads of fragrant flowers. v.-viii. -/6, 1/-
- **x similis** (LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , P. Balbisii x P. auricula; a hardy and vigorous hybrid with bright yellow flowers and slightly mealy foliage; quite intermediate. iv.-vi. 2/6.
- **spectabilis** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , a handsome vigorous species with rosettes of large fleshy leaves and several deep rosy purple flowers on each stem; late flowering. vii. -/9.
- **stricta** (SD, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a pretty species from the Scandinavian Mountains, much resembling P. farinosa, but with heads of pink flowers and rosettes of glabrous, not mealy, leaves. iv.-vi. 1/6.
- **x Sturii** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , P. minima x P. villosa; with the habit of the former, but more free flowering and robust, flowers bright rosy purple, large. iv.-vi. 2/6.
- **suffrutescens** (LM, SN),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a Californian species of somewhat shrubby habit, with umbels of large rosy purple flowers with yellow centres and rosettes of narrow leaves. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- **tyrolensis** (PT, LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{8}$ , somewhat resembling P. Allionii, with heads of delicate rose coloured flowers and small tufts of leaves. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- **x variabilis** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , P. vulgaris x P. officinalis; an interesting native natural hybrid between the "Common Primrose" and the "Cowslip," often mistaken for the "Oxlip." iii.-v. 1/-
- **x venusta** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , P. auricula x P. carniolica; a pretty and robust hybrid, flowers of a charming shade of purple, large, and rosettes of bright shining foliage. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **x Venzoi** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{4}$ , P. tyrolensis x P. wulfeniana, with the habit of the latter, and showy flowers of a pale purple or lilac shade; a rare and very desirable plant. iv.-vi. 2/6.
- **veris**, the name given by Linnæus to the "Primrose," "Oxlip," and "Cowslip" collectively.
- **verticillata**, "Abyssinian Primrose" (LM, PT,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH), 1, a handsome and very sweetly scented species, most suitable for greenhouse culture, with long silvery foliage and numerous citron yellow flowers produced in whorls on silvery erect stems. This fine "Primrose" is found on Mt. Sinai, and is not sufficiently hardy to withstand our winter without ample protection. iii.-vii. 1/-
- **villosa** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{3}{8}$ , a very showy and easily grown species, closely resembling P. viscosa, but is distinguished by the corolla being two or three times as long as the calyx and is more glandular. v.-vii. 1/-
- **viscosa** (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{3}{8}$ , one of the handsomest and most easily grown of all alpine "Primroses," produces truss after truss of bright rosy flowers with white centres, from rosettes of pretty foliage. v.-vii. -/9.
- **major**, see x Peyritschii.
- **nivalis**, see pubescens alba.
- **vulgaris**, "Common Primrose," (LM,  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH),  $\frac{1}{3}$ , this ever charming native needs no description, but should be more used for wild gardens, woodlands, etc., etc. The sweetly fragrant flowers open with the first breath of spring. -/2. 1/6 doz. 7/6 per 100.

**PRIMULA Warei.** 1/-

- *wulfeniana* (L.S. LM.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SH), umbels of large deep rosy purple flowers and rosettes of rather pointed leaves; a very handsome and showy species. iv.-vi. -/9 1/6.

One of each (108 sorts) all beautiful and worth growing,  
many very rare, for 126/-

**\*PRUNELLA** (LABIATEÆ), "Self Heal." A genus of dwarf border plants, suitable also for quickly covering rough rockeries, etc., forming a thick carpet of foliage with numerous erect spikes of showy flowers from Spring to autumn.

- *grandiflora*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , handsome spikes of purple flowers from June to September. -/6.
- *pyrenaica*, flowers of a more violet-blue shade of purple. -/6.
- *alba*, see *laciniata*.
- *pyrenaica alba*, see *laciniata*.
- *laciniata*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with very handsome spikes of white flowers; a fine border plant, like the other species will grow well in shade. vi.-viii. -/9.
- *Webbiana*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a fine form, raised in gardens, with bright rosy purple flowers in numerous spikes; most effective in all positions. vi.-ix. -/6.
- *grandiflora*, flowers rich violet-purple; a fine plant. -/9.

One of each, 2/6.

**PSORALEA** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Scurvy Pea." Border plants with pea-like flowers and spikes and usually trifoliate leaves; the species offered is very useful for dry soils.

- *macrostachya*, 4, long handsome spikes of purple flowers. vii.-viii. 1/-

**PTEROCEPHALUS**, see *Scabiosa*.

- *Parnassi*, see *S. Pterocephala*.

**PULMONARIA** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Lung-wort, Jerusalem Cowslip." A genus of handsome plants with richly-coloured flowers, which, whatever their colour when open, are always reddish in the bud stage. The foliage is usually prettily mottled, giving an appearance which by the "doctrine of signatures" was thought by our forefathers to indicate the possession of remedial properties in cases of diseased lungs. The "Lung-wort" offers an interesting instance of a plant which, though having been used as a remedy from the most superstitious motives, yet fortunately possessed those qualities, which from their beneficial effects were confirmation of a belief in a wrong theory. These handsome plants are useful in border, rockery or wild garden, besides those of vigorous growth there are several species of refined habit; all delight in partial shade.

- \* — *angustifolia*, "Blue Cowslip," 1, a very rare and pretty native plant with flowers which are at first pink, but ultimately a bright blue; the leaves are rarely spotted. iii.-vi. -/9.
- *azurea*, with flowers of a fine rich shade of blue. -/9.
- \* — *arvernense*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , of unknown origin; this fine plant, with numerous spikes of deep blue flowers and compact tufts of narrow deep green leaves, deserves a place on the rockery, and is one of the finest dwarf spring-flowering border plants. iii.-vi. -/9.
- *alba*, a rare and most charming white flowered form. 1/-
- *mollis*, see *montana*.
- \* — *montana*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , of graceful compact habit, with heads of rich blue flowers and pretty green leaves. iv.-vi. -/9.
- *officinalis*, "Common Lung-wort, Sage of Bethlehem," 1, naturalised in this country; with rather large, roundish leaves spotted with white, and flowers red at first afterwards violet in terminal cymes. iv.-vi. -/6.
- *alba*, pretty white form. -/9.
- *rubra*, with brick-red flowers in early spring. 1/6.

**PULMONARIA saccharata**, 1, a very handsome species, with marbled foliage and flowers which, although turning bluish with age, still retain a larger proportion of rosy pink colour than most species iv.-vii. -/6.

— **siberica**, see *Mertensia siberica*.

— **Vallorsæ**, see *officinalis alba*.

— **virginica**, see *Mertensia pulmonarioides*.

One of each (9 sorts) 6/-

**PUSCHKINIA**, "Striped Squill," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**PYRETHRUM**, see *Chrysanthemum*.

— **Florist's Varieties**, see our Florist's Flower Catalogue.

— **tanacetifolium**, see *Tanacetum aucherianum*.

\***PYROLA** (ERICACEÆ), "Winter Green" (PT, SR). This genus is composed of species of dwarf creeping plants, with "Lily-of-the-Valley-like" flowers, and bright shining evergreen foliage. For shady places in the rockery, fernery, or drier parts of bog-garden, or for naturalising in woodlands, etc., these pretty "Winter Greens" are most useful, as well as for forming carpets of evergreen foliage under taller subjects.

— **chlorantha**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with roundish leaves and racemes of pale coloured flowers; from the Alps of Dauphiny, etc. vii. 2/6.

— **media**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very rare native species with large white flowers sometimes tinged with red, in long racemes, and large handsome leaves. vii.-viii. 2/6.

— **minor**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , with smaller green leaves and long loose racemes of red-tinged white flowers; a very pretty native plant. vi.-viii. 1/- 2/6.

— **rotundifolia**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the rarest and prettiest of British wild plants, the flowers are pure white, large, with a delicious fragrance, and are produced in long racemes resembling the "Lily of the Valley." vi.-viii. 1/-, 1/6.

— **secunda**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , another distinct and rare native plant, with greenish white flowers produced on one side only of the slender scape. vii.-ix. 1/-, 2/6.

— **umbellata**, see *Chimaphila umbellata*.

— **uniflora**, see *Moneses grandiflora*.

One of each (5 sorts) 7/6.

\***PYXIDANTHERA** (DIAPENSIACEÆ). The only species is a very dwarf, rather curious, but pretty rock plant, which grows best in sandy soil in a sunny position.

— **barbulata**, "Pine Barren Beauty,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , is found growing on sandy mounds, "Pine Barrens," between N. Carolina and New Jersey. The growth is densely tufted, and covered in early summer with pink buds and white expanded flowers. 1/6, 2/6.

\***RAMONDIA** (GESNERACEÆ), "Rosette Mullein" (SH, PT, SD, LM). These beautiful dwarf alpine will always be regarded as belonging to the elite of the many fine rockery plants. It is impossible to imagine anything more dainty than the pretty rosettes of green wrinkled leaves, from which spring numerous slender stems bearing from 1 to 3 or 4 relatively large and lovely flowers. In crevices of shady walls, between stones in shady parts of the rockery, or on the level ground, in fact almost anywhere, given perfect drainage and shade these unique plants will grow and flower profusely.

— **pyrenaica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers violet-purple with bright orange centres, leaves deep green with long rusty hairs. v.-viii. -/9, 1/6.

— **alba**, rare, white and exquisite. 3/6, 5/-

— **rosea**, see New and Rare Plants, page 9.

— **serbica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pale blue or mauve coloured flowers; a very pleasing shade; leaves covered with soft brown hair. v.-viii. 1/-, 1/6.

— **Nathaliæ**, a fine variety found on the Carpathian Mountains, with more deeply coloured flowers and bright orange coloured anthers. 1/-, 1/6.

One of each, 5/6.

**RANUNCULUS** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Buttercup, Crowfoot." The alpine "Buttercups" are not grown to a quarter the extent which their great beauty merits; yet their culture is attended with no great difficulty, peat and sandy loam in half-shady situations, with plenty of water in summer, will meet the requirements of the most exacting species. In the alpine regions these hardy inhabitants form perfect sheets of golden yellow, purest white, and delicately tinted rose colour. Thriving near perennial snow and ice, *R. glacialis* is said to have inspired Ruskin with its beauty and vigour under such rigorous conditions. Somewhat resembling our native "Buttercups," but with larger flowers, *R. montanus*, beginning to flower when only 3 inches in height, forms a mass of brilliant golden yellow. With "Anemone-like" flowers of the purest whiteness, with golden centres, *R. alpestris* and *R. amplexicaulis* leave nothing to be desired, but contribute most effectively to the excellence of this lovely genus. We would suggest that these "Alpine Buttercups" be associated in the rock garden and elsewhere with the "Alpine Primroses." By the exercise of a little thought many charming effects can be arranged by inter-planting the two. It is a happy coincidence that, with few exceptions, the alpine "Buttercups" and "Primroses" delight in similar conditions as regards soil, moisture, and shade. Imagine the glistening white and gold flowers of *R. amplexicaulis* waving over a carpet of the bright rosy blooms of *Primula viscosa*, etc., etc.; while a picture of most dainty and fairy-like loveliness is produced by planting *Primula minima* or *P. pumila* (rosy flowers, 1 inch high) with *R. alpestris* Traunfelleri (white and gold, 1 inch).

- **acutifolius**, "Fair Maids of France," 2, produces myriads of the prettiest single white flowers on compact branching stems; an excellent border plant, but nowhere so fine as by the water side. v.-vii. -/9.
- **fl. pl.**, "White Bachelors' Buttons," quite as free, remains longer in flower, each flower is like a tiny double white "Dahlia"; fine for cutting. -/9.
- **grandiflorus**, a splendid variety with much larger flowers. 1/6.
- **acris fl. pl.**, "Yellow Bachelors' Buttons," 2, a pretty companion for the above, with bright golden yellow perfectly double flowers on slender stems; fine for cutting, border decoration, or for naturalising, the double flowers last much longer than the native single type, and are produced in spring and early summer, and again in autumn. -/6.
- \* — **affinis**, 1, a handsome native of the Arctic regions, with golden yellow flowers of large size, and roundish lower leaves. v. 1/-
- \* — **alpestris**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with pure white flowers and three-lobed leaves; a most charming alpine. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **Traunfelleri**, a very pretty diminutive variety, scarcely more than 1 inch in height. 1/-
- \* — **amplexicaulis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , beautiful glistening snowy white and gold flowers, 3 to 6 on slender stems, with pretty glaucous foliage; a perfect gem. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **anemonoides**, see *Callianthemum rutæfolium*.
- **asiaticus**, "Persian or Turban Ranunculus," see our Bulb Catalogue.
- **Bertolonii**, see *bilobus*.
- \* — **bilobus**, "Italian Buttercup,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a choice white-flowered species with pretty crenate leaves. iv.-vi. 1/6.
- **bulbosus pallidus**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with pretty sulphur-coloured flowers in great numbers; a very desirable form of the native "Cuckoo Buds." iv.-vii. 1/-
- "F. M. Burton," see *bulbosus pallidus*.
- **sulphureus**, see *bulbosus pallidus*.
- **bullatus plenus**, 1, with large double orange-yellow flowers; a fine border plant. v.-vii. -/6.
- **calthæfolius**, see *Ficaria*.
- **cardiophyllus**, see *affinis*.

**RANUNCULUS carinthiacus**, see *montanus geraniifolius*.

- \*— **carpathicus**, "Carpathian Buttercup," 1, large golden yellow flowers 2 inches across, in May and June; leaves palmate. -/9.
- \*— **cassubicus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming dwarf species with bright yellow flowers; lower leaves kidney-shaped, stem leaves finely cut. v.-vii. -/9.
- **cortusefolius**, "Teneriffe Buttercup," 2, with branching stems bearing great numbers of beautiful yellow flowers, leaves large and handsome; a fine species from the Canary Islands, flowering in very early spring; suitable for greenhouse culture; not hardy. iii.-v. 2/6.
- \*— **crenatus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a choice white-flowered alpine with deep green roundish leaves; a really beautiful and distinct plant. vi.-vii. -/9, 1/6.
- **croaticus**, see *Gouani*.
- **Ficaria albus**, "Pilewort,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with pretty creamy white flowers and tufts of shining leaves; a most desirable form of the native species; flowers very early, and grows well under trees. iii.-vi. -/9.
- **majus**, large glistening yellow flowers, very effective in early spring. -/6.
- **plenus**, double yellow flowers, very lasting. -/6.
- **flabellifolius**, see *cassubicus*.
- \*— **glacialis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and very choice species which grows freely in cool situations with plenty of moisture in summer and full exposure. The flowers are large, occasionally more or less doubled, and are produced on semi-procumbent stems, as many as three together. The petals are white, suffused and tinted with rose, and are often retained until the seeds are ripe. Leaves rather succulent, and deeply three-lobed, with trifid segments; a most distinct alpine, in flower from June to August. 1/-, 2/6.
- \*— **Gouani**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, a compact growing alpine from the Pyrenees, with yellow flowers. v.-vii. 1/-
- \*— **gramineus**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with narrow grass-like leaves and bright yellow flowers on slender erect stems. iv.-vi. -/9.
- **illyricus**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty and distinct tuberous rooted species, with tripartite leaves covered with silky hairs, flowers bright yellow from May onwards. -/9.
- **macrophyllus**, see *palustris*.
- \*— **millefoliatus**, 1, very rare and most distinct, with large yellow flowers on leafless stems and tufts of finely divided foliage. v.-vii. 1/6.
- \*— **monspeliacus**, "Montpelier Buttercup,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine large flowered species with three-lobed woolly leaves, and several bright yellow flowers on each erect stem. iv.-vi. -/9.
- \*— **montanus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , like a refined and dwarfed single-flowered form of the native "Crowfoot," with much larger flowers and tufts of tripartite bright green leaves; makes a dense sheet of glorious golden yellow from May to July. -/9.
- **geraniifolius**, with more finely divided leaves. 1/-
- \*— **nyssanus**, 1, a most showy plant with bright shining citron-yellow flowers in profusion. v.-vii. 1/6.
- **palustris**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , closely allied to *R. bulbosus*, and very like that species in flower and general habit. vi.-vii. -/9.
- \*— **parnassifolius**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pure white or rose tinted flowers, several on each branching stem, leaves roundish with woolly edges; a rare and very choice plant, seldom seen with the full complement of petals. v.-vii. 1/-
- **platanifolius**, see *aconitifolius grandiflorus*.
- **polyanthemus plenus**, 1, a handsome dwarf border plant with bright double yellow flowers on branching stems, and palmate leaves. v.-vii. -/9.
- \*— **pyrenæus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming species when planted in groups, with large white flowers several on each stem, and rather narrow entire leaves. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **repens plenus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , showy double yellow flowers, but rather weedy; useful for naturalising. v.-viii. -/6.

- \***RANUNCULUS Seguieri**,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , pure white or rose tinted flowers, produced 1-3 on each stem, leaves triternate; a very choice species. v.-vii. 1/-, 1/6.
- **speciosus plenus**, see **bullatus plenus**.
- \* — **Thora** "Mountain Wolfsbane,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , two or three bright yellow flowers on each leafy stem, leaves roundish entire; pretty on border or rockery. v.-vii. -/9.
- **Traunfellneri**, see **alpestris Traunfellneri**.
- \* — **Villarsii**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare species with clear yellow flowers, and palmate leaves. v.-vii. -/9.

One of each (35 sorts), 30/-

\***REINECKIA (LILIACEÆ)**. The only species is a pretty dwarf plant with narrow deep green leaves not unlike those of a small Iris; likes a well-drained sheltered situation.

- **carnea**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , tufts of grass-like foliage and spikes of not very showy flesh-pink flowers; fragrant. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **variegata**, leaves striped with white. 1/-

**RESEDA (RESEDACEÆ)**, "Mignonette." The perennial species of this genus are not known to the extent they deserve, yet there are several species of considerable decorative value; those offered below are the best. In dry positions on the rockery, or on sandy banks, as well as grouped on the herbaceous border, these plants are effective with flower and foliage.

- **alba**, 2, a handsome hardy species, with tufts of beautifully cut silvery foliage and dense spikes of white flowers with ruddy brown anthers from May to September. -/6.
- **complicata**, a distinct species from Spain. -/9.
- **glauca**, 1-2, with beautiful glaucous foliage and whitish flowers. v.-viii. -/6.
- **Luteola**, "Dyer's Weed," 2-3, a native plant which may be used with advantage in many positions; produces numerous greenish yellow spikes of flowers from June to autumn. -/6.
- **virgata**, from Spain and Portugal. -/9.

One of each, 2/6.

**RHAPONTICUM**, see **Centaurea**.

- **helleniifolium**, see **C. Rhaponticum**.

\***RHAZYA (APOCYNACEÆ)**. The species offered is of sub-shrubby habit with clusters of flowers on the tips of the leafy growths. A desirable plant for both border and rockery.

- **orientalis**, 1, flowers bright blue, in loose terminal panicles; leaves bright shining green. vi.-viii. 1/-

**RHEUM (POLYGONACEÆ)**, "Rhubarb." Of quite tropical luxuriance when planted in deep rich soil, the larger species of "Rhubarb," as single isolated specimens, arrest immediate attention by the noble proportions and classical outlines of the handsome leaves, and the gigantic plume-like spikes of white or rosy to crimson flowers and bracts. For tropical gardening, in the wild garden, and associated with water-scapes, the imposing mounds of foliage are very effective, while, after the plumes of flowers are faded, there are ruddy brown and crimson fruits hanging thickly on bronzy stems, so large and richly coloured in some cases as to resemble ropes of small crimson "Hops."

N.B.—The leaves should be left on the plants until quite withered; in this way stronger crowns will be ensured the following year.

- **acuminatum**, 8-10, handsome and massive sinuous leaves and gigantic spikes of rich red or purple flowers. vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- **caspicum**, see **tartaricum**.
- **collinianum**, 6, a fine Chinese species, with crimson flower spikes; new, rare and effective. vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- **compactum**, 7, a fine Mongolian species with spikes of green and white flowers and beautifully undulated leaves. v.-vi. 2/6.

**RHEUM Emodi**, 7-10, whitish flowers on leafy stems, and crimson veined leaves with prettily waved margins; a noble Himalayan species. vi. 1/6, 2/6.

— **Franzenbachii**, a fine Asiatic species. 1/6.

— **macropterum**, 5-6, leaves, stems and fruits of a bright blood-red colour, as the leaves get older the colour settles in the veins, leaving a deep green ground. vi. 1/6, 2/6.

— **moorecroftianum**, 3-4, flowers bright red in dense pyramidal inflorescences, leaves oblique, glabrous; a distinct new dwarf species from the Himalayas. vi. 1/6, 2/6.

— **officinale** "Medicinal Rhubarb," 8-10, dense spikes of greenish flowers on gigantic stems, and deeply lobed foliage; a most striking foliage plant. vi. 1/-, 1/6.

— **palmatum**, 6, with distinctly ornamental 5-lobed leaves, and creamy white flowers in leafy spikes; the leaf divisions in outline distinctly remind one of the *Acanthus*. vi. 1/-, 1/6.

— **fl. roseo**, a charming form of this handsome Chinese species with rosy flowers. 2/6.

— **tanghuticum**, with more deeply lacinated leaves than the type; remarkably handsome. 1/-, 1/6.

— **Rhaponticum**, "Garden Rhubarb," 6, in addition to their usefulness from a culinary point of view, several varieties of this species are very handsome in leafage and inflorescence, while the bright crimson stalks gleaming amongst the rich green red-veined leaves give an additional touch of brightness: flowers creamy white. Six of the best varieties are:—"Crimson Perfection," "Defiance," "Linnæus," "Paragon," "Victoria," "Prince Albert." 1/-, one of each, 5/-

— **Ribes**, 4, handsome foliage and plumes of white and green flowers, but the most striking feature is the large crimson fruits, often exceeding an inch in length, which hang like clusters of crimson-brown paper bags, rustling in the breeze. vi. 2/6, 3/6.

— **x rotheanum**, 8, a stately and interesting hybrid between *R. Emodi* and *R. officinale*, more striking than either. vi. 2/6, 3/6.

— **sanguineum**, see *macropterum*.

— **tartaricum**, "Gartar's Rhubarb." 1/-

— **tauricum**. 1/6.

— **undulatum**, 6, white flowers on leafy spikes and tufts of very ornamental wavy leaves. vi. 1/6, 2/6.

One of each (22 sorts), for 27/6.

\***RHEXIA** (MELASTOMACEÆ), "Deer Grass." The species offered is a pretty plant for the drier parts of the bog garden in peaty soil, or half shady nooks in the rockery.

— **virginica**, "Meadow Beauty."  $\frac{3}{4}$ , cymose panicles of rosy purple flowers, and roundish leaves. vii.-ix. 1/-

**RHIZBOTRYA**, see *Cochlearia*.

— **alpina**, see *C. brevicaulis*.

**RHODIOLA**, see *Sedum*.

— **sibirica**, see *S. roseum*.

**RHODOTHAMNUS** (ERICACEÆ), "Ground Cistus." The only species is a rare alpine of dwarf shrubby habit, distinguished from the dwarf *Rhododendrons* in part by the flowers being solitary or in clusters of 2 or 3, and wheel-shaped, not tubular. This gem among alpine shrubs is worthy of much trouble to grow it. Plant firmly in a compost of peat, loam, and sand in equal proportions, mixed with broken limestone, in a well-drained position on the rockery in full sun, and supply with water in dry weather.

— **Chamæcistus**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , bright rosy pink flowers on the ends of leafy branches, clothed with rather thick evergreen leaves; of dense twiggy growth and slightly trailing habit, forms a perfect mound of blossoms. v.-vii. 2/6, 5/-

**RODGERSIA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), "Bronze Leaf." Handsome in flower and foliage the two species offered are effective plants for damp (not wet) situations in half shade, peat and loam. The leaves are produced on long stalks, are beautifully cut, and take on several lovely shades of bronze in the autumn. The flowers are small but numerous, and are arranged in dense cymose panicles, somewhat resembling an *Astilbe*.

— *pinnata*, see Novelties page 9.

— *podophylla*, 2, gracefully erect panicles of creamy white flowers, and bronzy 5-parted umbrella-like leaves; strikingly distinct and remarkably handsome; when well grown will attain a height of 4 feet. vi.-viii. -/9, 1/-

**ROHDEA** (LILIACEÆ). The only species is a dwarf evergreen plant from Japan, with tufts of "Iris-like" foliage; will only do well in rather dry, very shady and well sheltered positions.

— *japonica*, 2, white flowers with thick petals in dense short spikes, on stems rising from tufts of long green leaves. ii.-v. 1/6, 2/6.

— *variegata*, with striped leaves. 2/6.

**ROMANZOFFIA** (HYDROPHYLLACEÆ). The species offered is a dwarf plant from the Arctic regions, suitable for sandy soil on the rockery.

\* — *sitchensis*, "Sitcha Waterleaf,"  $\frac{1}{3}$ , racemes of white flowers and tufts of roundish leaves. iv. -/9, 1/6.

**ROMNEYA** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Californian Tree Poppy." With large flowers, possessed of that delicate translucent texture which one may see in a white "Shirley," with bright yellow stamens, like small heaps of grains of gold, and prettily cut glaucous leaves, this shrubby "Poppy-wort" has an indisputable claim to be considered one of the very finest of flowering plants. In sheltered positions it will form quite a bush, but is quite hardy, and if cut back by severe frosts will make strong growths the following season from the underground stems. The reason of its rarity in gardens is not apparent, since any good soil of sufficient depth will suffice for all its wants; probably the difficulty experienced in its propagation and the danger of moving plants from the open ground has had something to do with it; both may be overcome, however, by planting strong plants from pots such as we are able to supply.

— *Coulteri*, 3-6, glistening pure white flowers with golden centres produced freely from the tips of the branches, stems and leaves a most attractive glaucous hue resembling that of a healthy "Carnation," blooms profusely from June till frost. 2/6, 5/-, 10/6.

**ROMULEA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**ROSCÆA** (SCITAMINEÆ). Himalayan plants, resembling, in shape and character of the flowers, the beautiful "Birds of Paradise Flower."

— *purpurea* (SD, LM, SN), 1, rich purple flowers of curious shape, two or three on each stem, leaves rather long, sword shaped. vii.-ix. 1/-

— *sikkimensis*, flowers a distinct shade of purple. 1/-

**RUBIA** (RUBIACEÆ), "Madder." Interesting, but not very showy plants, useful for dry banks, &c.

— *Aucheri*, "Persian Madder," of trailing habit, with whorls of small flowers and shining green leaves. vii. 1/-

— *tinctoria*, "Dyer's Madder," the roots of this species furnish the valuable dye. vii. -/9.

\***RUBUS** (ROSACEÆ), "Bramble, Blackberry," etc. Besides the shrubby species, of which the "Common Blackberry" is a well-known example, there are several dwarf members of this genus which are most desirable and suitable for border, rockery and bog garden. With creeping underground stems, and annual growths scarcely 6 inches in height, bearing numerous rosy pink flowers, *R. arcticus* is one of the prettiest sights conceivable when covering a square yard of space in the rockery. In addition, after the flowers are passed, the amber-coloured fruits are very attractive to the eye, and delicious to eat. The "Ground Mulberry," *R. Chamæmorus*, has orange-yellow fruits preceded by numerous pure white flowers often over one inch in diameter; its height is rarely more than 9 inches. *R. saxatilis* is a native plant, more common in Scotland than elsewhere, and has red fruits. Given the name "Roebuck Berry," it is also the badge of the McNabs.

**RUBUS arcticus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , charming rosy pink flowers and ternate leaves on slender stems; in autumn the rich tints of the leaves and the amber-coloured fruits are greatly admired. v.-vi. 1/-

— **fecundus**, this form should be planted amongst the above to ensure a good display of fruits. 1/6.

— **Chamæmorus**, "Cloudberry,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , large white flowers produced singly on leafy stems, leaves 5-7 lobed, fruits orange-yellow. vi.-vii. 1/6.

— **Dalibarda** (SH. PT.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with creeping stems covered with roundish undivided leaves and white flowers in clusters. v.-vii. -/9.

— **hispidus**, a very pretty trailing species from N. America, covered with medium-sized white flowers in June and July, and in autumn the foliage becomes very prettily tinted. 1/-

— **nutans**, l, a distinct Himalayan species, with large, usually solitary white flowers and trifoliate leaves, fruits scarlet. vi. 1/-

— **pedatus**, creeps about like a "Strawberry," has white flowers, which are succeeded by bright red 3-seeded fruits; a fairy-like species from N. America. vi. 1/6.

— **saxatilis** "Roebuck Berry,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a native species with 2 or 3 whitish flowers towards the ends of the growths, followed by red fruits; leaves trifoliate. vi. -/9

— **xanthocarpus**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , dwarf, sub-shrubby, with delectable yellow fruits preceded by handsome white flowers, singly or in twos in the axils of the upper leaves. A new species from China. vi. 1/6, 2/6.

One of each (9 sorts), 9/-

**RUDBECKIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Cone-flower." A genus of indispensable border plants, of showy character, hardy constitution and free-flowering habit. The shades of yellow presented in the ray florets are very varied and decidedly effective in contrast with the ruddy-brown cone-shaped discs. For cutting and for border decoration there is no class of plants more useful, varying in height as the "Cone-flowers" do, from 1 to 7 or 9 feet.

— **californica**, 4-6, a noble species, with solitary flowers of pure golden yellow and brown, and "Plantain-like" leaves. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **columnaris**, see *Lepachys columnaris*.

— **digitata**, see *laciniata angustifolia*.

— **fulgida**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , has the desirable dwarf habit of *R. speciosa*, with finer orange-yellow flower heads with dark purple centres; a splendid plant for cutting, may reach a height of 3 feet. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **hirta**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , solitary flowers with deep dark brown discs surrounded by bright golden yellow florets; early blooming. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **laciniata**, 5-7, pale yellow drooping florets and greenish cones; of branching free-blooming habit; leaves freely divided. vii.-ix. -/6.

— **fl. pl.**, "Golden Glow," handsome large double yellow flowers, fine for cutting, of free branching habit. -/9.

— **angustifolia**, of elegant habit with smaller single flowers. 1/6.

— **lævigata** (Nutt.), see *nitida*.

— **maxima**, 7-9, strikingly distinct; leaves of a bright glaucous hue, quite undivided and of large size, flower heads with long black-brown cones and pure golden yellow florets. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **moschata**, 5, with smaller yellow flower heads; musk scented. vii.-viii. 1/6.

— **Newmanni**, see *speciosa*.

— **nitida**, "Autumn Glory," 6, resembles *R. laciniata*, but has a double quantity of rather smaller flowers on stems of nice length for cutting; the leaves are less divided and the golden yellow ray florets are broader. vii.-x. -/9.

— **occidentalis**, 4, a strong growing species with branching stems bearing yellow flowers. vii.-ix. -/6.

**RUDBECKIA pinnata**, see *Lepachys pinnata*.— **purpurea**, see *Echinacea purpurea*.— **speciosa**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a well-known free-flowering perennial, indispensable for border decoration and cut flowers; the orange-yellow florets contrast finely with the black-purple discs. vii.-ix. -/6.— **conspicua**, comes into flower earlier than the type, and is most desirable since it prolongs the blooming season of these admirable flowers. 1/-— **subtomentosa**, 3-4, the whole plant is slightly hoary, with rich yellow purple-centred flower heads, agreeably perfumed with a scent like that of "Woodruff." vii.-ix. -/9.— **triloba**, 3-5, medium-sized golden yellow flower heads with blackish purple discs, smaller than most species but showy and useful for cutting. vii.-ix. 1/-

One of each (14 sorts), 10/6.

**RUTA** (RUTACEÆ), "Rue." Of somewhat graceful habit and with prettily divided leaves, otherwise the "Rue" has not much claim to be considered decorative; occasionally used medicinally, its strong pungent odour is well known.— **graveolens**, 2-3, with greenish yellow flowers, the first to open has 10 stamens, the rest only 8; variously known as "Countryman's Treacle," "Herb of Grace," etc. vi.-ix. -/6.**\*SAGINA** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Pearl-wort." Very dwarf dense carpeting plants scarcely more than half-an-inch above the ground, forming quite turfy patches of rich green or golden yellow, studded in early summer with myriads of small white star-like flowers; the "Pearl-worts" may be used with advantage for a variety of purposes in sun or shade.— **Boydii**,  $\frac{1}{12}$ , an interesting new species quite recently discovered in Scotland, partaking of the general characteristics of the genus. 1/-— **glabra pilifera aurea**,  $\frac{1}{12}$ , forms a dense carpet of rich golden yellow thread-like foliage and pearly white flowers. v. -/4.— **Linnæi**,  $\frac{1}{12}$ , a pretty dwarf tufted inhabitant of the arctic regions. -/6.**\*SALIX** (SALICACEÆ), "Willow." The species offered below are remarkably distinct from the "Common Willow," having prostrate creeping or trailing stems clothed with small pretty leaves and producing miniature catkins as do the larger species. In shady positions on the rockery, these "Arctic Willows" form most interesting subjects, and clothe the surface of ground and rock alike with a network of wiry stems and small foliage.— **herbacea**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the smallest of British Shrubs, and the plant with woody stems which grows most near to the North Pole. The leaves are obovate and the small catkins are ovoid in shape. v. 1/-— **lanata**, 1, found in a few rocky glens in Scotland; leaves covered with soft silky wool on both surfaces, and long catkins clothed with golden yellow hairs. v. 1/-— **lapponum helvetica**, a distinct Swiss form of the native species. 1/-— **mysinites jacquiniana**, a very pretty Austrian "Arctic Willow." -/9.— **polaris**, a distinct species from the Arctic regions. 1/6.— **purpurea nana**, a very pretty dwarf form with long narrow leaves, and slender purple stems; makes a patch of colour in winter. 1/-, 1/6.— **pyrenaica**, from S. W. Europe. 1/-— **pyrolæfolia**, a native of Arctic Russia. 1/6.— **repens**, a low straggling shrub, suitable for the rougher parts of the rockery. -/9.— **argentea**, with dense masses of hoary foliage. -/9.— **reticulata**, a native species, never more than 6 inches in height with wrinkled leaves, shining green above, white beneath; catkins downy, cylindrical; found on the loftiest of the Scotch Mountains. v. 1/-— **retusa**, prostrate creeping habit, with pretty rugose foliage. 1/-— **serpyllifolia**, more branched and with smaller leaves  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch long. 1/-

One of each (13 sorts), for 10/6.

**SALPICHROA** (SOLANACEÆ). The species offered is a doubtfully hardy plant of shrubby habit from Buenos Ayres; should have a sheltered position on a south wall.

— **rhomboidea**, with solitary or twin white tubular flowers on slender stems clothed with roundish slightly pubescent leaves. -/9.

**SALVIA** (LABIATÆ), "Sage." Besides the "Garden Sage," there are many other species which are worthy of cultivation, principally on account of the richly coloured flowers. Such as *S. argentea* and *S. moorcroftiana* have handsome silvery foliage, and are worth growing for that alone; the most striking feature of the genus however, is the fine rich colour of the flowers. The full, pure, satisfying shade of blue to be found in the flowers of *S. patens* is extremely rare, indeed it may almost be considered unique; while of scarlets there is nothing brighter than the colour of *S. splendens*. Of bright purples there are numerous shades, as well as one or two white flowered forms. Particularly useful for hot dry situations the *Salvias* also make fine subjects for borders.

— **acaulis**, seelyrata.

— **Æthiopsis**, 3, handsome woolly foliage and spikes of white flowers on branching stems. vii. 1/-

— **angustifolia**, 2, a hardy species from Mexico, with beautiful long wreath-like sprays of pale blue flowers in late autumn. 1/-

— **argentea**, 2-3, with strikingly beautiful silvery leaves in large rosettes; flowers pinkish white. vi. 1/-

— **azurea grandiflora**, 3, rich deep blue flowers in long racemes; a very fine hardy variety. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **chamædryoides**, 2, a neat hardy species, with small deep blue flowers in numerous racemes. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **chionantha**, 2, a distinct species from Asia Minor, with white flowers. v.-vii. 1/-

— **fulgens**, 2-3, with rich brilliant scarlet flowers; this sub-shrubby species from the Mexican Mountains is properly a greenhouse plant, but its colour is so desirable that it is worth the trouble of wintering indoors, or a sheltered position might be found and the plants be given ample winter protection. vii. -/9.

— **glutinosa**, "Jupiter's Distaff," 3, flowers pale yellow, an unusual colour in "Sage-worts"; a most interesting and rare plant. vii.-ix. 2/6.

— **Grahami**, 3-4, of quite shrubby habit if permitted, but may be cut to the ground in the spring, when nice bushy plants will result. The flowers are of a bright crimson-lake colour, produced on slender graceful growths, clothed with small bright green leaves; rather shy flowering. vii.-x. -/9.

— **grandiflora**, 2, an evergreen "Sage" of half-shrubby habit, with large pale blue and white flowers. vii. 1/-.

— **Greggii**, 3, sub-shrubby Texan species, with bright carmine-rose coloured flowers; will stand ordinary winters in sheltered positions. viii.-x. 1/-

— **hians**, "Cashmere Sage," 2, a quite hardy and very handsome species, with blue flowers in graceful spikes on branching stems. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **japonica**, 1½, flowers dark lilac in close spikes; a native of Japan. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **lyrata**, a dwarf plant from N. America, with lyrate leaves and small spikes of purplish blue flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **nubicola**, 3, a rare Himalayan species, with yellow flowers tinged with red; distinct and desirable. vii. 1/-

— **nutans**, 2, with rich blue nodding flowers in whorls on graceful stems; very neat and beautiful. vii. -/9.

— **officinalis**, "Garden Sage," 1, a well-known plant, useful in culinary operations, but not unattractive in appearance. vii. -/6.

— **alba**, deserving of a place in the border; forms compact bushes of hoary leaves and white flowers. 1/-

**SALVIA patens**, 2, undoubtedly one of the finest blue-flowered perennials in existence, though not perfectly hardy, the tuberous roots of this species may be protected in well drained soils by covering with ashes, or they may be taken up and stored in sand where the frost will not reach them. vii.-ix. -/6.

— — — **alba**, pure white flowers. -/9.

— — — **pratensis**, "Meadow Sage," 2, one of our most beautiful and rare native plants, with numerous spikes of rich purple flowers; graceful habit. vi.-viii. -/9.

— — — **alba**, a scarce white form. 1/-

— — — **Baumgarteni**, a very handsome variety, with violet-coloured flowers. -/9.

— — — **lupinoides**, spikes of showy purplish blue and white flowers. -/9.

— — — **rosea**, very pretty and distinct, with spikes of rosy red flowers. 1/-

— — — **Tenorii**, see *pratensis*.

— — — **Przewalskii**, 4-5, a new and striking species from the Orient, of vigorous habit and with violet coloured flowers in June, a circumstance which makes it so valuable for borders and beds. vi.-ix. 1/-

— — — **regeliana**, 3-4, a strong growing species with good sized leaves on long stalks and long spikes of reddish flowers with pale lip. vii.-ix. 1/-

— — — **ringens**, 2, of shrubby habit, with handsome foliage and spikes of large purple and white flowers. vii. 1/-

— — — **Sclarea**, "Clary," with spikes of bluish white flowers and leafy bracts; a rare old fashioned and handsome species. vii.-ix. -/9.

— — — **sylvestris**, "Wood Sage," 2, a remarkably handsome species resembling *S. pratensis*; flowers rich violet-blue, leaves hoary beneath. vii.-ix. -/9.

— — — **Verbenacea**, "Vervain Sage," 1½, with blue flowers in numerous terminal spikes; an ornamental native plant. vii. -/6.

— — — **virgata**, 3, a showy species; one of the finest of the genus; the leafy bracts are coloured, like the flowers, a fine violet-blue. vii.-ix. 1/6.

One of each (33 sorts) for 30/-

\***SANGUINARIA** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Blood-root." The only species is a very beautiful spring flowering tuberous-rooted perennial with beautiful leaves and blossoms.

— — — **canadensis**, ½, when well established produces sheets of pure white golden centred Anemone-like flowers, followed by pretty glaucous foliage. iii.-v. -/6.

— — — **major**, a remarkably beautiful form with much larger flowers. 2/6.

**SANGUISORBA**, see *Poterium*.

**SANSEVIERIA**, see *Reineckia*.

**SANTOLINA**, see Dwarf Shrubs for the Rockery.

**SAPONARIA** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Scapwort." Comprising showy border and rockery plants, resembling the "Campion" in flower and habit, the members of this genus are remarkably free flowering and deserving of general cultivation.

\* — — — **bellidifolia**, ½, with pale yellow flowers in heads, and basal leaves on long stalks. vi.-viii. -/9.

\* — — — **x Boissieri**, ½, an interesting and attractive hybrid between *S. cæspitosa* and *S. ocyroides*, with clusters of large rosy pink blossoms about ¾ of an inch in diameter. v.-vii. 1/-, 2/6.

\* — — — **cæspitosa**, ½, of tufted habit with umbels of rose-coloured flowers; a showy plant for sunny positions on the rockery. vi.-viii. 1/-

— — — **caucasica**, see *officinalis*.

— — — **glutinosa**, 1½, panicles of small blood-red flowers; a rare biennial species. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— — — **libanotica**, rare. 2/6.

\* — — — **lutea**, ¼-½, with yellow flowers in heads, and tufts of narrow leaves; a very pretty rock plant of compact habit. vi.-viii. 1/6.

\***SAPONARIA** *ocymoides*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of graceful trailing habit, with numerous branching stems clothed with small leaves and rosy pink flowers; useful for border or rockery. v.-viii. -/6.

— *alba*, a beautiful form of chaste appearance; the lovely white flowers retain their purity for a much longer period if planted in the shade. 1/-

— *purpurea*, see *ocymoides splendens*.

— *splendens*, as free flowering as the type, but the colour of the flowers is a bright rosy crimson; one of the most showy of rock plants. 1/-

— *variegata*, with variegated leaves and rosy flowers; very attractive. 1/-

— *officinalis*, "Common Soapwort," 2, an ornamental plant naturalised in this country, and resembling the "Sweet William" in foliage, with pale rose sweetly scented flowers in terminal heads; useful for borders, etc. vii.-ix. -/6.

— *fl. pl.*, a handsome double form. -/6

— *pulchella*. 3/6.

\*— *pulvinaris*,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , very dwarf, scarcely more than 1 inch in height, forms dense tufts of foliage clothed with bright red flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-

\*— *Sundermanni*. 3/6.

— *Wienmanniana*. 1/-

One of each (13 sorts), several very rare and beautiful, for 13/6.

**SATUREIA** (LABIATEÆ), "Savory." A genus of pretty compact growing border plants, particularly notable for the pleasant fragrance emitted, as well as for the aromatic flavour, which is especially valuable in culinary operations.

— *montana*, "Winter Savory," 1, of sub-shrubby habit, with numerous spikes of pale purple flowers. vi. -/9.

— *illyrica*, a pretty dwarf form with lilac flowers, worthy of a good position on the rockery. 1/-

— *pygmæa*, see *montana illyrica*.

**SAUSSUREA** (COMPOSITEÆ), "Saw-wort." A genus of dwarf "Thistle-like" plants, with rosettes of shining green or white woolly leaves; easily grown in sandy soil.

— *albescens*, 1-2, with clusters of purple flower heads, and leaves green above and white woolly beneath. vii. 1/6.

— *alpina*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flower heads purple, produced in clusters on erect leafy stems; leaves white woolly beneath. A native plant, found on the Scottish Mountains. viii. -/9.

— *discolor*, 1, whitish leaves and light purple flower heads; effective. vii. 1/6.

— *pygmæa*,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , growing only a few inches high, with purple flower heads; useful for rockery. vii. 2/6.

One of each, 5/6.

\***SAXIFRAGA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), "Rockfoil, Breakstone, Saxifrage." There is perhaps no genus of plants more useful, certainly none more beautiful, than the "Saxifrages," whether on border or rockery, in sun or in shade. Easy to grow, requiring only to be planted according to the nature of the growth, as a general rule, *i.e.*, soft green-leaved species in shade, and those with hard, encrusted, or leathery leaves in the sun, the "Rockfoils" are plants within the reach of all. Of variety, especially in form, there is no stint, ranging from the panicles of tiny white flowers like fairy bells, which are produced in profusion on delicate thread-like stems by *S. cæsia*, *S. cochlearis*, *S. valdensis*, etc., to magnificent pyramids of flowers, from 3 to 4 feet in height, produced from handsome rosettes of silvery-margined leaves, 4 to 8 inches across, such as are produced by *S. cotyledon pyramidalis*, etc. It would take page after page to speak of the many delightful species which form mounds of deep emerald evergreen foliage, covered in spring and early summer with masses of pure white flowers,

**SAXIFRAGA**—continued.

calling to mind the snowdrifts of the past winter; or maybe the dark green hillocks are illumined as with a bright sunbeam of soft refined pale gold, or richer hues borrowed from the departing *Crocus*. Still other banks of soft green are flushed crimson in the early spring days with the warm caresses of the sun, but gradually change to delicate tints of resy pink, and from purple to soft rose-lilac. Every rosette of leaves has a bright gift for the spring, and every flowery contribution is perfect and beautiful. The succeeding list of species, varieties and hybrids, is the most complete ever offered for sale. Unfortunately the nomenclature of "Saxifrages" is in a state of considerable confusion, and under the circumstances we have appended to the name of each sort, as far as possible, the name, or an abbreviation of the name, of the author, and all possible care is taken that the plants supplied shall be true to the author's description. The genus *Saxifraga* is divided by botanists into 15 sections. Fortunately, the species allotted to each division, besides being similar in habit, require similar treatment, so that a convenient means is provided of indicating the conditions under which each species will thrive. After each name will be found a small capital letter in brackets. This will show, by referring to the corresponding letter below, to which section the species or hybrid belongs, or is most nearly related to, and also indicates the most favourable conditions for successful culture.

- (A) *Bergenia* or *Megasea*, of tufted habit, with large leathery green leaves and generally rose-coloured flowers in dense clusters; ordinary soil in sunny positions preferably.
- (B) *Cymbalaria*, annuals or biennials with bright yellow flowers and small tufts of shining green leaves; delight in cool shade, old walls, etc., where they sow themselves freely and form quite a colony.
- (C) *Tridactylites*, annuals with white flowers and divided foliage; treat as (B).
- (D) *Nephrophyllum*, of tufted habit with white flowers in panicles; require moist cool position in half-shade.
- (E) *Peltiphyllum*, umbrella-like leaves preceded by dense clusters of pink flowers on long stems; moist position in half shade.
- (F) *Isoneria*, with palmate leaves and white flowers in panicles; half shade.
- (G) *Miscopetalum*, flowers white, often spotted with purple or scarlet, in panicles, leaves rounded, undivided; sandy soil in shade.
- (H) *Hirculus*, with bright yellow flowers dotted with red, and rather narrow leaves in rosettes; bog plants, but do not like stagnant moisture.
- (I) *Boraphylla*, flowers white or reddish, sometimes spotted; leaves undivided in rosettes; cool moist position (not stagnant) in half shade.
- (J) *Diptera*, with undivided leaves on long petioles, and flowers with unequal petals, white, spotted sometimes with crimson; sheltered position, half shade, sand, peat.
- (K) *Dactyloides*, small leaves much divided, in small rosettes, forming mound-like tufts of foliage, flowers white, rose or crimson, in small panicles; shade.
- (L) *Trachyphyllum*, forming tufts of hairy foliage, with white, yellow, or reddish flowers in loose panicles; moist or shady positions.
- (M) *Robertsonia*, with tufts of shining green, entire, toothed leaves, and panicles of white or rose-coloured, sometimes spotted flowers; sandy soil, sun or half shade.
- (N) *Euaizoonia*, with rosettes of undivided leaves, encrusted with a white deposit, flowers in erect panicles, white, sometimes spotted, rarely rose-coloured or purple; limestone, sun.
- (O) *Kabschia*, very small undivided leaves in dense rosettes, forming cushion-like mounds of foliage; flowers white or yellow; gritty soil in slight shade.
- (P) *Porphyrium*, of creeping habit with prostrate stems clothed with small, deep green leaves and bright purple, rose-carmine, or rarely white flowers; gritty soil, cool but sunny position.

- SAXIFRAGA aconitifolia** (Field and Garden), f, see *Boykinia aconitifolia*.
- **adonensis**. 1/-
- **adseendens** (Linn), c,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, leaves fleshy, 3-lobed ; a rare annual species. iv.-v. -/9.
- **affinis** (D. Don), see *hypnoides*.
- **afghanica** (Hort), see *Stracheyi alba*.
- **aizoides** (Linn), l,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , golden yellow, a beautiful native plant, flowers dotted with crimson. v.-vii. -/9.
- **aurantiaca**, bright orange coloured flowers. 2/6.
- **autumnale**, see *aizoides aurantiaca*.
- **Aizoon** (Jacq.), N,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , white flowers and rosettes of silvery margined leaves. v.-vii. -/6.
- **atropurpurea**, with lovely bright rose-coloured flowers, very choice and rare. 5/-
- **baleana**, a fine distinct variety. 1/-
- **brevifolia**. -/9.
- **bulgarica**. 2/6.
- **carinthiaca**. -/6.
- **Churchilli**. -/9.
- **cultrata**. 1/-
- **dubia**. -/9.
- **flavescens**. -/9.
- **Gaudini**. 1/-
- **glacialis**. -/9.
- **intaeta**. -/6.
- **la graveana**. 1/6.
- **lutea**. 5/-
- **Malyi**. -/6.
- **minima**. -/9.
- **minor**. -/9.
- **notata**. -/9.
- **paradoxa**. 1/-
- **pectinata**. -/6.
- **recta**. -/6.
- **robusta**. -/9.
- **rosularis**. 1/-
- **sempervivoides**. 1/-
- **stabiana**. -/9.
- **sturmiana**. -/9.
- **venetica**. 2/6.
- **ajugifolia** (Linn), K, l, yellowish white flowers on long stems ; native Pyrenees. v.-vi. -/9.
- **x aquatica** (Engl.), K, a natural hybrid, found with its parents on the Pyrenees. -/9.
- **Allioni** (Gand.), see *muscoidea* Allioni.
- **altissima** (Kern.), see *Hostii altissima*.
- **x Andrewsii** (Harvey), M,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a most beautiful and interesting hybrid, whose parents are considered to be *S. umbrosa* and *S. Aizoon*, found in Ireland by Mr. Andrews. The rosettes of leaves are bright green, prettily serrated with erect spikes of white flowers plentifully spotted with red. v.-vi. -/6.
- **Guthrieana**, distinct, from the Pyrenees. -/9.
- **androsacea** (Linn), K, l, with one to four large white flowers on numerous slender stems. v.-vii. -/9.

**SAXIFRAGA apennina** (Bert.), see *cuneifolia subintegra*.

— **aphylla** (Sternb.),  $\kappa$ , 1, bright citron-yellow flowers produced singly on slender stems; a strikingly beautiful plant. v.-vii. 2/6.

— **leptophylla**. 1/-

— **x apiculata** (Engl.),  $o$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming hybrid, between *S. rocheliana* and *S. Sancta*, one of the first to flower, the whole spike, flowers, bracts, and stem, is a lovely shade of primrose yellow. iii.-iv. -/9, 1/6, 2/6.

— **aquatica** (Lap.),  $\kappa$ , 1, with large white flowers in panicles; likes cool shade, but is not an aquatic as its name suggests, very useful late flowering species. vii.-viii. -/6.

— **arctioides** (Lap.),  $o$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms mounds of rosettes of spiny foliage, covered in spring with golden yellow flowers; a very rare and choice alpine. iv.-vii. 1/6.

— **primulina**, a scarce and very beautiful form, with primrose-yellow flowers. 5/-, 7/6.

— **arguta** (D. Don.), see *punctata*.

— **aspera** (Linn),  $L$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , mounds of foliage covered with sulphury-yellow flowers. v.-vii. -/9.

— **bryoides**, a very dwarf variety, with but one or two flowers on each stem. -/9.

— **atropurpurea** (Sternb.), see *muscoides atropurea*.

— **australis** (Moric), see *lingulata australis*.

— **biflora** (All.),  $P$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , resembling the native *S. oppositifolia*, but larger, and with 2 or 3 flowers together on the short stems, which open a bright rose-colour gradually changing to violet crimson. v.-vi. 1/-, 1/6.

— **baternata** (Boiss),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a tufted plant, with large white flowers on branched stems; distinct and rare. iv.-v. 2/6.

— **Blavii** (Beck),  $c$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaves fleshy, cuneiform, in rosettes, allied to *S. adscendens* and *S. petraea*; flowers white, a native of the Balkans. vi.viii. 1/-

— **blepharophylla** (Kern), see *oppositifolia blepharophylla*.

— **Boryi** (Boiss. and Held.),  $o$ , a very rare species. 3/6.

— **x Boydii** (Dewar),  $o$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *arctioides* x *burseriana*, one of the most charming of hybrid "Rockfoils." The spiny leaves in tiny rosettes, forming neat tufts, are slightly glaucous, while the flowers are a most lovely shade of soft primrose-yellow. iv.-vi. 2/3, 3/6, 5/-

— **alba**, a most free-blooming form, with pure white flowers. 1/-

— **bronchialis** (Linn),  $L$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with creamy white flowers on branching stems, and dense tufts of growths clothed with narrow leaves. iv.-v. 1/-

— **cherlerioides**, a distinct variety. 1/-

— **bryoides** (Linn), see *aspera bryoides*.

— **bulbifera** (Linn),  $D$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with white flowers; in general character not unlike our native *S. granulata*, a native of European alpine meadows. vi. -/9.

— **burseriana** (Linn),  $o$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , undoubtedly this species and its varieties form a group which includes some of the loveliest of alpine. With sharp pointed glaucous leaves forming tiny rosettes, in dense tufts, the plants have a true alpine aspect, while the pure white flowers produced singly or two together on slender ruby-red stems, are the incarnation of purity and delicate loveliness. iii.-vi. -/9.

— **grandiflora**, "with large white flowers nearly double the size of the ordinary form, produced very freely from dense rosettes of foliage." 2/6.

— **major**, a handsome form with larger flowers than the type. 1/-

— **minor**. 1/-

— **multiflora**. 2/6.

— **speciosa**. 1/6.

— **cæsia** (Linn),  $o$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a most charming species, with densely crowded rosettes of small grey leaves, and delicate panicles of milk-white flowers. v.-vii. 1/-

— **major**. 1/6.

- SAXIFRAGA cæspitosa** (Linn) K,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , dense tufts of bright green foliage and white flowers; a rare native plant, found on some of our highest mountains. iv.-vii. -/6.
- **hirta**. -/6.
- **incurvifolia**. -/6.
- **purpurea**, with rose-coloured flowers; rare. 1/6.
- **Sternbergii** -/9.
- **calyciflora** (Lap.), see media.
- **Camposii** (Hook f.), see Wallacei.
- **canaliculata** (Boiss), K,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with white flowers in June, a native of Spain -/9
- **cantabrica** (Boiss), see hypnoides cantabrica.
- **capitata** (Lap.), see ajugifolia x aquatica.
- **carpathica** (Reich.), D,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with panicles of white flowers; a rare native of the Carpathians and Trans-sylvania. iv.-vi. 2/6.
- **cartilaginea** (Willd), N,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a very pretty species, with numerous elegant rosettes of narrow silvery-edged leaves, and graceful drooping panicles of white flowers; one of the most charming members of the genus. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **catalaunica** (Boiss), N,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with rosettes of silvery foliage and panicles of white flowers. v.-vii. 1/-
- **ceratophylla** (Dryand), see trifurcata ceratophylla.
- **cernua** (Linn.), D,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and distinct native species found in this country only on the summit of Ben Lawers; flowers white, leaves shining green, often tinged with red, with bright scarlet buds in the axils of the stem-leaves. vii 1/-, 1/6.
- x **Churchilli** (Huter), see Aizoon Churchillii
- **ciliata** (Royle), A, 1, with panicles of pale red or rosy white flowers, and round leaves which are hairy on both sides; very handsome. iii.-v. 1/-
- **citrina** (Heg.) K,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and beautiful bright yellow-flowered species found on Mount Rosa in Switzerland, probably a natural hybrid between S. aphylla and S. planifolia. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **cochlearis** (Reichb.), N,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , numerous white flowers in masses, gracefully weighing down the slender much branched purple-brown stems, leaves small, glaucous, in tufted rosettes; one of the most charming species. v.-vii. -/9. 1/6.
- **major**. 1/-
- **minor**. 1/-
- x **Aizoon**, N, 2/6.
- **Colvillei** (Hort.), M. -/9.
- **conifera** (Coss. and Dar.), K,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 1/6.
- **cordifolia** (Haw) A, 1, of this handsome vigorous species there are many fine hybrid forms, worthy of inclusion in the most select collection of spring-flowering plants. Besides the brilliant flowers, which are produced in handsome clusters, often as early as February and as late as July, an additional attraction is found in the shining evergreen leaves which take on bright ruddy and crimson tints in the autumn, and serve to cheer the winter aspect of borders or rockery. The typical species has purplish red flowers on ruddy stems, and shining green leaves. iii. -/6.
- **hybrida**, "Athlete," massive wavy leaves, dwarf habit, handsome. -/9.
- "Brilliant," very large leaves richly coloured in autumn and winter; flowers rich purple. 1/-
- "Campana," neat dwarf crowded foliage; bell-shaped heads of rosy lilac flowers 18 inches in height. 1/-
- "Coralie," large handsomely coloured leaves, flowers rich purple on bright red stems. 1/-
- "Compacta," leaves nearly round, dull green, growing close to the ground; flowers rose-coloured. 1/-

**SAXIFRAGA cordifolia hybrida**, "**Cræsus**," crowded foliage, richly coloured in autumn; quite a miniature. 1/6.

— "Delia," dwarf, flowers rose-pink. 1/-

— "Distinction," dwarf habit, with very large head of pale pink flowers. 1/-

— "Giant," immense leaves, richly bronzed; flowers early, bright purple. 1/6.

— "gigantea," very large leaves and tall spikes of rosy flowers. 1/-

— "Iris." -/9.

— "Magnet," well-formed rose-coloured flowers, and large handsome leaves. 1/-

— "Magog," large tinted leaves, extra fine large rose-coloured flowers. 1/6.

— "Memnon," with rich purple beautifully undulated leaves, striking in late autumn and winter; flowers purple, early. 1/-

— "nana," a miniature form with rosy crimson flowers. 1/-

— "Pigmy," the smallest of all. 1/-

— "Progress," a free-growing plant with tall stems bearing rosy purple bell-shaped flowers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. 1/-

— "Puck." 1/-

— "splendens," dwarf, free, rosy crimson flowers. -/9.

— "Sturdy," compact habit, rosy flowers. -/9

One of each (21 sorts), 18/6.

— **coriophylla** (Griesb.), see **rocheliana coriophylla**.

— **corsica** (Gren. & Godr.), see **glaucescens**.

— **cortusæfolia** (Sieb. & Zucc.),  $\gamma$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with the habit of *S. Fortunei*, and like that species a native of Japan; flowers white, unspotted, in panicles, foliage bright green or shaded with red. viii.-x. 2/6.

— **Cotyledon** (Linn.),  $\alpha$ , 1-3, perhaps the best known species next to the "London Pride," and deservedly a great favourite for almost every phase of gardening. In the rockery, masses of it are scarcely surpassed in beauty by the "Queen of Saxifrages," *S. longifolia*, at the same time of easy cultivation in the ordinary border, while in 6 inch pots, magnificent plants may be had for conservatory decoration, 3 or even 4 feet from the ground to the tip of the long pyramidal spike of large pure white or crimson spotted flowers; when out of flower, the large rosettes of silvery margined leaves are very attractive and ornamental. v.-vii. -/6, 1/-, 1/6.

— **nepalensis**. -/9, 1/6.

— **pyramidalis**, a robust form with white, crimson-spotted flowers in finer spikes. -/6, 1/-, 1/6.

— **compacta**, rarely more than 1 foot in height, a splendid variety. -/9, 1/6.

— **crassifolia** (Linn.),  $\alpha$ , 1, with shining evergreen leaves and red flowers; a handsome "Siberian Megasea." iii.-v. -/6.

— **alba**, rare and fine. 1/6.

— **nana**, with richly coloured leaves in autumn and winter. 1/-

— **orbiculare**, flowers pink, good. -/6.

— **crocea** (Gand.), see **muscoidea crocea**.

— **crustata** (Sternb.),  $\alpha$ , white flowers in erect panicles, and handsome rosettes of leaves, deeply encrusted with a silvery white deposit; a very fine plant in flower and out. vi.-vii. 1/-

—  $\times$  **Hostii** (Engl.),  $\alpha$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , white flowers and silvery margined leaves. -/9, 1/-

— **cultrata** (Schott.), see **Aizoon cultrata**.

— **cuneata** (Willd.), 1/-

- SAXIFRAGA cuneifolia** (Linn.), m,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the prettiest of the green-leaved species, with white flowers spotted with yellow at the base of each petal, and roundish leaves, deep rich green above, pale and reddish beneath. v.-vii. -/6.
- **apennina** (Bert), see *cuneifolia subintegra*.
- **infundibuliformis**. 1/-
- **multicaulis**. 1/-
- **subintegra**. 1/-
- **cuscutæformis** (Lodd.) J,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white or pink on erect branched panicles rising from roundish toothed leaves; a rare Japanese species. vi.-vii. 1/-, 2/6.
- **Cymbalaria** (Sib. & Sm.), see *Sibthorpii*.
- **cymosa** (W. & K.), see *pedemontana cymosa*.
- **decipiens** (Ehrh.), K,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms mossy tufts of foliage, flowers white. iv.-vii. -/6.
- **grœnlandica**. -/6.
- **Sternbergii**. -/6.
- **demissa** (Schott. & Kotschy), see *mutata demissa*.
- **dentata** (Link.), see *Geum dentata*.
- **diapsenioides** (Bell), O,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with dense spiny rosettes of greyish leaves, and large snow-white flowers 3 or 4 together; one of the dwarfest and prettiest of all the alpine "Rock-foils." v.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- **elatior** (Mert. & Koch.), see *Hostii*.
- **x Elizabethæ** (Hort.), O,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a beautiful hybrid, probably of the same parentage as *S. x Boydii*, and with similar foliage; flowers soft sulphur-yellow, lovely. iv.-v. 1/-, 1/6.
- **Engleri** (Dalla Torre), N,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with handsome rosettes of narrow silvery marginal leaves and graceful sprays of white flowers on ruby-red stems; easy to grow in the ordinary border. v.-vii. -/9.
- **Engleri** (Huber & Porter), see *crustata x Hostii*.
- **erosa** (Pursch.), I, 1, of robust habit, with cream and white-flowers; a distinct N. American species. 1/-, 2/6.
- **exarata** (Vill), K,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , moss-like mounds of bright green foliage and white flowers. v.-vii. -/6.
- **nervosa**. -/6.
- **pulchella**. -/6.
- **x Ferdinandi-Coburgi**, see *Novelties*, page 9.
- **flagellaris** (Willd.), L,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with numerous bright yellow flowers, 4 or 5 together on slender stems; a rare and beautiful species from the Arctic regions. v.-vi. 1/6.
- **florulenta**, see *Novelties*, page 9.
- **florulenta** (Schott.), see *lingulata lantoscana*.
- **Forbesii** (Vasey), see *pennsylvanica*.
- **x Forsteri** (Stein.), N,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and charming hybrid between *S. cœsia* and *S. mutata*, found on the Tyrol. v.-vii. 1/6, 2/6.
- **x Forsteri** (Hort.), see *Pseudo-Forsteri*.
- **Fortunei** (Hook), J, 1, an exceedingly beautiful and rare plant, with large panicles of white flowers and handsome rosettes of long stalked leaves; equally useful for rockery or pot culture, flowers in autumn. 1/-, 1/6.
- **Frederici-Augusti** (Biasol.), see *porophylla*.
- **Frederici-Augusti** (Hort.), see *lutea-purpurea*.
- **Frederici-Augusti** (of gardens), see *apiculata*.
- **x Gaudini** (Brugg.), see *Aizoon Gaudini*.
- **gemmifera** (Pers.), see *hypnoides gemmifera*.

- SAXIFRAGA geranioides** (Linn.),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms mossy tufts of tripartite leaves in small rosettes and white flowers in corymbose panicles; a pretty species from the Pyrenees. v.-vii. -/9.
- — — **corbariensis**, a very rare form. 2/6.
- — — **Geum** (Linn.),  $\mu$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , this elegant native species, and its many pretty varieties are of as easy culture as the "London Pride," to which they are allied. The flowers are produced in graceful airy panicles on slender stems, in colour, white, or pinkish, sometimes spotted; leaves bright green, with saw-like teeth, oval-oblong in shape on long stalks, in rosettes. v.-vii. -/6.
- — — **dentata**. -/6.
- — — **Doni**. 1/-.
- — — **hybridum**. -/6.
- — — **Linnæi**. 1/-.
- — — **minima**. -/6.
- — — **reniformis**. 1/-.
- — — **gibraltarica** (Boiss. x Reut.),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms tufts of evergreen mossy foliage and white flowers; a rare species from the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. v.-vii. 1/6.
- — — **glacialis** (Hort.), see *Aizoon glacialis*.
- — — **glaucescens** (Reut.),  $\mu$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with large pure white flowers in June; a rare and distinct species from Spain. 1/6, 2/6.
- — — **globosa** (Hort.),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , evergreen mounds of "mossy" foliage clothed with white flowers in spring and early summer. -/9.
- — — **globulifera** (Desf.),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms a turfy carpet of rich green leaves which turn a bright purplish red in late autumn and winter, flowers white; a distinct and most desirable species from the Atlas Mountains. v.-vi. 1/6.
- — — **gracilis** (Steph.), see *punctata*.
- — — **græca** (Boiss.),  $\sigma$ . 1/-.
- — — **granulata** (Linn.), "Meadow Saxifrage,"  $\mu$ , 1, with numerous white flowers on erect branching stems; this free flowering native species has tuberous "roots," and dies down completely after flowering. For naturalising in shady or moist woodlands and in the wild garden this distinct "Saxifrage" is very effective. iv.-vi. Pot plants or tufts, -/6; tubers, 3/6 100.
- — — **fl. pl.**, "Fair Maids of England," a form with pure white double flowers, more effective than the type, useful and lasting as cut flowers. Plants in pots, -/6; tubers, 3/6 100.
- — — **Griesbachii**, see *Novelties*, page 9.
- — — **grœnlandica** (Colm.), see *decipiens grœnlandica*.
- — — **Guthriana** (Hort.), see *Andrewsii Guthriana*.
- — — **x Haworthii** (Hort.),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a handsome hybrid of the "mossy" section with white flowers. v.-vii. -/6.
- — — **x Hausmanni**, see *Novelties*, page 9.
- — — **heucherifolia** (Kern.), see *rotundifolia fonticola*.
- — — **hibernica** (Haw.), see *decipiens Sternbergii*.
- — — **hieracifolia** (W. & K.),  $\iota$ , 1, a distinct plant from the Arctic regions, with 4 to 6 white flowers on erect stems, and rosettes of leaves, glabrous green above, slightly hairy beneath. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- — — **Hirculus** (Linn.), "Marsh Saxifrage,"  $\mu$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very rare native plant, inhabiting wet marshes, etc., with large bright yellow flowers dotted with red,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch across, produced singly on slender stems, and tufts of rather narrow oblong leaves in rosettes, and partly clothing the stem. vii.-viii. -/9.
- — — **grandiflora**, with bright golden yellow flowers 1 inch across. 1/-.
- — — **hirsuta** (Linn.),  $\mu$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , resembling, and allied to, *S. Geum* and *S. umbrosa*. -/9.

**SAXIFRAGA hirta** (Hook.), see *cæspitosa hirta*.

- **Hostii** (Tausch.), N,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a very useful and easily grown species, produces a beautiful effect in masses, having silvery encrusted leaves in rosettes, and graceful panicles of white flowers spotted with purple. v.-vii. -/6.
- **altissima**, with the tips of the leaves bent outwards and downwards. 1/-
- **huetiana** (Boiss.), B,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bright yellow, small but very numerous, produced on long stems from the axils of the bright green, rather fleshy roundish leaves; a pretty annual species, useful in a variety of positions; sows itself. v.-vii. -/6.
- **hypnoides** (Linn.), "Dovedale Moss, Eve's Cushion," K,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of all the "Mossy" species, perhaps this is the most popular. It is used in many ways for many purposes. Small tufts planted between "bulbs" form a fitting and charming ground work when the latter are in flower. A rapid grower, forming dense cushions of soft green leaves, of a bright green colour throughout the winter; this hardy native species is a mass of snow-white flowers in spring and early summer. -/4.
- **cantabrica**. -/6.
- **gemmifera**. -/6.
- **Kingii**. -/6.
- **lævis**. -/6.
- **purpurea**. 1/-
- **Schröderi**. -/6.
- **trifida**. -/6.
- **variegata**, foliage prettily variegated white and green. -/6.
- **virescens**. -/6.
- **Whitlavii**. -/6.
- **compacta**. -/6.
- **incrustata** (Vest.), see *crustata*.
- **incurvifolia** (D. Don.), see *cæspitosa incurvifolia*.
- **infundibulum** (Lange.), see *cuneifolia infundibuliformis*.
- **intacta** (Willd.), see *Aizoon intacta*.
- **integrifolia** (Hook), from N.W. America. 2/6.
- **iratiana** (F. Sch.), K, a distinct Pyrenean species, with white flowers and green mound-like tufts of foliage. v.-vii. -/9.
- **irrigua** (M. Bieb.), D,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a plant of most distinct appearance, with leaves somewhat resembling those of a "scented Geranium," arranged in a compact rosette, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The flowers are large, white, bell-shaped, and are freely produced in a loose panicle; the whole plant is clothed with dense short hairs. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **islandica** (Sternb.), K,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with white flowers and "mossy" foliage. v.-vi. -/6.
- **japonica** (Hort.), see *sarmentosa japonica*.
- **juniperifolia** (Adams), O,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers yellow, freely produced in dense heads or spikes, from small rosettes of short spiny leaves; a very handsome species from the Caucasus, forms cushion-like tufts of deep green foliage. vi.-vii. -/9, 1/-
- **juniperina** (Boiss.), see *juniperifolia*.
- **Kolenatina** (Regel.), N,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with rosettes of rather few leaves, with distinct whitish toothed margins, flowers in elegant panicles; a reddish, somewhat rare species from Asia Minor. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **Kotschy** (Boiss.), O,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , forms dense dwarf tufts of blue-green foliage, with bright yellow flowers, freely produced several together in small leafy cymes. vi.-vii. 1/6, 2/6.
- **Kotschy** (Hook.), F, see *lutea-purpurea*.
- **lactea** (Turcz.), D, a distinct white-flowered species from Siberia. -/6.

**SAXIFRAGA lævis** (Haw.), see *hypnoides lævis*.

— **lantoscana** (Boiss.), see *lingulata lantoscana*.

— **lasiophylla** (Schott, Nym., & Kotschy), see *rotundifolia glandulosa*.

— **leptophylla** (Frøel.), see *aphylla leptophylla*.

— **ligulata** (Wall.), A, 1, a handsome species from the Himalayas, with shining evergreen foliage and reddish flowers in branching panicles. Like other species of the "Megasea" group, this is a very ornamental plant throughout the year. iii.-v. 1/-, 1/6.

— — **speciosa**, with flowers of a deeper hue. 1/-, 1/6.

— — **thysanoides**, flowers whitish. 1/-, 1/6.

— **lingulata** (Bell), N, 1-1½, with longish narrow silvery leaves in rather loose rosettes and gracefully drooping panicles of white flowers spotted with rose; this species and its varieties are among the easiest to grow and are very charming. vi.-vii. -/6.

— — **australis**. 1/-

— — **lantoscana**, dense rosettes of silvery recurving leaves and drooping panicles of creamy white flowers; a splendid rock plant. 1/-

— — **superba**, produces a really magnificent effect when planted in masses, has all the beauty of *S. pyramidalis* combined with an inimitable grace of habit. 1/6.

— — **linguæformis**. 1/-

— **longifolia** (Lap.), "Queen of Saxifrages," N, 1½, justly named, indeed it would be difficult to imagine anything more enchantingly beautiful than a well-flowered plant of this species. Not only when in flower is the plant attractive, the handsome rosette of silvery leaves, often 6 to 9 inches in diameter, is a striking object all the year round. The flowers are pure white, and are produced in a dense pyramidal unbranched spike. In almost any position, vertical or horizontal, on the rockery, or raised a little on the ordinary border, or in pots for conservatory decoration, can this lovely plant be grown; though the finest specimens are noticed in half shady positions. vi.-vii. 1/-, 1/6, 2/6, 5/-

— — **hybrida**, mixed seedlings, the result of insect fertilisation, containing some very fine forms, both as regards flowers and foliage. 1/-, 1/6.

— — **major**. 2/6.

— — **x cochlearis**. 2/6.

— — **x Cotyledon**. 2/6.

— **lutea-purpurea** (Hort.), see *apiculata*.

— **lutea-purpurea** (Lap.), see *Novelties*, page 9.

— **luteo-viridis** (S. & K.), O, ½, a most distinct and interesting species with green flowers in a dense leafy spike and bluish green leaves sparingly dotted with white on the margins, in rosettes, 1½ inches in diameter. iv.-vi. 1/6.

— **x macnabiana** (Hort.), N, 1, a really handsome hybrid between *S. Cotyledon* and *S. Hostii*. The flowers are white, heavily spotted with crimson, and are freely produced in loose panicles from silvery rosettes of leaves. v.-vii. -/9.

— **Malyi** (Hort.), see *apiculata*.

— **marginata** (Sternb.), O, ½, from Central Italy. Of tufted habit with small oblong green leaves dotted on the margins with white, and arranged in dense rosettes. This lovely species has white flowers exceeding in diameter the rosettes of leaves produced, 5 or 6 in a loose panicle. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.

— **mawean** (Baker), K, ½, flowers white, ¾ inch in diameter, on short stems, leaves in rosettes, forming neat tufts. This species is a fine spring flowering rock plant. 1/-

— **media** (Gouan), see *Novelties*, page 9.

— **melliana** (Boiss.). 1/-

**SAXIFRAGA mertensiana** (Bong.), from N.W. America. 1/-

— **Milesii** (Baker), A, 1, with large evergreen leaves and clusters of white flowers; a distinct "Himalayan Megasea." iii.-v. 1/6.

— **mixta** (Lap.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , plant tufted, leaves clear green covered with glandular hairs, angular with 3 obtuse divisions, the central sub-divided into 3 sections; flowers white; a native of the Pyrenees. v.-vi. 1/-

— **montavoniensis** (Kern), N,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with red stamens and calyx, petals white; otherwise this fine species resembles *S. Cotyledon*. vi.-vii. 1/-

— **moschata** (Sm.), see *muscoides pygmæa*.

— **moschata** (Wulf.), see *muscoides moschata*.

— x **Mureti** (Ramb.), K,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a striking yellow-flowered hybrid between *S. aphylla* and *S. planifolia*. v.-vii. 2/6.

— **muscoides** (All.), see *planifolia*.

— (Wolf.), K,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a pretty dense dwarf carpeter, with yellowish or purplish flowers; forms a turf-like mass of tiny rosettes, clothed in spring with numerous flowers in loose panicles. -/6.

— **Allionii**. -/6.

— **atro-purpurea**. -/4.

— **compacta**. -/6.

— **crocea**. -/6.

— **densa**. -/6.

— **moschata**. -/6.

— **pygmæa**. -/9.

— **Rhei**, a very fine form, with large flowers which open a bright rosy pink colour and gradually fade as they grow older. Strong growing, it reaches a height of 6 or 9 inches, and is one of our prettiest and most free blooming dwarf plants. -/6.

— "Guildford Seedling," see Novelties, page 9.

— **superba**, dwarfer and with deeper coloured flowers than *Rhei*. 1/-

— **varians**. -/6.

— **mutata** (Linn.), N,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , very distinct, with coppery yellow flowers in panicles, and rosettes of spatulate leaves with whitish crenated margins. vi.-vii. 1/-

— **demissa**, a rare Trans-sylvanian variety. 5/-

— **nepalense** (Hort.), see *Cotyledon nepalense*.

— **nervosa** (Lap.), see *exarata nervosa*.

— **nivalis** (Linn.), I,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a distinct native species found on the Scotch Mountains and in the Lake District. The flowers are white, in capitate heads, on short stems, springing from a rosette of toothed but undivided leaves. vii.-viii. 1/-, 1/6.

— **notata** (Schott, etc.), see *Aizoon notata*.

— **nutans** (Hook, F.), A,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with clusters of light pink flowers and roundish evergreen leaves; Himalayas. iv. -/6.

— **obscura** (Gren. & Godr.). 1/-

— **odontophylla** (Wall.), D,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , a native of the Himalayas; flowers white spotted with yellow. v.-ix. 2/6.

— **oppositifolia** (Linn.), P,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with prostrate creeping stems, which root into the soil, and quickly form a dense network of brown stems clothed with tiny rosettes of deep green leaves, this "Purple Saxifrage" is, beyond adequate description, one of the most delightful of the many choice inhabitants of snowy regions. Found on some of the highest mountains in Britain, this little gem clothes itself in spring with numerous flowers of the richest hues, many of the flowers several times exceeding the rosettes of leaves in diameter. The typical species has flowers of a bright purplish rose colour. -/6.

- SAXIFRAGA oppositifolia alba**, a pretty variety with pure white petals and orange-red anthers. -/9.
- — — **blepharophylla**, rare. 2/6.
- — — **grandiflora**. 1/6.
- — — **major**. -/9.
- — — **minor**. -/6.
- — — **pyrenaica**. -/9.
- — — **maxima**, with richly coloured flowers, sometimes exceeding  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter. 1/6, 2/6.
- — — **splendens**, a fine form with rich crimson-rose coloured flowers; found on the Scottish Mountains some years ago. -/9, 1/6.
- — — **rudolphiana**. -/9, 1/6.
- — — “**W. A. Clark**,” this is without doubt the best form of this species ever offered. The flowers are of medium size, of a most intense brilliant crimson-rose, many shades brighter than splendens; of neat habit and very free flowering. 3/6, 5/-
- — — **orbiculare**, see *crassifolia orbiculare*.
- — — **x patens** (Gand.), o,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a charming hybrid between *S. cæsia* and *S. aizoides*. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- — — **patens** (Sternb.), see *valdensis*.
- — — **pectinata** (Schott., etc.), see *Aizoon pectinata*.
- — — **pedata** (Kam.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , mounds of mossy foliage and white flowers. v. -/6
- — — **pedatifida** (Ehrh.), k,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rosettes of five-lobed leaves and white flowers. v.-vii. -/6.
- — — **Prostii**, a pretty variety of particularly slow growth. 1/-
- — — **pedemontana** (All.), k,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with white flowers in corymbose panicles, and triangular three-lobed leaves; a “mossy Saxifrage” of somewhat stronger growth. vii.-viii. 2/6.
- — — **cervicornis**. 1/-
- — — **cymosa**. 2/6.
- — — **peltata** (Torr. & G.), “Umbrella Plant,” e, 3, with umbrella-like leaves rising from thick, prostrate rooting stems. The blade of the leaf is often over 1 foot in diameter, handsomely lobed and toothed, and of a bright green colour. Appearing in spring before the leaves, the flowers are a nice shade of pink or white, in roundish heads. Of handsome appearance, it may be grown by waterside, but not in stagnant moisture. iv. -/9.
- — — **pennsylvanica** (Linn.), i, 1-2, this N. American “Swamp Saxifrage” has greenish flowers in a many flowered cyme, on stout stems, rising from clusters of long lanceolate leaves. Not remarkable for its colour, it may yet be usefully planted on account of its distinct appearance. v.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- — — **perdurans** (Kit.), k,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , of compact dwarf habit, with white flowers. v.-vi. -/9.
- — — **planifolia** (Lap.), k,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with narrow undivided leaves in densely tufted rosettes, and white flowers, several on each leafy stem. v.-vi. -/9.
- — — **porophylla** (Bertol.), o. 5/-
- — — **x Portæ** (Engl.), n,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a native of the eastern Alps, with white flowers. iv.-v. 1/6.
- — — **Prostii** (Sternb.), see *pedatifida Prostii*.
- — — **x Pseudo-Forsteri** (Sand.), m, a charming hybrid, having *S. cuneifolia* as one of its parents. vi. 1/6.
- — — **Pseudo-sancta** (Janka.), o, forms tufts of dark green foliage and produces heads of yellow flowers in March. 2/6.
- — — **pubescens** (D.C.), see *mixta*.
- — — **pulchella** (D. Don.), see *exarata*.

- SAXIFRAGA punctata** (Linn.), from Siberia and N. America. 1/-
- **purpurascens** (Hook. F.), A, 1, with handsome foliage and reddish purple flowers in somewhat drooping cymose heads; one of the best of this section. iv.-vi. 1/6.
- **pyrenaica** (Scop.), see androsacea.
- **pyrenaica** (Vill.), see muscoides.
- **recta** (Lap.), see Aizoon recta.
- **recurvifolia** (Lap.), see caesia.
- **x Regeli** (Kerner.), L,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an interesting and rare hybrid, S. aizoides x S. mutata, with yellow flowers; found in Switzerland. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- **repanda** (Willd.), see rotundifolia repanda.
- **retusa** (Gouan), P,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , procumbent, rooting stems, clothed with deep green leaves and producing glorious masses of rosy purple flowers in May and June. 1/-
- **x Reyeri** (Huter.), L,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , somewhat resembling S. aspera, but of smaller growth; this little plant is a hybrid between S. tenella and S. sedoides. v.-vii. 1/-
- **rhætica** (Keon.), N,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , rosettes of silvery leaves and panicles of white flowers. vi. -/9.
- **x Aizoon** (Sand.), N. 1/6.
- **rocheliana** (Sternb.), O,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very pretty species resembling S. marginata in leaf and growth, but with the pretty white flowers on shorter stems in close leafy spikes; this species and its variety are two very ornamental rock plants. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **coriophylla**, with smaller greyish leaves, more plentifully dotted with white. 1/-
- **rosularis** (Haw.), see Aizoon rosularis.
- **rotundifolia** (Linn.), G, 1, with roundish coarsely toothed leaves on long stalks, and panicles of white flowers dotted with scarlet. v.-vii. -/6.
- **fonticola**, with Heuchera-like leaves. 1/-
- **glandulosa**. -/9.
- **gracilis**, see umbrosa gracilis.
- **repanda**, a handsome robust form. -/9.
- **rudolphiana** (Horn), see oppositifolia rudolphiana.
- **x Salomoni** (Sund.), O,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine hybrid between S. burseriana and S. rocheliana, with beautiful large white flowers. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **sancta** (Griesb.), O,  $\frac{1}{2}$  forms dense tufted cushions of deep green pointed leaves; a rather shy bloomer in shady situations, should be fully exposed when the short dense spikes of bright yellow flowers will be more freely produced. iv.-vi. -/9, 1/6.
- **sarmentosa** (Linn.), "Mother of Thousands, Aaron's Beard, Wandering Jew," this handsome species from China and Japan will not endure a winter of ordinary severity outdoors, except in very sheltered situations. It is very valuable for pot culture, and indoor ferneries, etc., since under these favourable circumstances every part of the plant is ornamental. The leaves, green with whitish veinings above and crimson beneath, and the large panicles of white flowers spotted with yellow and scarlet, are scarcely more decorative than the bright red "Strawberry-like" runners bearing innumerable little plantlets. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **japonica**. 1/6.
- **tricolor**, a rather delicate but beautiful form with leaves variegated silver and crimson. 2/6, 3/6.
- **scardica** (Griesb.), O,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with dense cushion-like tufts of foliage similar to S. burseriana, but less glaucous, and ivory white flowers 3 to 4 in each head, on short slender stems; a rare and beautiful species found on Mount Scardus, in Macedonia. iii.-v. 2/6.
- **scardica** (? of gardens), see apiculata.

**SAXIFRAGA Schröderi** (Sternb.), see *hypnoides* Schröderi.

- *sedoides* (Linn.),  $\kappa$ , with yellow flowers and rather loose tufts of leaves. iv.-vi. -/9.
- *Seguieri* (Spreng.),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rosettes of spatulate leaves in dense tufts, and yellow flowers usually produced singly. v.-vi. 1/6.
- *Sempervivum* (Koch.), see *porophylla*.
- *sempervivoides* (?), see *Aizoon sempervivoides*.
- *Sendtneri* (—),  $\mathcal{N}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , probably a large form of *S. cartilaginea* (Willd.), with panicles of white flowers. iv.-vi. 1/6.
- *serratifolia* (Mack & Reichl., Hort.), see *umbrosa serratifolia*.
- *Sibthorpii* (Boiss.),  $\mathcal{B}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming annual species from Greece, which will establish and sow itself in any cool shady spot, or make a pretty group of distinct character under taller subjects. The flowers are bright yellow, freely produced on short stems from the axils of the upper leaves; leaves bright shining green. v.-viii. -/6.
- *x splendens* (Gusm.),  $\mathcal{N}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a most beautiful hybrid between the two most noble species of *Saxifraga*, viz., *S. longifolia* and *S. Cotyledon*; produces fine spikes of white flowers from handsome silvery rosettes. vi.-vii. 1/-
- *sponheimica* (C. C. Gmel.),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with rosettes of deeply cut leaves forming dense cushions and numerous large white flowers in loose panicles. iv.-v. 1/-
- *sguarrosa* (Sieb.),  $\sigma$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , resembling *S. cæsia*, but with larger white flowers and with leaves not so much recurved; a very dainty and charming plant. vi.-vii. 1/-
- *stelleriana*, see *bronchialis cherlerioides*.
- *stellaris* (Linn.),  $\mathcal{I}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with small star-like white flowers in loose panicles, produced from rosettes of bright green oblong leaves, this pretty native species may well be included in every collection. iv.vi. 1/-
- *stenoglossa* (Tausch.),  $\mathcal{N}$ . -/9.
- *stenopetala* (Gand.), see *aphylla stenopetala*.
- *Sternbergii* (Willd.), see *cæspitosa Sternbergii*.
- *Stracheyi* (Hook. f. & Thoms.),  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , a very handsome foliage and flowering plant, with evergreen leaves and heads of pink and white flowers. iii.-v. 1/-
- *alba*. 1/6.
- *sturmiana* (Sch., Nym. & Kots), see *Aizoon sturmiana*.
- *taygetea* (Hort.),  $\sigma$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with rosettes of roundish, bright evergreen leaves, and graceful spikes of white flowers. v.-vii. -/9.
- *tellimioides* (Maxim.),  $\mathcal{I}$ , a distinct and rare species from Japan. 1/6.
- *tenella* (Wulf.),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , with rosettes of pale yellowish green leaves, and white flowers in panicles. v.-vi. -/6.
- *thessalica* (Sch., Nym. & Kots.), see *porophylla*.
- *tombeanensis* (Boiss.),  $\sigma$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , slow-growing, and densely tufted, with 1-3 white flowers on each stem; somewhat closely resembles *S. diapensioides*. iv.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- *tosænsis* (Maxim). 1/6
- *trans-sylvanica* (Fuss.), see *mutata demissa*.
- *tricuspidata* (Retz.),  $\mathcal{I}$ , flowers white, a native of the northern and arctic regions. vi. 1/-
- *trifida* (Haw), see *hypnoides trifida*.
- *trifurcata* (Schrad),  $\kappa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with rosettes of three-parted leaves, and white flowers in panicles; this species and the variety are elegant in both flower and foliage. iv.-v. -/6.
- *ceratophylla* "Stag's-horn Rockfoil," with larger handsome leaves and flowers. -/9.

- SAXIFRAGA** x *tyrolensis* (Kern.), o, a pretty hybrid with close tufts of foliage and graceful dainty panicles of white flowers; found with its parents, *S. cæsia* and *S. squarrosa*, on the Tyrol. vi-vii. 1/6, 2/6.
- *umbrosa* (Linn), "London Pride," m, 1 a favourite border plant, produces cloud-like masses of pinkish flowers on red stems from pretty evergreen foliage. v.-vii. -/4.
- *cochlearifolia*. -/9.
- *Colvillei*. -/9.
- *gracilis*, a very fine free-blooming variety, grows 2-3 feet high, and produces clouds of pretty white flowers. 1/6.
- *serratifolia*. 1/-
- *variegata*, leaves prettily variegated creamy-white and green. -/6.
- *valdensis* (DC.), o,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , racemes of large white flowers and close tufts of foliage in tiny rosettes; one of the more choicest species, fine in masses on the rockery. vi.-vii. 1/-, 1/6.
- *valdensis* (Hort.), see *cochlearis minor*.
- *Vandellii* (Sternb.), o,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rare and charming species from the Swiss Alps, with densely tufted leaves in small rosettes, and dainty racemes of white flowers. v.-vi. 1/6.
- *varians* (Sieb.), see *muscoideus varians*.
- *virginensis* (Michx.), i,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with rosettes of rather long undivided toothed leaves and close heads of white flowers; a very distinct and pretty species from N. America. iv.-vi. 1/-
- *vochinensis* (Gusm.), n, 1/6.
- *Wallacei* (Hort.), k,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the finest of this section, with white flowers of large size, freely produced, which exhale a delicious scent resembling "Hawthorn"; very pretty foliage of rather pale green colour. iii.-vi. -/6.
- *willkommiana* (Boiss.), see *exarata nervosa*.
- *wulfeniana* (Schott.), see *retusa wulfeniana*.
- *Zeilebori* (Schott.), n,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare species from the Austrian Alps, with silvery leaves in small rosettes and white flowers. vi. 1/-, 1/6.
- x *Zimmereri* (Kern.), n,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a fine hybrid between two lovely species:—*S. Aizoon* x *S. cuneifolia*. v.-vii. 1/-, 1/6.

We offer this unrivalled collection of beautiful rockery and border "Saxifrages," one plant of each (OVER 300 SORTS), for £15.

Smaller collections, our selection, per doz., 4/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6.  
per 100, 45/-, 60/-, 75/-

**SCABIOSA** (DIPSACÆ), "Scabious." This is a genus of excellent plants suitable for borders and the rockery. The beautifully coloured flowers are collected in heads, producing with the projecting stamens, a pretty pin-cushion-like appearance. *S. caucasica*, with its lovely pale mauve heads of flowers, on long graceful stems, is one of the finest of border plants and unexcelled for cutting purposes. The improved forms of the last named, and several other species of great merit, make this genus most ornamental and indispensable.

- *alpina*, see *Cephalaria alpina*.
- *amœna*, 2-3, with rosy lilac flowers on graceful stems; a fine species from Russia. vi. 1/6.
- *arvensis*, 2-3, "Gipsies' Rose," a handsome native species with slaty blue flowers. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- *bellidifolia*, see *arvensis*.
- *caucasica*, 2, of ideal bushy habit, with masses of flowers produced with long stems in the best possible manner for cutting purposes, of an exquisite shade of pale mauve or lilac; this fine "Caucasian Scabious" blooms from early summer to late autumn. -/9.

**SCABIOSA caucasica alba**, a white-flowered counterpart of the preceding, with all the excellent qualities of the type. -/9.

— **atrocaerulea**, with flowers several shades deeper in colour than the type; a most desirable acquisition. 1/-

— **fimbriata**, a fine form in which the pale lilac petals are beautifully fringed. 1/6.

— **perfecta**, with heads of flowers which have the appearance of doubling, one of the finest of late novelties. 1/6.

— **elata**, see *Cephalaria tartarica*.

\* — **graminifolia**, 1, a splendid rock plant, but will do well on the border. From a woody root-stock spring dense tufts of narrow silvery white leaves and numerous pale mauve flowers, making together a picture of great loveliness. vi.-ix. 1/-

— **japonica**, 2, a fine biennial species with rich lilac coloured flowers in heads often over 3 inches across; this "Japanese Scabious" is practically new to cultivation, but is an excellent plant for borders and for cutting. vi.-ix. 1/-

\* — **lucida**, 1, this pretty "Scabious" from Switzerland, etc., with rosy lilac heads of flowers, is very deserving of extended cultivation. v.-ix. 1/-

— **lutea**, 3-4, with yellow flowers in numerous pretty heads; fine for border decoration and cut flowers; late. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **ochroleuca**, 2, the flowers are a delicate shade of primrose-yellow, a most useful plant. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **Webbiana**, with creamy yellow flowers, a good dwarf variety rarely reaching 1 foot in height. -/9.

— **parnassifolia**, see *Pterocephala*.

— **Pterocephala**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , produces small mound-like tufts of soft greyish green foliage covered all the summer with pale purple flowers; most useful for borders or rockery. vi.-ix. -/6.

— **silenifolia**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms tufts of dark green glossy leaves; a neat and beautiful plant with lilac flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **Succisa**, "Devil's-bit Scabious, Blue Bonnets," 1-2, a very ornamental native plant, with bluish purple flowers in numerous heads. vii.-x. -/6.

— **alba**, a rare white-flowered form. -/6.

— **tartarica**, see *Cephalaria tartarica*.

— **vestina**. 1/6.

One of each (18 sorts), for 15/-

**SCHIVERECKIA**, see *Alyssum*.

**SCHIZOCODON** (DIAPENSIACEÆ), "Japanese Moon-wort." One of the most subtle influences which go to make hardy plant culture the fascinating study which it is, is the element of uncertainty attending the growing of some few of the most beautiful and interesting species. Yet, when the object has been attained, the seeming impossible achieved, and the long tended nursling grows with the semblance of its native vigour, then, indeed, is the cup of happiness of the hardy plant lover full to the brim, and visional exchanges of position with kings and millionaires are as naught. The "Japanese Moon-wort" presents all these delightful possibilities to the enthusiast. Although introduced some 13 or 14 years ago, it is doubtful if there are a dozen places in this country where it is well established. Requiring conditions of growth similar to those enjoyed by *Shortia galacifolia*, for which it makes an excellent companion, this native of Japanese Mountains presents no insurmountable difficulties to the earnest cultivator. Well-drained sandy loam and peat, in cool, moist, but not wet, shady positions, will provide the conditions most favourable to success. Also, it must be noted, that, like the *Shortia*, this rare and charming plant dislikes root disturbance, and produces the beautiful crimson tints in its leaves to a greater and more effective extent if the position is not wholly shaded.

**SCHIZOCODON soldanelloides**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , from tufts of shining evergreen leaves are produced, in spring and early summer, the bright rosy elegantly fringed flowers, 2-4 on each stem. Deepest in the centre, the lovely rose colour gradually fades almost to white round the edge of the bell-shaped blossoms. iii.-vi. 2/6, 3/6.

**SCHIZOSTYLIS** (IRIDACEÆ), "Crimson Flag." In a warm sheltered position, and especially in a cool frame or greenhouse, the S. African plant offered below, will give sheaves of spikes of the most vivid scarlet flowers in October and November.

— **coccinea**, "Kaffir Lily," 2, with "Iris-like" foliage and intense scarlet flowers in "Gladiolus-like" spikes; one of the finest of autumn flowers. x.-xi. -/6, 1/-; single crowns, 12/- per 100.

**SCILLA**, "Squill." See our Bulb Catalogue.

**SCOLIOPUS** (LILIACEÆ). The only species is a dwarf shade-loving perennial suitable for the rockery or alpine house.

— **Bigelovii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with sea-green flowers spotted with purple and two prettily marbled green and purplish leaves; blooms in very early spring. ii.-iii. 1/6.

**SCOLYMUS** (COMPOSITÆ), "Golden Thistle." A genus of plants with ornamental "Thistle-like" leaves and flowers, suitable for borders; the roots of *S. hispanicus* are sometimes eaten.

— **grandiflorus**, 3, with greyish leaves and solitary golden yellow flower heads, likes a dry sunny position. vi. -/9.

— **hispanicus**, "Spanish Oyster Plant," 3, a biennial species, with golden yellow flower heads in clusters. vii.-viii. -/9.

**SCOPOLIA** (SOLANACEÆ), "Drooping Henbane." A genus of border plants with pendulous flowers on erect stems, quite distinct from all other plants in cultivation.

— **carniolicæ**, 2, flowers bell-shaped, red outside, yellow within, produced singly from the axils of the leaves. iv.-vi. 1/6.

— **Fladnikiana**, with creamy yellow flowers; pretty in spring. 1/6.

— **japonica**, a distinct Japanese species. 1/6.

— **lurida**, 3-4, an autumn flowering species; flowers open a greenish colour and gradually change to yellow and purple. viii.-ix. 1/6.

— **viridiflora**. 1/6.

One of each for 6/6.

**SCORODOSMA**, see *Ferula*.

— **foetida**, see *F. Assafetida*.

**SCORZONERA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Viper's Grass." These border plants of distinct appearance are very useful in rather dry situations and on the rougher parts of the rockery, at the same time they are ornamental when associated with other herbaceous perennials.

— **austriaca**. 2/6.

— **purpurea**, 1-2, heads of white pink tinted flowers on branching stems from tufts of "Rush-like" leaves. v.-vii. -/9.

— **rosea**, a rare and pretty form with heads of pink flowers; found in Switzerland. 2/6.

One of each for 5/-

**SCROPHULARIA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Figwort." A genus of plants, very few of which are sufficiently ornamental for cultivation in gardens. Those offered are the best.

— **Hoppii**, 1, an alpine species found on the Swiss and Italian Alps. The flowers are of a bright violet colour, freely produced in terminal panicles on leafy stems. vi.-viii. 1/-

— **nodosa variegata**, a handsome form of our native "Murrain Grass," with variegated leaves. 1/-

\***SCUTELLARIA** (LABIATÆ), "Skull Cap." Resembling the "Dragon's-heads" in several particulars, the hardy species of this genus are quite as ornamental, and are among the best of border and rock plants. In different as to soil, but liking a sunny position, the "Skull Caps" form handsome groups of white, yellow and violet colour.

- **albida**, a handsome species from Greece, with white flowers. -/9.
- **alpina**, 1, a vigorous but neat species, forms mounds of purple flowers touched with yellow on the lower lips. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **alba**. 1/-
- **bicolor**, purple and white. 1/-
- **lupulina**, an attractive variety with yellow flowers. 1/-
- **altissima**, a fine Caucasian species with violet flowers. -/9.
- **baicalensis**, 1, an exceptionally handsome species with large purple flowers in numerous spikes. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **galericulata**, 1, a native waterside plant with bluish flowers. vii. -/6.
- **grandiflora**, see *orientalis*.
- **indica japonica**, 1, with rich purple flowers; a fine Japanese species vi.-viii. 1/-
- **japonica**, see *indica japonica*.
- **macrantha**, see *baicalensis*.
- **orientalis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a striking species with yellow flowers; habit dwarf, semi-procumbent. vii.-viii. 1/-
- **peregrina**. 1/6.
- **resinosa**, from N.W. America. 1/6.
- **splendens**, 1, a species with scarlet flowers from Mexico, not hardy, and flowers rather late. ix.-x. 1/6.

One of each (13 sorts), for 11/6.

\***SEDUM** (CRASSULACEÆ), "Stonecrop." These indispensable plants with succulent leaves, will make the most desert-like of rockeries, banks and borders gay with flowers and foliage. This seems to be the especial mission of Sedums and allied plants, to make bright those arid and dry positions which are eyesores almost everywhere. Besides carpets of golden yellow, green and white, crimson and purple, as well as many other hues, there are taller species of elegant and striking habit, which form bushy specimens aglow in autumn with rich or delicate colour. Easy to grow, flourishing in crannies and crevices of dry, old walls, as well as in more moist positions on the border, the "Stonecrop" only requires good drainage.

- **acre**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the "Wall Pepper, or Biting Stonecrop" is a native plant which practically loses itself in a golden glow; flowers, stems, and some of the leaves becoming a bright yellow in early summer. -/6.
- **aureum**, foliage remains permanently a bright yellow. -/6.
- **elegans**, with silver and green foliage; a very pretty but rather delicate form. -/9.
- **Aizoon**, 1, erect growing, with panicles of bright yellow flowers in late summer; leaves toothed. -/6.
- **scabrum**. -/9.
- **Alberti**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white in panicles, leaves terete in clusters at the ends of the prostrate stems. vii. -/6.
- **albescens**. -/9.
- **album**, "Worm Grass,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with relatively large flowers in panicles on pinkish stems, and creeping growths clothed with evergreen leaves; a useful native species, ornamental throughout the year. vi. -/6.
- **formosum**. -/6.
- **pallescent**. -/6.
- **turgidum**. -/6.
- **virens**. -/6.

**SEDUM algidum.** -/6.

- **alpestre**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a trailing species with yellow flowers. vi.-vii. -/6.
- **altissimum**, l, with yellow flowers on erect stems and glaucous foliage. vi. -/6.
- **americanum**, see **ternatum**.
- **amplexicaule**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a handsome semi-procumbent species with golden yellow flowers on leafy cymes and evergreen foliage. vi. -/6.
- **Anacampseros**, "Evergreen Orpine,"  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with light purple or pinkish flowers and bright evergreen leaves margined with red; a distinct and useful plant. vii. -/6.
- **Andersonii**, see **hispanicum**.
- **anglicum**, "English Stonecrop,"  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a pretty native evergreen species somewhat resembling *S. acre*, but with white or rosy tinted flowers. vii. -/6.
- **anopetalum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , glaucous foliage and greenish yellow flowers; a pretty evergreen. vii. -/6.
- **asiaticum**, l, yellow flowers with orange-brown anthers, on erect annual stems clothed with deep green, toothed leaves. vii. -/6.
- **Athoa**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a new and distinct species from the Himalayas, with yellow flowers. vii. 1/-
- **athoum**, see **album**.
- **atratum**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with pale yellowish flowers and roundish leaves tinged with reddish brown. vi. -/6.
- **atropurpureum**, l, erect habit, with dark coppery-purple foliage. vii. -/9
- **atrosanguineum**, with deep reddish leaves. 1/6.
- **beyrichianum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty distinct species whose native habitat is unknown, with white flowers and rosettes of evergreen leaves dotted with red. vii. 1/-
- **bithynicum**, see **hispanicum**.
- **boloniensis**, see **sexangulare boloniensis**.
- **brevifolium**, "Mealy Stonecrop,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a beautiful little evergreen plant which looks like a mass of silvery rose tinted globules of meal, so rounded and covered with powder are the pretty leaves. The flowers are white and pink, but the chief charm lies in the foliage. Fully deserving of extensive cultivation, this little gem is rather fragile, though quite hardy, and must be given shelter from rough weather, winds, etc. A position full south on a rocky ledge suits it admirably. vii. -/9.
- **major**, with larger leaves, but scarcely more than 1 inch in height. 1/6.
- **carpathicum**, see **Telephium carpathicum**.
- **Carrioni**, see **Telephium Carrioni**.
- **caeruleum**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , an annual species, but deserving of cultivation for the sake of the pretty pale blue flowers which are produced in great profusion in a cloud-like mass; sows itself most freely, the seeds germinating in the autumn and forming a carpet of pale glaucous green foliage throughout the winter. vi. -/6.
- **corsicum**, see **dasyphyllum glanduliferum**.
- **Crista-Galli** } see **reflexum cristatum**.
- **cristatum** }
- **cruciatum**, see **monregalense**.
- **cyaneum**,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , a pretty dwarf species with clusters of pale purple flowers. vi. 1/-
- **dasyphyllum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a neat and pretty native species, found in a few places in the South on old walls, etc. Closely resembling *S. brevifolium* in habit, this species has a bluish silvery appearance, and should be afforded care similar to that advised for the "Mealy Stonecrop"; the flowers are a dull white or pinkish colour. vii. -/6.

- SEDUM dasyphyllum glanduliferum**, thickly beset with short hairs, very distinct. -/9.
- **debile**, from N. W. America. -/6.
- **dentatum**, see **stoloniferum**.
- **Douglasii**. N.W. America. 1/6.
- **elegans**, see **rupestre**.
- **euphorbioides**, a rare Siberian species. 2/6.
- **Ewersii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very ornamental plant with handsome roundish glaucous leaves and clusters of purplish flowers. Quite a diminutive species; it is particularly pleasing on account of the silvery white appearance of the leaves and semi-trailing stems. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **turkestanicus**, with rosy purple flowers. -/9.
- **Fabaria**, 1, with terminal heads of pink flowers on erect stems, and pale green leaves. vii. -/6.
- **Fabaria** (Vilm.), see **spectabile**.
- **x Telephium carpathicum**. 2/6.
- **farinosum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty dwarf species from Madeira, with clusters of pinkish flowers and mealy deciduous leaves. vii. 1/-
- **fosterianum**, see **pruinatum fosterianum**.
- **glaucum**, see **hispanicum**.
- **hirsutum**, a rare species with rosettes of hairy leaves; of unique and interesting appearance. vii. 1/-
- **hispanicum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of dense spreading habit; forms perfect carpets of pale glaucous green foliage; flowers faintly pinkish. vi.-vii. -/6.
- **aureum**. -/9.
- **hybridum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with dense clusters of yellow flowers, and creeping stems clothed with evergreen, red-margined leaves. vi. -/9.
- **ibericum**, see **stoloniferum**.
- **Jacquini**, see **nicæense**.
- **japonicum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a bushy habited species with large yellow flowers in clusters on the upper portions of the stems, and bright evergreen leaves. vi. -/9.
- **variegatum**. 1/-
- **kamtschaticum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with numerous prostrate stems bearing bright deep green leaves and large bunches of rich yellow flowers; one of the most showy of evergreen "Stonecrops." viii.-x. -/6.
- **variegatum**, foliage strikingly marked with yellow. 1/-
- **Kirilowii**, an erect growing species from Turkestan. 1/6.
- **linifolium** (Nutt.), see **pulchellum**.
- **linifolium** (D.C.), see **roseum linifolium**.
- **lividum** (of gardens), see **lydium**.
- **lydium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming little evergreen species, forms dense tufts of deep green foliage tinged with a ruddy bronze shade; flowers very small, pinkish. viii. -/6.
- **macrophyllum**, see **maximum**.
- **magellense**, a small growing species from Italy, Greece, etc. -/6.
- **maweanum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms dense carpets of yellow; probably a garden hybrid. -/6.
- **Maximowiczii**, 1, with yellow flowers on dense flat heads on erect stems clothed with bronzy evergreen leaves. vii. -/6.
- **maximum**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a strong erect growing species with roundish heads of white flowers spotted with red, and ruddy green foliage. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **purpureum**, purplish crimson leaves and stems. 1/-
- **variegatum**, leaves margined with white. -/9.
- **middendorffiana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with flat heads of yellow flowers on erect stems. vii. -/9.

- SEDUM monregalense**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty dwarf tufted species with white flowers; evergreen leaves in dense tufts on semi-procumbent stems. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **monstrosum**, see *reflexum cristatum*.
- **multiceps**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a beautiful sub-shrubby evergreen species from N. Africa, with glaucous foliage and large pale yellow flowers. vii.-ix. 1/6.
- **Nevii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a prostrate evergreen species with white flowers in short erect cymes, and densely crowded leaves in small rosettes on prostrate stems. vii. 1/-
- **nicæense**, "Rivieran Stonecrop,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an evergreen species with yellow flowers in autumn. -/6.
- **obtusatum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and charming plant from California. The evergreen leaves are of the brightest emerald colour in spring and early summer, and contrast finely with the crimson red stems. Later, in autumn, the leaves become suffused with crimson-brown, a pretty shade of colour which is retained throughout the winter; flowers yellow. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **obtusifolium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a remarkable species with white flowers in loose cymes and roundish leaves veined with red. vii. 1/-
- **ochroleucum**, see *altissimum*.
- **oppositifolium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a distinct trailing evergreen, with whitish flowers and bright green leaves; very pretty. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **oreganum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with pale rose-coloured flowers and bright green leaves on erect stems; a most distinct and pretty species from the Oregon. vii. 1/-
- **ovatum**, a species of the *Rhodiola* type. 1/6.
- **oxypetalum**, from Mexico; a new species and quite distinct from all others; of trailing habit. 1/6, 2/6.
- **pallidum roseum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with terminal clusters of pink flowers; an effective species from Greece. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **populifolium**, 1, a remarkable and pretty plant; forms woody erect stems which are clothed in summer and autumn with "Poplar-like" leaves, and bear terminal clusters of bluish-white flowers with a scent like "Hawthorn." In winter, the numerous bare purple stems give a touch of colour to the scene. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **pruinatum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of trailing habit, densely clothed with glaucous, bluish green leaves, flowers bright yellow; a very distinct and effective plant. viii. -/6.
- **fosterianum**, leaves less glaucous, pale green, more densely disposed, in the form of rosettes. -/6.
- **pubescens**, 2, a fine erect species with glaucous green leaves and deep crimson heads of flowers. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **pulchellum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an evergreen species, rarely seen, with bright rosy purple flowers, stems trailing. vii.-viii. -/9.
- **reflexum**, "Stone Orpine,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , procumbent stems densely crowded with narrow, slightly glaucous, evergreen leaves and yellow flowers in leafy cymes. vi. -/6.
- **albescens**, with glaucous foliage and yellowish white flowers. -/9.
- **cristatum**, "Cockscorn Stonecrop," a curious and interesting form with fasciated stems which become very broad and form a comb-like crest bearing short leaves and occasionally flowers. -/6.
- **minor**, smaller in all its parts. -/9.
- **repens**, see *alpestre*.
- **rhodanthum**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a handsome species from the Rocky Mountains of Utah and Colorado, with large terminal panicles of bright rose-coloured flowers on erect stems. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **Rhodiola**, see *roseum*.

- SEDUM roseum**, "Rose Root, Midsummer-men," <sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, a native plant whose roots when dried are strongly rose-scented; found on sea-side cliffs it is the badge of the Scottish clan McGunn. Flowers reddish purple or yellowish; leaves glaucous. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **linifolium**, leaves narrow, flowers bright rose. -/9.
- **aurantiacum**. -/9.
- **rubrum**, with deep rose-coloured flowers. 1/-
- **rotundifolium**, see *Anacamperos*.
- **rubens**, see *pallidum roseum*.
- **rufescens**, see *nicaense*.
- **rupestre**, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, with masses of clear yellow flowers and small glaucous leaves on trailing stems; a native species of considerable merit; turns a bright ruddy colour in autumn during dry weather. vii.-viii. -/6
- **grandiflorum**, very fine, of dwarf prostrate habit, and with foliage shaded crimson. -/9.
- **virens**, with rich green foliage. -/6.
- **sarmentosum**, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, of trailing habit, densely crowded with leaves and with bright yellow flowers in large flat umbellate heads. vii. 1/-
- **Scopolini**, of the *Rhodiola* type. 1/-
- **selskianum**, 1, a Chinese species with large heads of bright yellow flowers on erect stems. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **sempervivoides**, "House Leek Stonecrop," <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, a remarkable species from Asia Minor. The whole plant so closely simulates a "House Leek" that it is almost impossible to distinguish between them when out of flower. Though only a biennial, this species should be grown on account of the dense rosette of reddish leaves and the large heads of bright red flowers on leafy stems, which give to this plant such a distinct appearance. vii. 1/-
- **sexangulare**, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, of very neat appearance, with small evergreen leaves densely crowded on trailing stems, and umbellate heads of bright yellow flowers. vii. -/6.
- **boloniense**. -/9.
- **Sieboldii**, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, a very ornamental evergreen species with semi erect stems bearing roundish leaves, horizontally in threes, and terminal heads of pinkish flowers spotted with green. viii. -/6.
- **variegatum**, leaves blotched with creamy white in the centre. -/9.
- **spathulifolium**, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, certainly one of the best of dwarf "Stonecrops"; the effect when in flower is particularly pleasing. Glaucous leaves in pretty rosettes mingling with pinkish stems bearing citron-yellow flowers. vi. 1/-
- **spectabile**, 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, a fine erect growing species from Japan. In autumn there is nothing so attractive among Sedums as this species and its finer varieties. On stems clothed with large, pale green, glaucous foliage, are produced large rounded heads of densely packed rosy pink flowers, which remain in good condition for two months. viii. -/6.
- **roseum**, a much finer plant, with deeper rose-coloured flowers; produces a splendid effect in autumn, a time when this colour is particularly scarce in gardens. 1/-
- **spirale**, see *sexangulare*.
- **spurium**, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, a plant of procumbent habit, with evergreen leaves and pink or whitish flowers in numerous heads; an excellent subject for quickly covering dry banks, etc., the stems root freely at the nodes. vii.-viii. -/6.
- **album**, with white flowers. -/6.
- **splendens**, a fine form with rich crimson heads of flowers. -/6.
- **stellatum**, an Austrian species. -/9.

**SEDUM stenopetalum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare species from the Rocky Mountains, with erect stems, bearing heads of yellow flowers. 2/6.

— **stoloniferum**, see spurium.

— **Telephium**, "Orpine, Live-long," 1, produces erect annual stems from a rather tuberous root-stock, clothed with toothed leaves and bearing heads of purplish pink flowers; a vigorous native species, most useful in dry positions. vii.-ix. -/6.

— — **affine**, rosy pink flowers. -/9.

— — **Borderi**, with greyish leaves, and red stems. -/9.

— — **Carroini**. 1/-

— — **hæmatodes**. 1/6.

— — **purpurascens**, with heads of purplish flowers. -/9.

— — **variegatum**. -/9.

— **tenellum**, from the Caucasus. -/9.

— **ternatum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with white flowers and prostrate stems densely clothed with evergreen leaves; N. America. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **trifidum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very rare Himalayan species with reddish flowers on erect stems and coarsely toothed or pinnatifid leaves. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— **turkestanicum**, see Ewersi turkestanicum.

— **Verlotii**, see anopetalum.

— **verticillatum**, from Eastern Siberia. 2/6.

— **villosum**, a native of Greenland. 1/-

— **virens**, see rupestre virens.

— **vulgare**, see Telephium.

— **wallichianum**, see asiaticum.

One of each (105 sorts), for 70/-

**SELINUM (UMBELLIFERÆ)**, "Milk Parsley." The species offered is a pretty foliage plant suitable for borders or naturalisation.

— **tenuifolium**, 3, forms mounds of fern-like foliage overtopped by umbels of white flowers in July. 1/-

**\*SEMPERVIVUM (CRASSULACEÆ)**, "House Leek." Possessed of a unique type of beauty, and capable of vigorous existence under conditions the reverse of favourable to most other plants, the "House Leeks" may be used with excellent effect in various ways. Fixed firmly in clay to give them a start, small plants will soon form mounds of evergreen rosettes on the top of bare rocks, in the crevices of old walls, on the roofs of rustic summer-houses, in fact in almost any and every exposed position where there is the least chance of root-hold. *S. tectorum*, the species which makes such charming pictures on old thatches and walls in this country, is not by any means the most ornamental, though even this, the most common of all, is possessed of great attractiveness when viewed *en masse* from a distance, and also when the individual flowers are closely examined. The dense rosettes of succulent leaves, varying in diameter from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to twelve times that size, may also vary in shape almost as greatly, while the colour may be a rich deep green, a ruddy brown, glaucous, or an effective commingling of several shades. Most distinct and very striking in a mass are the "Cobweb House Leeks." From tip to tip of the rosette leaves are threaded numerous skeins of white woolly hairs, resembling nothing so much as the work of an industrious spider, when beautified with a coating of hoar frost. Although so much beauty is claimed by the foliage, the flowers collectively, and even more so individually, are invested with great charm and interest; while some few are notable on account of the bright colour.

— **acuminatum**, see Schotti acuminatum.

— **admontense**, of unknown origin. 1/-

— **affine**, a rare European species. 1/-

- SEMPERVIVUM** *albidum*, another rare species. 1/-
- *Allionii*, from Austria. -/9.
- *ambiguum*. -/9.
- *angustifolium*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , from the Tyrol; with pink flowers, and narrow leaves. vii. 1/-
- *anomalum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with bright mauve-purple flowers 4 to 8 in dense head, and brown tinted green leaves. vi. -/9.
- *arachnoideum*, "Cobweb House Leek,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rosette leaves threaded from tip to tip with white hairs, outer ones reddish brown. The flowers are bright red in colour, 6 or 7 together on a leafy stem; well-grown clumps have a beautiful appearance. vi. -/6
- *gnaphalium*. -/9.
- *Hausmanni*. -/9.
- *minor*. -/9
- *tomentosum*. -/9.
- *Webbianum*. 1/-
- *arenarium*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rare alpine species with very small rosettes of leaves and pale yellow flowers. vi. -/6.
- *arvernense*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with broad bronzy-green leaves, and large pink flowers. -/6.
- *assimile*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a distinct species with rosettes of pale glaucous green leaves and pale rose-coloured flowers; from the Trans-sylvanian Alps. vii. -/9.
- *atlanticum*, 1, handsome and distinct; flowers large, pale red, on panicles on strong stems from rosettes of pale green, red-tipped leaves. vii. 2/6.
- *atropurpureum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine plant with rich purplish rosettes. vii. 1/-
- *barbulatum*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with rosy red flowers on erect stems clothed with red-tipped bracts, and small rosettes of hair-tipped leaves; from the Tyrol. vi. 1/-
- *bicolor*. -/9.
- *blandum*, a Trans-sylvanian species. 1/-
- *Boissieri*,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , a handsome plant of garden origin, with heads of pale red flowers and rosettes of deep green leaves; stem leaves tipped red. vii. 1/-
- *bontignyanum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rosettes of leaves tipped with red-brown and pale rose flowers in large panicles. vii. -/6.
- *Braunii*,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , flowers yellow, rosettes of deep green leaves, 2 inches across, outer leaves tipped with purple. vii. 1/-
- *calcaratum*, 1, a vigorous species with broad, rather glaucous leaves tipped distinctly with red-brown in large rosettes, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flowers dull reddish white. vii. -/6.
- *calcareum*,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , not so tall as the last-named, and with pale red flowers striped (keeled) with green, leaves very glaucous with distinctly red-brown tips; a fine effective species from the Alps of Dauphiny. vi-vii. -/6.
- *californicum*, see *calcareum*.
- *caucasicum*, a rare species. 1/-
- *Chavini*, peculiar to Switzerland. 2/6.
- *ciliatum* } see *globuliferum*.
- *ciliosum* }
- *cinerascens*, of unknown origin. 1/6.
- *Comollii*, see *glaucum*.
- *cornutum*, see *Allioni*.
- *debile*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a rather small species with brownish red flowers and loose rosettes of slightly hairy leaves. vii. 1/-
- *Delasoieii*, a rare species from Switzerland. 1/-

- SEMPERVIVUM** *doellianum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with bright red flowers and rosettes of slightly "cobwebby" leaves tinged red on the outside, not more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. vi. -/9.
- *dolomiticum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bright red, numerous, on leafy stems clothed with bright red leaves; rosettes 1 inch across with a few arachnoidal hairs. vii. 1/-
- *elegans*, a rare and pretty species, indigenous to Switzerland. 2/6.
- *Fauconnetii*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with purplish red flowers on hairy stems from rosettes of purple-streaked red-tinged leaves; a very rare species from the Jura Mountains. vii. 2/6.
- *fimbriatum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , from the Alps of Dauphiny, with bright red flowers on stems clothed with red-tinted leaves, rosette green,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, outer leaves red with age. vii. -/6.
- *flagelliforme*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a distinct Siberian species with rosettes of pale green leaves produced on rather long trailing stems  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across; flowers red on stems clothed with reddish leaves. vi. -/9.
- *Fontanæ*, is recorded as a hybrid between *S. mettenianum* and *S. doellianum*. 2/6.
- *Funczii*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a distinct species with rather globular rosettes of pale green leaves 2 inches across surrounded by numerous smaller ones on bright red prostrate stems; flowers bright red-purple. vii. -/9.
- *Gaudinii*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with yellowish flowers and large rosettes of hairy leaves; a rare species from Switzerland. vii. 1/-
- — *rosea*, rose-coloured flowers. 2/6.
- *glaucum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rosettes of glabrous leaves tipped with red, 3 inches across, and red flowers on hairy stems; a handsome species from the Simplon Alps. vii. /6.
- *globiferum*, "Hen and Chickens House Leek,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the rosettes of red-brown tipped leaves are surrounded by smaller clusters on prostrate stems; flowers pale yellow flushed with purple. vii. -/6.
- — *grandiflorum*. -/9.
- *Greenii*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with pale red flowers on stems clothed with hairy red tinted leaves, and rosettes of glaucous green leaves tipped with red,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. vii. 2/6.
- *Heuffelii*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very distinct species with rosettes of bright red-brown tinted leaves and straw-yellow flowers on stems clothed with red-brown leaves. viii. -/9.
- *Hillebrandtii*, from Austria. 1/-
- *hirtum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with rosettes of leaves,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, clothed with short hairs and faintly tipped with red; flowers pale yellow on leafy stems. vi. -/9.
- *hybridum*, a natural hybrid found in Switzerland growing with its parents *S. montanum* and *S. doellianum*. 1/-
- *kopaonikense*, a rare species from Servia, with yellow flowers. -/9.
- *Laggeri*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , closely resembles the "Cobweb House Leek," but has larger rosettes of leaves densely threaded with snowy-white "cobweb." Masses of this species in flower are remarkably effective, the bright red flowers contrast splendidly with the white-topped rosettes. vii. 1/-
- *Lamottei*, 1, a fine vigorous species, with handsome rosettes of leaves faintly tipped with red-brown, and pale pink flowers on densely leafy stems. vii. 1/-
- *latifolium*, from the Canary Islands. 1/-
- *leucanthum*, a rare plant. 1/6.
- *mettenianum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the rosettes of leaves are rather small and flat, with many young ones around; flowers pink. vii. 1/-
- *Moggridgei*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with red flowers on stout leafy stems, and rosettes of green leaves, 2 inches across. viii. 1/-

- SEMPERVIVUM** *montanum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers bright mauve-purple, on stems densely clothed with red-brown tipped leaves; rosettes  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across, leaves entirely bright green. vi. -/6.
- *juratense*. -/6.
- *Murithi*, from Switzerland. 2/6.
- *Neilreichii*, see *arenarium*.
- *obscurum*. -/9.
- *patens*. 1/-
- *glaucum*. 2/6.
- *penninum*. 1/-
- *Pilosella*. 1/-
- *Pittoni*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very neat and pretty species from the Alps of Styria, with primrose yellow flowers on stems clothed with purple-tipped leaves, and rosettes of claret-purple-tipped leaves,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. vii. -/9.
- *Pomellii*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with bright rose-red flowers on stems clothed with densely hairy leaves, rosettes nearly 2 inches across, outer leaves tinged with red. vii. 1/-.
- *pumilum*, Caucasus. 1/-
- *purpurascens*, see *tectorum purpurascens*.
- *Reginæ-Amaliæ*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms handsome rosettes of purplish brown leaves, 3 to 4 inches across; flowers pale yellow, on stems clothed with brown leaves. vii. -/9.
- *Requienii*, see *tectorum rusticanum*.
- *rhaeticum*, a hybrid between *S. montanum* and *S. bontignyanum*, from Switzerland. 2/6.
- *roseum*, see *fimbriatum*.
- *Royeni*. -/9.
- *rubellum*, South Europe. 1/-
- *rubicundum*, see *blandum*.
- *rupicolum*. 2/6.
- *ruthenicum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rosettes of green leaves tinted on the outside,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and pale yellow flowers. vi. -/6.
- *sanguineum* (Jeanb.), see *arachnoideum*.
- *sanguineum* (Hort.) -/9.
- *Schnittspahni*. -/9.
- *Schottii*, 1, with pale red flowers on stems clothed with red-tipped leaves and rosettes 3 inches across, of deep green, scarcely tinted leaves. vii. 1/-
- *acuminatum*. 1/-
- *Schlehani*. 1/-
- *Seguieri*. 1/-
- *soboliferum*, see *globiferum*.
- *speciosum*. 1/-
- *spinulosum*. -/9.
- *tectorum*, "Common House Leek, Sengreen, Bullock's Eye, Jupiter's Beard," 1, found growing wild, but not indigenous to this country; forms handsome rosettes of pale green leaves distinctly tipped with bright red-brown; flowers pale red with a deeper stripe, on erect densely leafy hairy stems. This fine plant is highly esteemed in some country districts as a healing agent in cases of cuts, bruises, etc. vii. -/6.
- *bicolor*. 1/-
- *densum*. 1/-
- *glaucum*. 1/-
- *pulehrum*. 1/-

**SEMPERVIVUM** *tectorum purpurascens.* 1/-

- — — *robustum.* 1/-
- — — *violaceum.* 1/-
- — *Theobaldii*, a natural hybrid between *S. montanum* and *S. Wulfeni*; Switzerland. v. 2/6.
- — *Thomayerii*, *S. hirtum* x *S. arachnoideum.* 2/6.
- — *Thomsoni*, a garden hybrid. 1/-
- — *Tissieri*, from Switzerland; rare. 2/6.
- — *triste*, 1, a really handsome plant, having bright red flowers on stems thickly clothed with bright red-brown leaves, and rosettes of the same colour, 3 inches across. vii. 1/-
- — — *bicolor.* 1/-
- — *valesiacum*, rare. 2/6.
- — *Velenowskyi.* 1/6.
- — *Verloti*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , from rosettes of green leaves, barely tipped with red, are produced erect leafy stems bearing bright rose-red flowers; a very ornamental species from the Alps of Dauphiny. vii. 1/-
- — *violaceum*, see *tectorum violaceum.*
- — *webbianum*, see *arachnoideum webbianum.*
- — *Wulfeni*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with the habit of *S. tectorum*; bright mauve-purple flowers, on erect stems, from rosettes of slightly glaucous leaves tipped with red. vii. -/6.
- — *Zelevori*, a distinct species from Servia. 1/-

One plant of each (100 sorts) for 90/-

**SENECILLIS**, see *Senecio.*

- — — *carpathica*, see *S. glaucus carpathicus.*

**SENECIO** (COMPOSITÆ), "Groundsel, Ragwort." Probably the largest genus in the vegetable kingdom, with representatives in every clime and Continent. Of the hardy species, there are many with ornamental flowers and foliage deserving of inclusion in even the most select collections of herbaceous plants; those offered below are best. The taller species are magnificent plants for naturalising, and for tropical gardening. With great leaves on long stalks, with blades often over 1 foot across, and massive stems towering as much as 8 feet above ground, these "Groundsels" are decidedly effective. Than the small silvery-leaved species, there are few more handsome rock plants, the woolly tomentum attains a most intense glossy whiteness.

- \* — — *abrotanifolius*, 1, a neat plant with bright orange-coloured flowers, and tufts of "Southernwood-like" foliage. vii.-viii. 1/-
- — *adonidifolius*, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , similar to the last-named, with elegant deep green foliage, prettily dissected, and orange-coloured flowers. vii. 1/-
- — *alpinus*, a taller species. -/9.
- \* — — *aurantiacus*, 1, with orange-yellow flower heads and silvery grey foliage; an ornamental alpine species. v.-vii. 1/-
- — *campestris*, "Field G." 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare native plant with yellow flower heads, and leaves, clothed like the stems, with cottony wool on the under-side. vii. 1/-
- \* — — *carniolicus*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , an alpine species, completely enveloped in a coating of silvery grey silky hairs; flowers large, yellow. vii. 1/-
- — *Clivorum*, 4-5, a recently introduced species from China, with large handsome shining green leaves and rich orange-yellow flower heads. This distinct species is effective as a border plant, or may be used with excellent effect near the waterside. vii.-ix. 1/-
- — *diversifolius*, 2, with purple flower heads; a Himalayan plant of distinct and ornamental appearance. vii. 2/6.

- SENECIO Doria**, 4-5, a vigorous species with rather glaucous leaves and yellow flower heads, in dense panicles. viii. -/9.
- **Doronicum**, "Leopard's Bane G.," 1, of dwarf habit, flowers yellow, of good size, usually produced singly on stems suitable for cutting. vi. -/9.
- **Douglasii**, 3, a N. American species with exceptionally large heads of pale yellow florets. vii. 1/-
- **glaucus carpathicus**, 3, with numerous pale yellow flower heads. viii. -/9.
- **Greyi**, 3-4, a distinct species from N. Zealand, with golden yellow flower heads and white hoary leaves on stems of branching habit. viii. 1/6.
- \* — **incanus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty plant of tufted habit, makes an admirable rock plant; flowers clear yellow, in clusters, above tufts of silvery white foliage. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **japonicus**, 4-5, flower heads rather small, yellow, leaves large, handsomely pinnatifid; a Japanese species of handsome appearance. viii. -/9.
- **Kämpferi aureo-maculata**, 1, a half-hardy plant with "Coltsfoot-like" leaves of deep green, beautifully marbled and blotched with yellow. viii. 1/6.
- **Ledebouri**, 4-5, a Siberian species of striking appearance, produces gigantic tufts of immense "Dock-like" leaves of a fine glaucous hue; flowers yellow, in dense spikes. viii. 1/6.
- **leucophyllus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an alpine species from Sierra Nevada, with tufts of leaves so closely and densely clothed with showy white wool as to seem carved out of solid ivory. Undoubtedly one of the very finest of all silvery-leaved alpine. With rather small yellow flower heads, this "White-leaved Groundsel" does best in sandy or gritty soil, in full sun on the rockery. viii. 2/6.
- **leucostachys**, 1, from Patagonia, with elegantly cut silvery white foliage; a pretty sub-shrub. viii. 1/-
- **Ligularia**, from the Himalayas. 1/6.
- **macrophyllus**, 6-8, a remarkable plant with great paddle-shaped lower leaves and tall stems bearing yellow flowers in loose terminal corymbs. viii. 1/-
- **palmatius**, a tall growing Siberian species. 2/6.
- **pulcher**, 2-3, strikingly distinct, with shining green leaves, and flower heads, with yellow discs and bright crimson purple ray florets. This remarkably fine border plant is of the easiest culture, but is very uncommon. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **sagittifolius**, 5, a remarkable species from S. America, producing from rosettes of large leaves tall stems bearing panicles of creamy white flower heads. viii. 1/6
- **sarracenicus**, "Saracen's Consound," 4-5, naturalised in some parts of this country, this species is very effective by waterside or naturalised in woodlands; the flowers are small, yellow, produced in large panicles on leafy stems. viii. -/9.
- **siberica**, a vigorous species of the *Ligularia* type. 1/-
- \* — **spathulatus**, 1, an Australian plant of half-shrubby growth, with numerous heads of clear yellow flowers; requires a warm corner. viii. 1/6.
- **tanguticus**, see Novelties, page 9.
- \* — **tyrolensis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rock plant of desirable beauty, resembling *S. adonidifolius*, but smaller; flowers very bright orange-red, produced on stems over tufts of prettily cut, deep green foliage. vii. 2/6.
- \* — **uniflorus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native of Switzerland, this very dwarf alpine is eminently suited for rockeries; forms low tufts of beautiful silvery white foliage. The flowers are not particularly ornamental, and should be removed to allow the strength to go to the foliage. vii. 2/6.

One of each (29 sorts), for 30/-

**SERRATULA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Saw-wort." Perennials, though not of striking beauty, yet admirably suitable for naturalising and similar purposes.

— **radiata**, 3, with deep green elegantly cut foliage and terminal panicles of purplish flower heads. vii. 1/6.

— **tinctoria**, "Common Saw-wort," 3, a native plant with purple heads of flowers, and deep green foliage; the stems and leaves yield a yellow dye. vii. 1/6.

\***SHORTIA** (DIAPENSIACEÆ), "Crimson Leaf." Possessing flowers of rare delicacy and beauty, and foliage whose colouring in autumn, winter and spring is unsurpassed, the "Crimson Leaf" is one of those plants, which, when seen in good health, induce lovers of hardy plants to break the tenth commandment. Tufts of leaves, originally a deep glossy green, in autumn become tinted and blotched, in an indescribably exquisite manner, with crimson, bronze, and touches of ivory white. While the beauty of the old leaves still remains, there appears in spring a bevy of loveliness of another type. On rosy red stems are produced creamy white half-nodding flowers with prettily fringed petals, which change, as they grow older, to a delicate rosy tint. These charming blossoms are produced in succession for several weeks, so that the whole plant presents a most unusual and not less beautiful spectacle of rosy tinted and pure creamy white flowers on ruddy stems nodding over a carpet of bronzy crimson and deep green glossy leaves. A half-shady position suits best, with a compost of sandy loam and leaf-soil or peat, cool and moist, but never wet.

— **galacifolia**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , although first discovered in the mountains of N. Carolina about 125 years ago this beautiful plant was not introduced to cultivation until 100 years later, and is still one of the desiderata of lovers of hardy plants. This is not due to any difficulty in its cultivation, but solely to its comparative rarity. The flowers first white, change to pale rose, and are freely produced in spring on rosy red stems, while the evergreen leaves are remarkable for the rich colouring particularly in the dull months of the year. iv.-vi. Plants well established in pots, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-

— **uniflora**,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , a distinct species from Japan, with lovely rose-coloured flowers and rather smaller leaves. In no way inferior to the American species, and requiring similar conditions of growth, this exquisitely beautiful alpine is at the same time much more rare. iv.-vi. 2/6, 5/-

**SIBBALDIA**, see *Potentilla*.

— **procumbens**, see *P. Sibbaldia*.

\***SIBTHORPIA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Money-wort." Scarcely raising itself  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch above the ground, the only species offered is a very pretty creeping plant for moist shady positions. For pots or pans in the greenhouse, this native plant, and especially the variegated forms, are very useful and ornamental, while few dwarf creepers are so pretty in ferneries, either indoors or outside.

— **europæa**, "Cornish M."  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with roundish prettily lobed leaves on slender creeping, rooting stems; flowers inconspicuous. vii. -/9.

— — **variegata argentea**. 1/-

— — **aurea**. 1/-

**SIDA** (MALVACEÆ), "Indian Mallow." The species offered are vigorous herbaceous perennials, suitable for borders and for naturalising.

— **hederacea**, a handsome N. American species, very rare in cultivation. vii.-ix. 1/6.

— **Napæa**, 5-6, with masses of white flowers in umbellate heads and striking palmate foliage; also from N. America, and though rarely seen, yet deserving of extensive cultivation. vii.-ix. 2/6.

**SIDALCEA** (MALVACEÆ), "Greek Mallow." A genus of elegant "Hollyhocks in miniature"; these fine border plants are most free-blooming, easy to grow, and splendid for cutting.

— **candida**, 3, with numerous pretty white flowers in terminal spikes on leafy stems. vii.-ix. -/6.

**SIDALCEA** *Listeri*, 3, flowers prettily fringed, pale rose pink in colour; very charming. vii.-ix. 1/-

— *malvæflora*, 3, a very showy plant of excellent habit, flowers rosy purple in numerous terminal spikes. vii.-ix. -/9.

— *atropurpurea*, a fine dark variety. -/9.

— *delphinifolia*. -/9.

— *mariana*, with deep rosy crimson flowers; new. 1/-

— *murryana*, see *spicata*.

— *oregana*, flowers deep rose-pink. -/9.

— "Rosy Gem," bright rosy pink flowers in elegant spikes. 1/6.

— *spicata*, 3, a distinct species from California with rosy purple flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.

One of each (9 sorts), for 7/-

**\*SIDERITIS** (LABIATEÆ), "Iron-wort." A genus of sub-shrubby plants from the Mediterranean regions, chiefly remarkable for the white woolliness of the leaves and stems; suitable for border or rockery in dry soils.

— *libanotica*, 1, with white woolly leaves and whorls of small yellow flowers enclosed in woolly bracts. vii.-ix. 2/6.

— *taurica*, 1, a canescent sub-shrub; grows on the rocks on Mount Lebanon. 2/6.

**SIEVERIA**, see *Geum*.

**\*SILENE** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Catchfly." This genus includes some of the most ornamental and indispensable border and rockery plants. Aptly named, the "Moss Campion" forms dense little hillocks of pale green foliage, from which the pink or white flowers scarcely raise their heads. Brilliant scarlet conveys an inadequate idea of the vivid colouring of the "Fire Pink," *S. virginica*, while its antithesis is found in the Chinese white or pale rosy blossoms of *S. alpestris*. Suitable for all positions, the "Catchflies" may be safely recommended for the flower border, rockery, wall-garden or woodland.

— *acaulis*, "Moss Campion, Cushion Pink."  $\frac{1}{3}$ , forms dense tufts of rather spiny short leaves, not unlike some "Rockfoils" in appearance. In the Lake district and on some of the Scotch mountains, besides on Snowdon, this delightful plant is found growing wild, covering itself with rosy pink flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.

— *alba*, with pure white flowers. 1/-

— *aurea*, the tufts of leaves are of a golden yellow colour. 1/6.

— *elongata*, a fine variety with rosy carmine flowers on short stems above the foliage. 2/6.

— *fl. pl.*, from the point of effectiveness, this is a greatly improved variety; the bright rose-pink flowers are perfectly double and stand well above the foliage. 2/6, 3/6.

— *exscapa*, with paler flowers than *acaulis*. -/9, 1/6.

— *grandiflora*, with fine, richly coloured flowers, distinctly stalked. 1/-, 1/6.

— *alpestris*, "Alpine Catchfly,"  $\frac{1}{3}$ , a pretty alpine with Chinese white flowers in small panicles and shining green leaves; easy to grow but quite a choice plant. v.-vii. -/6.

— *rosea*, a form with pale rosy flowers. -/9.

— *alpina* (S. F. Gray), see *acaulis*.

— *alpina* (Pall.), see *alpestris*.

— *Armeria*, "Sweet William C."  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a very showy hardy annual or biennial species with crimson-rose flowers in dense heads and glaucous foliage; fine on old walls, etc., and for naturalising, sows itself freely. vi.-viii. -/6.

— *Asterias*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with carmine-scarlet flowers in fine compact terminal heads, not unlike those of "Scabious" in general appearance. vi.-viii. -/9.

— *bryoides*, see *acaulis*.

- SILENE caucasica**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a rare species from the Caucasus. v.-vii. 1/-.
- **ciliata**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a rare species with purplish pink flowers. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **cordifolia**, from the Alps of N. Italy; very scarce. 2/6.
- **dinamica**, a native of the trans-sylvanian Alps. 1/-
- **Douglasi**, a distinct species from N.W. America. 1/6.
- **Elizabethæ**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , one of the most rare and beautiful of alpine plants; forms compact tufts of shining leaves from which arise stems bearing several large bright rose-coloured flowers with 2-lobed petals, white at the base. This charming plant from the Tyrol is of easy culture in full sun, but must have a deep root-run in gritty soil. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **Fabaria**, rare, from the isles of Sicily and Crete. 1/6.
- **fimbriata**, 2, a handsome white-flowered species from the Caucasus, with elegantly fringed petals. v.-viii. 1/-
- **Fortunei**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with much branched wiry stems bearing cloud-like masses of fringed pink flowers; a Chinese species of excellent free-blooming habit. vi.-ix. 1/-
- **gigantea**, 2-4, a native of Greece and Palestine; forms dense tufts of rather sticky leaves from which arise the tall branching stems bearing whorled clusters of white flowers, with divided petals. vi.-ix. 1/6.
- **Griffithii**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers white, finely cut, on loose panicles; a scarce Himalayan species. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **grisea**, 1, a native of the heights of Lebanon; with grey, velvety leaves, and yellowish green flowers with divided petals. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- **Hookeri**, see Novelties, page 9.
- **lacera**, see fimbriata.
- **lerchenfeldiana**, from Trans-sylvania. 1/-
- **maritima**, "Sea Catchfly. Witches' Thimble,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native plant, well worth growing on account of its tufted, trailing mass of sea-green foliage and white flowers with purplish calyces, not uncommon on sea-shores, grows well under cultivation. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **fl. pl.**, with handsome double white flowers, resembling a double "Pink." -/9.
- **rosea**, like the double form and the type in its trailing habit, but with rosy flowers. -/9.
- **Monachorum**, a rare and pretty small-growing species from Bosnia. 1/-
- **multicaulis**, distinct. -/9.
- **nutans**, "Nottingham Catchfly," 1-2, with white flowers in loose drooping panicles, fragrant at night; an uncommon native plant. v.-vii. -/9.
- **odontopetala**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , from rocks on Mount Lebanon; with white flowers in clusters on leafy stems, dwarf habit, suitable for rockery. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **orientalis**, a plant to which this name has been given is said to grow on the walls of Jerusalem. -/6.
- **paradoxa** (Lap.), see nutans.
- **paradoxa** (Linn.), from S. Europe. 1/-
- **pennsylvanica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms tufts of foliage with clustered spikes of purplish rose flowers. Far from well-known, this handsome rockery or border plant well repays cultivation. iv.-vi. 1/-
- **petræa**, see Saxifraga.
- **pharnacæfolia**,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a very dwarf and tufted species from the heights of Lebanon, with short slender stems bearing 4-5 rose coloured flowers vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **Pumilio**, "Pygmy Catchfly,"  $\frac{1}{4}$ , resembling *S. acaulis* in its tufted foliage, but has larger rose coloured flowers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, on short stems 1 inch above the foliage; very free flowering and easy to grow. iv.-vi. -/9, 1/6.
- **pusilla**, see quadridentata.

- SILENE quadridentata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms dense tufts of deep green foliage, with pure white star-like flowers in small panicles. iv.-vi. 1/6.
- **quadrifida**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming little alpine somewhat resembling *S. alpestris*; with panicles of starry-white flowers in small loose panicles. v.-vii. -/6.
- **Reichenbachiana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with small white flowers, and deep green foliage; a very neat and pretty little alpine. v.-vii. 1/-
- **Requieni**, a rare species from Greece. 1/6.
- **rupestris** (Jacq.), see *alpestris*.
- **rupestris** (Linn.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with milky white or reddish flowers, each petal slightly notched; a dainty late-flowering rock plant which dislikes lime, and is always found on slaty rocks and debris in its native habitat. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **Saxifraga**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a tufted alpine with narrow foliage and numerous flowers produced singly on slender stems; petals deeply bifid, white above, reddish beneath. v.-viii. -/6.
- **Schafta**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , when freely planted this little gem forms sheets of bright rose-pink flowers from June or July to September or October, a time when dwarf plants of this colour are particularly scarce. -/6.
- **stellata**, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with pretty white deeply fringed flowers in loose panicles on branching stems; a particularly graceful and free-blooming species from N. America. vi.-ix. 1/6.
- **tartarica**, 1, a scarce species from E. Europe with white flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **vallesia**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of dwarf creeping habit with bright rose coloured flowers which are crimson on the underside; a rare species found on Mt. Rosa and the Great St. Bernard in Switzerland. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **virginica**, "Fire Pink,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with flowers of the most vivid crimson-scarlet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches across, on slender stems, which are best allowed to trail on the ground, since with any attempt at staking the shoots are almost certain to break off. For the border and rockery, this richly coloured plant is equally suitable, growing well and flowering freely in any well-drained soil. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **Zawadskii**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a pretty spring-flowering species with racemes of white flowers. iv.-vi. -/6.

One of each (48 sorts), for 45/-

**SILPHIUM** (COMPOSITE), "Rosin Weed." A genus of plants from N. America, of striking aspect, with handsome foliage and massive flower stems; they are very effective subjects for borders and isolated beds, but are perhaps most effective when massed in the wild garden.

- **albiflorum**, 2-4, a very rare species from Texas, with creamy white flowers nearly 4 inches across, and pinnatifid leathery leaves; the colour of the flowers is unique in this genus. ix. 1/6.
- **laciniatum**, "Compass Plant," 6-8, the handsomely divided leaves are said to "present their faces uniformly north and south" on the great prairies in N. America, hence the names "Pilot Weed, Polar Plant," etc. Flowers large, yellow, on tall branching stems. viii.-ix. 1/-
- **perfoliatum**, "Cup Plant," 6-8, this is a very fine foliage plant with square stems and large opposite leaves which join around the stem forming cup-like cavities; flowers yellow, in corymbose heads. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **terebinthaceum**, "Prairie Burdock," 6-9, with large toothed leaves nearly 2 feet in length on long stalks, and small yellow flower heads. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **trifoliatum**, 6, deep green leaves in whorls of 3 or 4 and yellow flower heads in loose panicles. vii.-ix. -/9.

One of each for 4/-

**SISYMBRIUM** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Hedge Mustard." The only species offered is a pretty plant for borders or parts of the rockery, old walls, etc.

- \* — **tanacetifolium** (HUGUENINIA),  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, with rosettes of pinnatifid leaves and corymbose spikes of yellow flowers; a rather showy alpine, grows on St. Bernard and other mountains in S. W. Switzerland. vi.-vii. -/9.

**SISYRINCHIUM** (IRIDACEÆ), "Satin Flower, Rush Lily," etc. A genus of very pretty plants, all natives of America, with the exception of *S. angustifolium*, which is also found in Kerry and Galway. From tufts of fibrous roots are produced clusters of grass-like leaves and stems bearing pretty blue, yellow or white flowers. Useful border plants in sandy soil, the smaller species are also suitable for the rockery, where their distinct character and elegant habit never fail to be appreciated.

- *anceps*, see *angustifolium*.
- \* — *angustifolium*, "Blue-eyed Grass," 1, forms tufts of elegant grass-like foliage and slender stems bearing several pale blue flowers in terminal clusters. This pretty plant seems almost ubiquitous; a native of N. America, it has become naturalised in Australia and N. Zealand and is a doubtful native of Ireland—an excellent proof of its vigour and hardness. v.-vii. -/6.
- \* — *bellum*, slaty blue flowers with yellow eye. 1/-
- *Nuttallii*, blue and white. -/9.
- *bellum*, see *angustifolium bellum*.
- \* — *bermudianum*, "Bermuda Satin Flower," 1½, a more vigorous species than *S. angustifolium*, which it resembles in its larger leaves and flowers of a deeper shade of blue. v.-vii. -/6.
- *californicum*, 1½, a questionably hardy species with yellow flowers freely produced in succession for many weeks in late summer and autumn; plant in a well drained nicely sheltered position. -/6.
- *convolutum* (Klatt), see *Californicum*.
- *convolutum* (Nocca), 1-2, a handsome species with yellow flowers, but coming from the warmer regions of America must have a sheltered situation. vii.-ix. 1/-
- \* — *filifolium*, "The Pale Maiden," ½-¾, a beautiful dwarf species with porcelain-white erect bell-shaped flowers, delicately veined with lilac; very rare; from the Falkland Islands. v.-vi. 1/6, 2/6.
- \* — *grandiflorum*, "Purple Satin Flower," 1, an exceedingly handsome spring-flowering plant with drooping rich purple flowers, two together on slender leafy stems. iv.-vi. -/6.
- *album*, with large pure white flowers; like the type, this plant will soon form nice colonies by means of its creeping stems; the two forms are particularly effective when inter-planted. -/9.
- *luteum*, see *convolutum*.
- *striatum*, 1-2, a distinct hardy species from Chili, with numerous yellow flowers in spicate racemes, on leafy, sometimes branching stems. v.-vii. -/9.
- *tenuifolium*, 1½, from Mexico, with yellow flowers, solitary or several together in terminal heads. vi.-vii. -/9.

One of each (11 sorts), for 7/6.

\***SMILACINA** (LILIACEÆ), "False Solomon's Seal." In habit and flower, somewhat resembling "Solomon's Seal," these hardy plants are useful and effective under a variety of circumstances. Liking shade, but growing freely in sunny moist situations, they may be used in borders or wild gardens and in parts of the rockery; but when allowed to establish themselves in the shade of trees by woodland walks, etc., the feathery spikes of white or bluish tinted flowers are more pleasing and entirely in harmony with their surroundings.

- *bifolia*, see *Maianthemum bifolia*.
- *dahurica*, "Japanese Lily-of-the-Valley," a rare and little known species. 2/6.
- *racemosa*, "False Spikenard," 2-3, with small white flowers in feathery panicles 3-6 inches long on erect leafy stems. iv.-vi. -/9.
- *stellata*, "Star-flowered Lily-of-the-Valley," 1-2, forms tufts of erect leafy stems bearing numerous dense panicles of starry white flowers. iv.-v. -/9.
- *trifolia*, 1, a native of Siberia and Arctic America. -/9.

One of each for 4/-

**SMILAX** (LILIACEÆ), "Sarsaparilla." This genus consists mostly of evergreen sub-shrubby climbers, but the species offered is herbaceous and produces annual twining or semi-erect growths.

— **herbacea**, with handsome shining membranous leaves, and peculiar flowers 20-40 together, not showy, but interesting. vii. 1/-

— Shrubby evergreen species see our Tree and Shrub Catalogue.

\***SOLDANELLA** (PRIMULACEÆ), "Moon-wort." A genus of alpine plants with tufts of rounded leaves on long stalks, and nodding bell-shaped flowers with deeply fringed petals, the whole scarcely more than 3 inches in height. The above may be taken as a brief, general description of one of the most delightful genera of alpine plants. They do not form patches of brilliant colour, but are instinct with a quiet charm as gentle and as penetrating as that of our native "Violet." In the delicately fringed bells of purple, violet, lilac or white; in each small leaf, purplish and curled up before expanding, there is grace and beauty such as is never found in plants of more pronounced appearance. Quite a wealth of rich blue-purple or violet bells, nodding over a deep rich green carpet, may be obtained by good cultivation. It is a good practice to protect Soldanella with sheets of glass, etc., in winter, more and better flowers are the result. Moist sandy soil with peat, or, preferably, leaf-soil in a half shady position will suit "Moon-worts" well; but not the sour worm-troubled pocket of dank soil to which they are often relegated.

— **alpina**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with violet coloured flowers 2-5 in a loose umbel, deeply fringed and drooping; this little gem opens its flowers quite at the edge of the snows. iv.-v. -/9.

— **alba**, rare and very beautiful. 2/6.

— **pyrolæfolia**, with pretty foliage resembling that of the "Winter Green." 1/-

— **Clusii**, see *montana hungarica*.

— **x Gauderi**, a very rare and interesting hybrid between *S. alpina* and *S. minima*. 5/-

— **hybrida**, a cross between *S. alpina* and *S. pusilla*; very scarce and pretty. 5/-

— **minima**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a lovely diminutive species, with solitary flowers of a soft lilac shade marked with purple within. iv.-v. 1/6.

— **alba**, the rare white form. 5/-

— **montana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , resembling *S. alpina* but with larger leaves, and flowers the colour of which more nearly approaches blue. iv.-vi. 1/-

— **hungarica**, a rare form. 1/6.

— **pusilla**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with solitary prettily toothed bell-shaped flowers on slender stems and kidney-shaped leaves; flowers violet coloured and nodding. iv.-v. 1/-

One of each of these charming alpine (10 sorts, several very rare indeed), for 20/-

**SOLIDAGO** (COMPOSITÆ), "Golden Rod." A genus of autumn-flowering plants, indispensable for border decoration and cut flowers. Besides erect spikes of golden yellow flowers, there are other species with drooping golden plumes on slender stems, while heads of tassel-like spikes, and those simulating pyramids of gold, add to the rich variety of form. Varying in height from 9 inches to 6 or more feet, a splendid range in size and habit is provided, making "Golden Rods" suitable for every position.

— **alpestris**, see *Virgaurea alpestris*.

— **altissima**, see *rugosa*.

— **arguta**, N. America. viii. -/9.

— **bicolor**, 2-3, a distinct species with pale yellow flowers. viii.-ix. -/9.

— **Buckleyi**, 1, with deep yellow heads of flowers; a fine dwarf species. vii.-ix. 1/-

— **cæsia**, 2-3, of graceful slender growth, with pale yellow spikes of flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.

- SOLIDAGO Californica**, 2, forms dense rounded spikes of golden yellow flowers on short stiff stems. viii.-ix. 1/-
- **canadensis**, 4-5, has bright yellow flowers in dense panicles. viii.-ix. -/9
- **elongata**, 5, of handsome appearance, produces masses of flowers of a fine rich yellow colour. viii.-ix. -/6.
- **flexuosa**, see *Virgaurea*.
- **Gattingeri**, 2-3, a very pretty species with small yellow flower heads in plume-like racemes; dwarf and of good habit. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **gigantea**, see *serotina lepidota*.
- **graminifolia**, see *lanceolata*.
- **grandiflora**, see *littoralis grandiflora*.
- **incana**, 1½, with softly hoary foliage and yellow flowers. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **junceae**, 2-3, as is the case with several other species, the basal leaves form a cheery evergreen carpet during the winter; flowers yellow in erect spikes. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **lanceolata**, 2-3, with narrow grass-like foliage and dense panicles of yellow flowers. ix. -/9.
- **latifolia**, 1½, a dwarf early-blooming species, with yellow flowers and roundish leaves. vii.-viii. -/6.
- **littoralis grandiflora**, 4-5, a tall handsome form of the sea shore "Golden Rod," which is a native of Italy. viii.-ix. -/6.
- **multiradiata**, 4, with large clusters of rich golden yellow flowers, spreading and branching horizontally to form broad dense pyramidal spikes. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **missouriensis**. -/6.
- **neglecta**, 5, with plumes of yellow flowers, very ornamental and quite distinct. viii.-x. -/6.
- **nemoralis**, 3-4, a fine species of graceful appearance. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **incana**, see *incana*
- **odora**, 3, when bruised the leaves emit a pleasant scent resembling aniseed; flower heads yellow in a one-sided panicle on slender stems. vii.-viii. 1/-
- **patula**, 2, with rather crowded racemes of yellow flower heads on leafy stems; resembles *S. latifolia*. viii.-ix. -/6.
- **Riddellii**, a handsome and distinct species from N. America. -/9.
- **rigida**, 4-5, a strong growing species with comparatively large flower heads in dense leafy terminal corymbs. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **rugosa**, 5-6, with handsome wrinkled foliage and yellow flowers in spreading panicles. viii.-ix. -/9.
- **sempervirens**, 5-6, from a carpet of evergreen foliage rise graceful erect leafy stems bearing rather short racemes of showy yellow flower heads; late-blooming. ix. -/6.
- **serotina**, 4-5, produces pyramidal masses of golden yellow flower heads in numerous recurving panicles. viii.-x. -/6.
- **lepidota**, with large heads of flowers in pyramidal inflorescences on black stems 6 feet in height. -/9.
- **Shortii**, 5, with *Spiraea*-like heads of golden-yellow flowers; one of the best. viii.-x. -/9.
- **pendula**, a particularly graceful and pleasing variety. 1/6.
- **spectabilis**, 3-4, with graceful deep golden yellow spikes of fragrant flowers. viii.-ix. 1/-
- **stricta**, see *elongata*.
- **ulmifolia**, 5-6, a vigorous species, with yellow flower heads in terminal corymbs; resembles *S. rugosa*. viii.-ix. -/6.
- **velutina**, 6, a distinct Mexican species. -/6.

- SOLIDAGO Virgaurea**, 2, a native plant of variable habit with rather dense masses of yellow flowers. The dwarf forms are especially useful and may be used on the rockery. vii.-ix. -/6.
- \* — **alpestris**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ , a Swiss form, grows on the mountains at an altitude of 5000 to 7000 feet. -/9.
  - \* — **cambrica**, 1, closely resembling the last, is found on mountains in Wales, etc. -/6.
  - \* — **prostrata**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a very pretty creeping species from Norway, produces a profusion of small yellow flower heads. -/6.

One of each (34 sorts), for 21/-

**SPARAXIS**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**SPERGULA pilifera aurea**, see *Sagina glabra pilifera aurea*.

**SPHÆRALCEA** (MALVACEÆ), "Globe Mallow." The species offered is a not quite hardy trailing plant with showy flowers, very ornamental on border or rockery, and would make a fine wall plant.

- \* — **munroana**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , produces its bright rose-coloured flowers most abundantly from midsummer till late autumn. 1/-

**SPIGELIA** (LOGANIACEÆ), "Worm Grass." The only hardy species is a showy herbaceous perennial from N. America, which may be successfully grown in deep moist sandy peaty soil in half shade; the drier situations in the bog garden would suit this handsome plant.

- \* — **marylandica**, 1, from tufts of lanceolate leaves spring erect slender stems bearing several long tubular flowers of a rich deep red on the outside and bright yellow within. -/9.

**SPIRÆA** (ROSACEÆ), "Meadow Sweet." The following list includes all the most ornamental herbaceous species and varieties, and amongst them there are plants suitable for every position. For a selection of shrubby sorts suitable for rockeries, etc., see Dwarf Shrubs for the Rockery. With tall feathery plumes of creamy white flowers, the well-known "Goat's Beard," in favourable positions, is unequalled for its handsome appearance, and besides those with white flowers, there are several sorts with rose, crimson, and rich carmine-coloured fleecy panicles, all excellent for border decoration and most of them are highly prized as cut flowers. The "Meadow Sweets" are necessary to a well-arranged border, having that elegant quality of "lightness" so indispensable to an artistic effect. On the rockery such dwarf species as *S. decumbens*, *Hacqueti*, *lobata*, etc., will form a dense growth, scarcely more than 6 inches in height, covered with exquisite little flowers, without interfering with other occupants. Suffering only from drought, the Spiræas will grow in almost any soil or position, though preference should be given to a moist and sunny one; moist, because all the taller species are naturally waterside plants, and sunny on account of the beautiful autumn tints which appear in the leaves of a good many of the species.

- **arcuata**, 3, a rare species from the Himalayas, with small white flowers in corymbs, and pretty foliage. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **Aruncus**, "Goat's Beard," 4-6, with handsome thrice pinnate foliage and magnificent branching plumes of creamy white flowers; one of the finest of all border plants, and makes a grand object by the waterside. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **Kneiffii**, a very distinct and ornamental variety, having the ultimate leaflets deeply cut; a very striking foliage plant with fine plume-like masses of pure white flowers. 1/6.
- **plumosa**, a dwarf variety of unusual elegance; quite distinct. 1/6.
- **astilboides**, 2, of dwarf but elegant habit this fine plant may be likened to a small form of *S. Aruncus* with pure white feathery racemes of flowers; a fine border or waterside plant, it may also be successfully forced in pots. vii.-viii. -/9.
- **floribunda**, a very vigorous and free-flowering sort, said to be a hybrid between *S. astilboides* and *Astilbe japonica*. -/9.

- \***SPIRÆA cæspitosa**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a delightful small growing species from the Rocky Mountains, forms dense carpets of silky leaves, not more than 6 inches in height, covered with small white flowers in pretty spikelets for several weeks in summer; a rare plant, exceedingly pretty on sunny slopes or on the rockery. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- **camtschatica**, 6-8, from Kamtschatka in extreme N.E. Siberia; a noble species with handsome palmate foliage and large fleecy panicles of white flowers; may best be described as a gigantic edition of our native "Meadow Sweet"; fine by waterside or in any moist soil. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **elegans**, with great branching panicles of rose-coloured flowers and massive leaves 1 foot across; a distinct and fine plant. 2/6.
- \* — **decumbens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of dwarf habit, spreading by means of underground stems, this charming alpine from the Tyrol, etc., is a most delightful picture when in flower. The white flowers are borne in dainty corymbs above a carpet of pretty toothed leaves. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **digitata**, 2, a handsome border plant, resembling *S. palmata*, with red flowers in branching corymbs. vii.-viii. -/6.
- \* — — **dwarf variety**, see New and Rare Plants, page 9.
- **tomentosa**. -/6.
- **Filipendula**, "Dropwort," 2, an ornamental native plant with tufts of pretty pinnate foliage and panicles of white, sometimes blush tinted flowers. Fine for naturalising, the double form is better for borders. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **fl. pl.**, one of the most handsome of dwarf "Meadow Sweets," the panicles of double white flowers last a long time both when cut and on the plant. -/6.
- **gigantea**, see *camtschatica*.
- \* — **Hacquetii**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , another gem from the Alps, of trailing habit, with white flowers. These scarcely shrubby alpine "Meadow Sweets" are so pretty that one can scarcely have enough of them. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **Humboldtii**, 3, a remarkably handsome plant of unknown origin, resembling *S. lobata*, but with white flowers on white stalks in beautiful panicles on graceful stems; leaves bipinnate. vii.-viii. 1/-
- **hybrids**, see *Astilbe*.
- **japonica** (Makoy, and of gardens), see *Astilbe japonica*.
- **kamtschatica**, see *camtschatica*.
- **lobata** (Jacq.), 4, this fine N. American species is one of our best border plants. It produces long feathery plumes of deep carmine-rose flowers. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **lobata** (Hort.), see *digitata* "dwarf variety."
- **palmata**, 3, this species and its fine varieties are all showy border plants of excellent habit, doing best in moist soils, but not exacting in this respect. The leaves are handsomely five to seven-lobed, and form dense tufts, from which rise the numerous leafy stems bearing bright crimson flowers in large panicles. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **alba**, with white flowers. -/6.
- **elegans**, flowers rose-coloured. -/6.
- **maxima**, a strong growing form with white flowers tinted with rose. 1/-
- **purpurea**, with purple stained leaves. -/9.
- **pubescens**. -/6.
- \* — **pectinata**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native of the Rocky Mountains; of tufted creeping habit, with twice or thrice three-cleft leaves, and dense woolly racemes of white flowers; very pretty and suitable for the rockery. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **Ulmaria**, "Common Meadow Sweet," 2-3, a well-known native plant, excellent in damp situations, for naturalising by waterside, etc.; the two varieties are first-rate border plants. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **fl. pl.**, with double white flowers. -/6.
- **variegata**, foliage prettily marked with yellow. -/6.
- **venusta**, see *lobata*.

One of each (27 sorts), for 22/-

**STACHYS** (LABIATEÆ), "Hedge Nettle, Woundwort." A genus of plants often with white woolly foliage and "Dead Nettle-like" flowers in spikes. The well-known *S. lanata* is too coarse for the rockery, but several other species will be found very suitable. The species with green foliage invariably have brightly coloured conspicuous flowers. Such are *S. coccinea*, a not quite hardy species from Mexico, and *S. grandiflora*, with rich purple flowers.

- *coccinea*, 1, a very valuable plant, requiring winter protection, except in warm sheltered situations; flowers brilliant scarlet-red in terminal spikes. vii.-viii. -/9.
- *densiflora*, 1½, with pink flowers and glossy foliage; a distinct species from *S. Europe*. vii. 1/-
- *Ehrenbergii*, 1½-3, a rare species, with soft grey woolly leaves and spikes of pink flowers; grows on the sunny slopes of Lebanon. vi.-ix. 2/6.
- *grandiflora*, 1, with dense spikes of violet flowers. v.-vii. -/6.
- *superba*, flowers of a deeper and richer shade of purple-violet. -/9.
- \* — *lanata*, "Lamb's Wool," 1, the whole plant is enveloped in a dense coating of white woolly hairs; very useful for edging, when out of flower the total height is barely 4 inches. vii. -/6.
- \* — *lavandulæfolia*, ½, a dwarf sub-shrubby trailing plant, clothed with soft silvery foliage and with purplish-rose flowers in short spikes. vii.-viii. 1/-
- *libanotica*, 2, from Syria, with spikes of pink flowers and silvery woolly leaves. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- *recta*, a European species. 1/-

One of each (9 sorts), for 9/-

**STATICE** (PLUMBAGINACEÆ), "Sea Lavender." When summer is past and outdoor flowers are few, the dried panicles of the "Sea Lavenders" are much appreciated for house decoration. But pretty as the dried flowers undoubtedly are, something is missing; they are still, dead, and one longs for summer to see the living clouds of violet-tinted flowers gently swaying here and there on border or rockery. Forming long roots as they do, the "Sea Lavenders" dislike root disturbance, and each year will increase in size and vigour if planted in good soil and left alone. In addition to the fine variety of species suitable for borders, etc., there is plenty of choice among dwarf sorts which make excellent rock plants. The evergreen leaves of most *Statice*s are a decorative feature not to be forgotten when arranging borders, etc., for winter effect.

- *altaica*, 1½, panicles of small pale violet flowers; a pretty species from Siberia. vii. -/9.
- *auriculæfolia*, 1, of dwarf and compact habit with rather glaucous leaves and pale lavender-coloured flowers. vii.-ix. 1/-
- \* — *bellidifolia*, ½, a fine dwarf species with lavender-coloured flowers; excellent for the rockery. vii.-ix. 1/-
- *besseriiana*, see *tartarica*.
- *caspia*, see *bellidifolia*.
- *cordata*, native of the Mediterranean region. 1/-
- \* — *cosyrensis*, ½, with panicles of pretty violet flowers scarcely over 3 inches in height. vii.-ix. 1/-
- *Dodartii*, see *auriculæfolia*.
- *elata*, 2, a fine border plant, forms cloud-like masses of small flowers on slender wiry stems; colour a fine shade of bluish lavender; excellent for cutting, etc. viii.-ix. 1/-
- *eximia*, 1, with flowers of a pretty shade of rose-lilac, very distinct and of good habit. viii. -/9
- *Fortunei*, see *sinensis*.
- *girardiana*, from Spain. 1/-

- \***STATICE globulariæfolia**, 1, a very distinct species from N. Africa, with white flowers. vii. 1/6.
- \* — **Gmelini**, 1½, flowers an effective dark shade of purple-violet, handsome glaucous foliage. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **alba**. 1/6.
- \* — **gongetiana**, 1½, a very charming miniature species from Spain, admirably suited for sunny nooks on the rockery, produces rosettes of evergreen foliage, and small panicles of lavender-coloured flowers. vii. 1/-
- \* — **incana**, ¾, with flowers variously coloured pink, white, or red, and evergreen foliage of a glaucous hue. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **alba**. 1/-
- **coccinea**. -/9.
- **nana**, white, pink, or red flowers, dwarf branching habit; fine for borders or rockery. -/6.
- **latifolia**, 2-3, one of the best border species, forms dense cloudy masses of small deep lavender-coloured flowers a yard high and often more in diameter, while the handsome evergreen leaves are bright all through the winter. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **"Exquisite,"** with charming sprays of miniature flowers in lovely shades of coral-red and lavender. 1/6.
- **rosea**, possessing the good qualities of the type but having rose-coloured flowers. 1/-
- **Limonium**, "Common Sea Lavender," 1½, an elegant native plant, with bluish purple flowers in dense spreading panicles. vii.-ix. -/6.
- **album**, with pure white flowers. 1/-
- **lychnidifolia**, 1, a new and distinct species of graceful habit, with deep lavender-blue flowers; a native of Morocco, etc. vii. 1/-
- **macrophylla**, 2, a handsome species from Teneriffe; should be given a sheltered position; produces large panicles of purplish flowers. vii.-ix. 1/-
- \* — **minuta**, ¼, a very diminutive "Sea Lavender" from the Mediterranean regions, with tiny rosettes of leaves and panicles of red flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **sareptana**, see tomentella.
- **serbica**, a rare dwarf species. 1/-
- **sinensis**, 1, a yellow-flowered species from China, most distinct, and free-blooming, worth growing extensively. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **spatulata**, 1, from Barbary, with purple and white flowers, leaves very ornamental, evergreen, glaucous. vii. ix. -/9.
- **speciosa**, 1, with compact heads of white flowers; a distinct species from the Caucasus. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **suffruticosa**, a sub-shrubby species from the Caucasus and Central Asia. 1/-
- **tartarica**, 1, with bright ruby-red flowers in loose panicles, from tufts of ornamental leaves. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **tomentella**, a distinct species from S. Russia. 1/-
- One of each (31 sorts), for 25/-
- STEIRONEMA** (PRIMULACEÆ). A genus of N. American plants much resembling *Lysimachia*, and may be used for similar purposes; good bog plants.
- **ciliata**, 2½, with racemes of pale yellow flowers on leafy stems. vii.-ix. -/9
- **longifolium**, 2, with long slender shining green leaves and large clusters of brilliant yellow flowers. vii. -/9

**STELLARIA** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Starwort, Stitchwort." The species offered are not "weedy," and may be used effectively in many positions

— *graminea aurea*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the prostrate growths are clothed with bright yellow foliage and dotted with white flowers. vi. -/6.

— *radicans*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an excellent plant of creeping or trailing habit, for the rockery, in half shade, produces numberless white flowers from June till frost. -/9.

**STENACTIS**, see *Erigeron*.

**STENANTHIUM**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**STERNBERGIA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**STEVIA** (COMPOSITÆ). The members of this genus are very ornamental perennials, with heads of "Ageratum-like" flowers on slender stems; very useful for cutting and border decoration. Coming from the warmer regions of America, these pretty plants require some protection for the crowns in winter; this may be easily afforded by planting in sandy soil rather deeper than is necessary to just cover the crowns.

— *ovata*, 2, with compact corymbs of white flower heads, very nice; from Mexico. viii. 1/6.

— *purpurea*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty contrast, with purple flower heads. viii.-ix. 1/6.

**STOBÆA**, see *Berkheya*.

— *membranifolia*, see B. Adlami.

— *Radula*, see B. Adlami.

**STOKESIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Stokes' Aster." The only species is a handsome North American perennial, useful for late borders or pot culture.

— *cyanea*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with large beautiful lavender-blue flowers in October; likes a sunny position in sandy soil. -/9.

— *præcox*, flowers several weeks earlier than the type. -/9.

**STREPTOPUS** (LILIACEÆ), "Twisted Stalk." A genus of pretty and interesting perennials resembling *Uvalaria* in some respects; of easy culture in borders, etc.

— *distortus*, 2, with greenish white flowers on leafy stems, which are abruptly bent above the middle; leaves glaucous. vi. 1/-

— *roseus*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , the rosy purple flowers depend one from the axil of each upper leaf; a rare and pretty plant. vi. 1/-

\***STYLOPHORUM** (PAPAVERACEÆ), "Celandine Poppy." The species offered is a useful decorative plant for half shade on either border or rockery.

— *diphyllum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, somewhat resembling our native "Celandine" in leafage, this North American species has larger flowers of a deep yellow colour. v.-vii. -/9.

\***SULLIVANTIA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), a genus of pretty perennials from Ohio, which like a moist half shady position; suitable for border, bog garden or parts of the rockery.

— *Ohionis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with panicles of white flowers and roundish toothed leaves; of low spreading habit. vi.-viii. 2/6.

\***SWERTIA** (GENTIANACEÆ), "Felwort." Not showy, but most interesting and uncommon, these "Felworts" are best accommodated with a moist peaty soil in half shade.

— *connata*, a rare Siberian plant. 2/6.

— *cordata*, from the Himalayas, with deep red flowers; very scarce. 2/6.

— *longifolia*, from Persia. 1/6.

— *perennis*, "Marsh Felwort," 1-2, with erect stems bearing greyish purple flowers spotted with black; gives additional interest to the bog garden or rockery. vi.-vii. -/9.

— *punctata*. 2/6.

One of each (5 sorts), for 8/6.

**SYMPHYANDRA** (CAMPANULACEÆ). Closely resembling the "Bellflowers," and distinguished by having the anthers joined together; the species offered below are some of the best border and rockery plants, delighting in sunny positions and sandy soil.

- **armena**, 1-2, a rare and beautiful plant, with rich blue flowers and velvety-hoary leaves, two colours which produce a fine effect. vi. 2/6.
- **Hofmanni**, 2, forms dense spikes of drooping white flowers, with hoary leaves; a really handsome plant but not a good perennial; makes good seed, and is easy to grow. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **ossetica**, from the Caucasus; scarce. 2/6.
- \* — **pendula**, 1, remarkably attractive, produces masses of bell-shaped pale straw-yellow flowers, in numerous leafy racemes. vi.-viii. -/9.
- \* — **Wanneri**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rich blue-flowered counterpart of *S. pendula*, very effective, but scarcely more than biennial. vi.-viii. -/9.

One of each (5 sorts), for 6/-

**SYMPHYTUM** (BORAGINACEÆ), "Comfrey." A genus of rather coarse herbs, but which may be planted with good effect in various situations. In the wild garden and by woodland walks, by the waterside and in the bog garden, the "Comfrey" is bright and ornamental, especially in spring and early summer. For borders, the forms with variegated leaves, and the less robust species such as *S. coccineum* and *S. officinale* bohemicum, etc., may be used with advantage.

- **aspermum**, "Prickly Comfrey, Trotties, etc." 2-4, flowers bluish purple; this plant is highly esteemed as a forage plant. v. -/6.
- **aureum**, leaves handsomely bordered with yellow. 1/-
- **bohemicum**, see officinale bohemicum.
- **bulbosum**. 1/-
- **caucasicum**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, with blue flowers and handsome foliage. v. -/9.
- **coccineum**, 1-2, of unknown origin, with flowers of a bright red colour. v. 1/-
- **cordatum**, a rare Hungarian species. 1/6.
- **officinale**, "Common Comfrey, Black Root, Knitback, etc." 1-3, drooping creamy yellow flowers; this rather coarse native species has been credited with various excellent qualities. v.-vi. -/6.
- **bohemicum**, with bright red flowers. -/9.
- **variegatum argenteum**. -/9.
- **aureum**. -/9.

— **orientale**, 3, with white flowers; a distinct species from the Levant. viii. -/9.

— **pictum**, a plant of doubtful habitat. -/9.

— **tauricum**, 3, numerous pretty white flowers tinged with lemon yellow. iv.-vi. -/9.

— **tuberosum**, 1-2, flowers yellowish; a native plant found principally in S. Scotland. iv.-vi. 1/-

One of each (14 sorts), 10/6.

**SYNTHYRIS** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ). A genus of dwarf plants from the Rocky Mountains, producing quantities of flowers in dense spikes; excellent for rockery or border.

- **pinnatifida**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with rich purple flowers in handsome spikes, and prettily cut leaves. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **plantaginea**, quite distinct. 1/6.
- **reniformis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very showy little plant, with pretty foliage and a wealth of rich violet-coloured flowers in numerous spikes. vi.-vii. 1/6.

**TAMUS** (DIOSCORIACEÆ), "Black Bryony." The species offered is a herbaceous climber with tuberous roots; not striking on account of its flowers: it is nevertheless a useful plant for quickly covering trellises, etc.

- **communis**, "Lady's Seal, Murrain Berries, etc.," with twining or trailing stems several yards in length, clothed with handsome shining green leaves, and bearing in autumn bunches of red berries. v.-vi. 1/-

**TANACETUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Tansy." Although the native species is a decidedly ornamental plant in the variety with crisped leaves, yet this must not be taken as the highest expression of beauty amongst the "Tansies." Such species as *T. Herderi* and *T. argenteum* will, on sunny rockeries, form one of the handsomest features. Mounds of silvery white leaves, wonderfully carved and cut, in numberless rosettes, are crowned with clusters of golden yellow flower-heads.

- \* — *argenteum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a remarkably pretty plant of sub-shrubby habit, forms perfect bushes of silvery rosettes and golden yellow flower heads. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- *aucherianum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , stronger growing than the above, and not so refined in appearance, very useful for dry borders and banks; flowers yellow, leaves silvery white. vii.-viii. -/9.
- *boreale*, a Siberian species. 1/-
- \* — *Herderi*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a charming rock plant; leaves of a beautiful silvery whiteness, in numerous dense rosettes, capped with bright golden yellow flower vii.-viii. -/9.
- \* — *leucophyllum*, 1, with very finely divided leaves in dense rosettes and close heads of yellow flowers; a very rare species from Turkestan. vi.-viii. 2/6.
- *niveum*, see *Chrysanthemum præaltum*.
- *vulgare crispum*, "Curly Tansy," 2, a pretty form with elegant foliage and heads of yellow flowers; well worth growing. vii.-viii. -/6

One of each for 6/-

\***TANAKEA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), "Japanese Foam-flower." The only species is a very rare plant from Japan, of quite unique appearance. It succeeds in sandy peaty soil in half shade, and when well grown is a charming addition to our Japanese perennial rock plants.

- *radicans*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with long lance-shaped evergreen leaves of leathery texture, in rosette form, and panicles of small white flowers; quite a colony of young plants are soon formed by means of the slender runners which are emitted from the parent root-stock. iv.-vi. 3/6.

**TARAXACUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Dandelion, Lion's Tooth." Too plentiful to be considered desirable as a garden plant, our native "Dandelion" has relatives of becoming rarity. The two species offered are quite distinct, and one is a native of the alpine regions of Palestine.

- \* — *albiflorum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a rare white-flowered Dandelion; like the following species, this plant should be given a sunny, rather dry position. vi. 2/3.
- \* — *serotinum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with glaucous, velvety, sometimes white woolly leaves in rosettes, and yellow flowers; native of Lebanon, etc. vii.-ix. 2/6.

**TECOPHILÆA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**TELEKIA**, see *Bupthalmum*.

\***TELEPHIUM** (AIZOACEÆ), "Tree Orpine." Interesting more than ornamental, from the Mediterranean region; the species offered somewhat resembles a *Sedum*; and requires similar conditions of growth.

- *Imperati*, 1, with glabrous glaucous leaves and heads of white flowers on prostrate stems. vi.-ix. -/9.

**TELLIMA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ). Resembling at once "Foam-flower" and "Alum-root," the perennial offered below is a handsome evergreen foliage plant for borders, etc.

- *grandiflora rubra*, 2, the foliage is richly coloured dark crimson-purple in autumn and winter; flowers rather inconspicuous, greenish, in *Heuchera*-like panicles. iv.-vi. -/6.

**TEPHROXIA** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Virginian Goat's Rue." The species offered is a handsome hardy border perennial from the North American highlands, and resembles *Galega* in appearance.

- *virginica*, 1-2, with masses of silky pinnate leaves and clusters of large pea-shaped flowers coloured red, white and bright rose. vii.-ix. 2/6.

\***TEUCRIUM** (LABIATEÆ), "Germander." A genus of variously interesting and ornamental perennials, suitable for border or rockery.

- **aureum**, see **Polium**.
- **Chamædrys**, "Wall G.," 1, a naturalised native plant with whorls of rosy purple flowers in many spikes from shrubby stems; on old walls, etc., this plant is very useful and effective. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **flavum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a grey-leaved plant with spikes of yellow flowers, native of Palestine, etc. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **lucidum**, 1, of sub-shrubby habit, useful for dry walls and banks: with spikes of purple flowers. vii.-viii. -/9.
- **Marum**, "Cat Thyme," 1, a pretty shrubby species for dry positions, with an abundance of rosy-lilac flowers. Cats have an unaccountable fondness for this plant, they will devour it down to the last bare stump, so that it should be planted in positions inaccessible (!) to its feline friends; or be given protection. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **orientale**, 1, with violet-coloured flowers and greenish or hoary foliage; a rare alpine from the heights of Lebanon. vii.-viii. 1/6.
- **Polium**, "Poly G.,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with white fleecy foliage and spikes of yellow flowers. A handsome sub-shrubby plant from Palestine, etc., quite hardy in well-drained sandy soil. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **pyrenaicum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a perfectly hardy and very pretty plant of trailing habit, with silvery foliage and spikes of purple and white flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.
- **Scorodonia crispum**, 1, a form of our native "Wood Sage" with curled leaves. -/6.
- **variegatum**. -/6.

One plant of each (8 sorts) for 6/6

**THALICTRUM** (RANUNCULACEÆ), "Meadow Rue." With elegantly divided foliage, and panicles of woolly-feathery flowers, the "Meadow Rues" are amongst the most graceful of hardy perennials. So finely and delicately cut are the leaves of some varieties, especially of *T. minus*, that clumps on the border have the appearance of "Maidenhair Ferns"; and when cut for house decoration, the peculiar elegance is always appreciated. Petals being absent in the flowers of this genus, the attractive element is invested in the small sepals and the numerous stamens, and right well is the office performed. Resembling, in the larger-growing species, the fruiting heads of a "Dandelion"—"One o'clocks," and coloured sulphur-yellow, rosy lilac or a deeper shade of purple, the small clusters of stamens with long filaments are produced in graceful feathery panicles. All the species succeed admirably in the ordinary border, but the smaller habited plants may be well associated with dwarf subjects on the rockery.

- **adiantifolium**, see *minus* **adiantifolium**.
- **alpinum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a most attractive little species, found on the high mountains and hills of Scotland, N. Wales, etc.; has yellow and purplish flowers and very finely divided leaves. vii.-viii. -/9.
- **anemonoides**, "Rue Anemone,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , another charming dwarf alpine, native of N. America. In this species the sepals are white and numerous, 5 to 10, occasionally tinged with pink, and the flowers may often measure over one inch across. iv.-vi. -/9.
- **fl. pl.**, a rare and showy form in which the stamens are petaloid. 2/6.
- **rosea**, with pretty rosy sepals. 1/6.
- **angustifolium**, 3, with yellowish flowers in clusters on the ends of the branching stems; very pretty. vi. -/6.
- **nigrescens**. -/9.
- **aquilegifolium**, 4, a remarkably handsome species with "Columbine-like" foliage, and heads of feathery tassel-like flowers; sepals white, stamens purplish. vi.-vii. -/6.

**THALICTRUM aquilegifolium album.** -/9.

- — — **atropurpureum**, with purple stems and stamens. -/9.
- — — **compactum**, only 18 inches in height; an excellent free-blooming form. 1/6.
- — — **roseum**, with rose-coloured sepals. 1/-.
- — — **Chelidonii**, 2, a new species from the Himalayas, with distinct petal-like sepals, coloured a pretty shade of lilac. The flowers are produced in numerous panicles on slender growths clothed with pale green or glaucous foliage. Altogether, this is a very distinct species and well worth attention. vi.-vii. 1/-
- — — **Cornuti**, see *purpurascens*.
- — — **corynellum**, 1½, very graceful in habit; an excellent plant for cutting. vi. 1/-
- — — **Delavayi**, very dwarf, particularly large lilac flowers 2/6.
- — — **dioicum**, 1-2, a pretty early-blooming species from N. America, with yellowish or purplish green tassel-like flowers in loose clusters. v.-vii. 1/-
- — — **occidentale**. 1/6.
- — — **elegans**, a rare Himalayan species. 2/6.
- — — **Fendleri**, 2, a rare plant from the Rocky Mountains. With small "Maiden-hair Fern-like" foliage, this very desirable species unites the attractions of pretty pale purple flowers. vi.-vii. 1/-
- — — **flavum**, "Common Meadow Rue, False Rhubarb, Fen Rue, etc.," 4-5, with pale yellow sepals and bright yellow stamens; the flowers are freely produced in crowded umbellate heads; a very ornamental native plant. vii.-viii. -/6.
- — — **foetidum**, 1, from Siberia, with yellow flowers; good dwarf habit. -/9.
- — — **glaucum**, 5, a strong growing species of fine appearance, with glaucous foliage and feathery panicles of creamy yellow flowers. vii.-viii. -/9.
- — — **variegatum**, a handsome new form, foliage prettily variegated with gold, silver and grey in early summer. 1/-
- — — **laserpitifolium**, see *angustifolium*.
- — — **lucidum**, see *angustifolium*.
- — — **mediterraneum**, see *angustifolium*.
- — — **minus**, 1½, this species and its varieties are highly esteemed for their pretty foliage, which, when cut and used in house decoration and for button-holes, is found to equal "Maidenhair Fern" in elegance and lightness, and to last 3 to 4 times as long. As border plants, and when used as "edgings" these dwarf "Meadow Rues" are pretty and graceful; flowers yellowish in light airy panicles. vi.-vii. -/6.
- — — **adiantifolium**, unsurpassed for cutting; 1 foot in height. -/9
- — — **affine**. -/9.
- — — **rubellum**, with dark coloured stems. -/6.
- — — **Saxatile**. -/9.
- — — **nigrescens**, see *angustifolium nigrescens*.
- — — **occidentale**, see *dioicum occidentale*.
- — — **odoratum**, 1, a native of France. 1/-
- — — **paniculatum**, 4, an elegant border plant, with panicles of feathery yellow flowers. vii.-viii. -/6.
- — — **petaloideum**, 1½, with quite showy flowers; sepals white, filaments pink, anthers yellow. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- — — **purpurascens**, 4-6, with handsome leaves, resembling those of the "Columbine," and large clusters of drooping feathery flowers; is a most effective border plant. vi.-viii. -/9.
- — — **rubellum**, see *aquilegifolium*.
- — — **rugosum**, see *angustifolium*.

**THALICTRUM saxatile**, see minus saxatile.

- **sibericum**, see foetidum.
- **simplex**, 1, a pretty species with heads of yellow flowers tinged with lilac, and tufts of fine foliage. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **speciosum**, see glaucum.
- **tuberosum**, 1, an exquisite little plant, with small white "Anemone-like" flowers, and "Maidenhair Fern-like" foliage. vi.-vii. -/9.

One plant of each (32 sorts) for 24/-

**THERMOPSIS** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "False Lupine." A genus of handsome plants which resemble the "Lupines" in flower and general appearance, but have three-parted leaves and terminal spikes of yellow flowers. Handsome border plants, the "False Lupines" are not seen to best advantage until well established; they resent root disturbance.

- **caroliniana**, 4-6, with spikes of bright yellow flowers; a notable fine plant. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- **fabacea**, 2-3, a dwarf species of good habit; very free-blooming, flowers yellow. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **lanceolata**, 1, from Siberia, very dwarf and neat, with yellow flowers. vi.-vii. 1/-
- **montana**, 2, flowers yellow; a showy species from N. America. vi.-vii. -/9.
- **rhombifolia**, 2-3, with terminal spikes of yellow flowers and roundish leaflets. vi.-viii. 1/- One of each for 4/6.

**THLADIANTHA** (CUCURBITACEÆ), "Chinese Cucumber." The species offered below is a tuberous-rooted hardy herbaceous climber. Of easy culture in sandy soil in sunny positions; it is useful for covering walls, trellises, etc.

- **dubia**, 6-8, with golden yellow flowers followed by small green fruits. vii. 1/-

**\*THLASPI** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Penny Cress, Bastard Cress." The following species are dwarf, pretty and interesting rock plants.

- **alpestre**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native plant found on the higher mountains in Wales, Scotland, etc., with white petals, and anthers which change from yellow to red and dark brown. iv.-v. -/9.
- **alpinum**,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , growing in loose tufts, somewhat trailing, with white flowers. v.-vi. 1/-
- **cepeæfolium**,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , from the Tyrol, with rosy lilac flowers. 1/6.
- **rotundifolium**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native of the Alps, with showy rosy lilac flowers. v.-vi. 1/-
- **violascens**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a biennial species, grows near Antioch in Palestine; flowers, sepals and anthers violet-coloured. v.-vi. 1/-

One of each for 4/6.

**\*THYMUS** (LABIATÆ), "Thyme." Well-known fragrant plants, and universal favourites are the beautiful dense green carpeting species of "Wild Thyme." "Banks where the Wild Thyme grows" are ever a source of delight. The pressure of a passing foot, or the disturbance caused by rain, fills the air with sweet fragrance; while myriads of white, lilac, or rosy crimson flowers bedeck the turf of tiny deep green or pretty hoary leaves. In the crevices between dry sunny rocks, on walls, in the angles of rough hewn steps, in fact anywhere in the sun will the "Thymes" thrive and garnish their surroundings with perennial beauty. Such species as *T. azoricus* and *T. erectus* resemble nothing so much as miniature "Irish Yews" or some other erect growing conifer.

- **alpinus**, see *Calamintha alpina*.
- **azoricus**,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , a delightful diminutive shrub, with small evergreen leaves and purplish flowers. vii. -/6.
- **carnosus**,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , from Spain; an erect growing shrubby species, with fragrant, greyish leaves and white flowers. viii.-ix. -/9.

**THYMUS** *Chamædrys*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , closely resembling *T. serpyllum* but with growths all erect; dwarf and compact with light purple flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.

— *comosus*, quite shrubby, but very dwarf and neat. -/6.

— *montanus*, with larger leaves and more erect branches than the type. -/6.

— *albus*. -/6.

— *nummularius*, erect spikes of bright rosy flowers. -/9.

— *citriodorus*, see *Serpyllum citriodorus*.

— *corsicus*, see *Mentha Requieni*.

— *erectus*, l. a pretty dwarf shrub for the rockery, with erect twiggy stems clothed like an "Irish Yew" with deep evergreen leaves, and brightened with clusters of rosy flowers in summer. 1/-

— *ericæfolius*, see *Micromeria varia*.

— *Herba-barona*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and distinct erect-growing species from Corsica. -/6

— *montanus*, see *Chamædrys montanus*.

— *nummularius*, see *Chamædrys nummularius*.

— *rotundifolius*, see *Serpyllum rotundifolius*.

— *Serpyllum*, "Wild Thyme, Brother-wort."  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a delightful native creeping plant with sweetly scented foliage which is hidden in summer by a sheet of rose-purple flowers. -/6.

— *albus*. -/6.

— *citriodorus argenteus*, bushy habit, clothed with evergreen leaves prettily variegated with silvery white. -/6.

— *aureus*, with golden variegation. -/6.

— *coccineus*, with dark green foliage and rich crimson flowers; makes a patch of brilliant colour for many weeks in any sunny position. -/6.

— *grandiflorus*, resembling the type in colour of flowers but they are much larger. -/9.

— *lanuginosus*, very pretty indeed; the growths and leaves are clothed with soft grey woolly hairs; flowers lilac. -/6.

— *micans*, with rosy purple flowers and dark green leaves; quite distinct and very pretty. -/6.

— *pulchellus*. -/6.

— *rotundifolius*, dwarfer than the type and more free-flowering. -/9.

— *splendens*, bright red flowers. -/6.

— *thuriferus*, see *Serpyllum lanuginosus*.

— *villosus*, a distinct species from Portugal. -/6.

— *Zygis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a half-trailing shrubby plant with rosy purple flowers; good for the rockery. vi.-viii. 1/6.

One of each (22 sorts), 12/6.

**TIARELLA** (*SAXIFRAGACEÆ*), "Foam Flower." The two species offered are handsome foliage plants possessed of elegant spikes of flowers; very effective on the border all the year round.

\* — *cordifolia*, l. when well grown, the numerous spikes of feathery white flowers with chocolate anthers are very pleasing and graceful; after flowering, the plant sends out short runners which take root, and a healthy colony is soon formed. iv.-vi. -/6.

— *albiflora*, with anthers of the same colour as the petals. The leaves of this variety, as well as those of the type, change to a rich reddish bronze in autumn. -/9.

— *purpurea*, "a new and distinct form with bronzy purple leaves, while the flowers are rose, shading to bright red." 1/6.

— *polyphylla*, a distinct Himalayan species. 1/-

One of each, 3/-

**TIGRIDIA**, "Tiger Flower, Iris," see our Bulb Catalogue.

\***TOFIELDIA** (LILLIACEÆ), "False Asphodel." Though not a strikingly effective genus, yet the "False Asphodels" are desirable plants for moist half-shady situations; the drier parts of the bog garden, in sandy peat, would suit them well.

— **calyculata**, 1, found in alpine meadows, etc., in Europe; produces spikes of greenish yellow flowers and small tufts of narrow leaves. v.-vii. -/9.

— **palustris**, "Scotch Asphodel,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare native plant, may sometimes be found in the Highlands; with small heads of yellowish flowers. v.-vii. 1/6.

— **capitata**. 1/6.

— **rubescens**. 2/6.

One plant of each, 5/6.

**TOLMIEA** (SAXIFRAGACEÆ), the only species is a border plant much resembling the "Foam Flower."

— **Menziesii**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a curious and interesting plant, with panicles of greenish flowers, and leaves which produce young plants at the junction of blade and leaf-stalk. v. -/6.

**TOWNSENDIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Rocky Mountain Daisy."

\***TRACHELIUM** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Throat-wort." Of elegant branching habit, with huge paniculate umbels of small flowers, these charming perennials from the Mediterranean region form perfect clouds of violet, white, or lilac colour. Warm dry sunny positions on the rockery or old walls must be given to ensure success, though as pot plants for a cool house, or under frame treatment, there is nothing more lovely than these "Throat-worts."

— **cæruleum**, 1-2, with small, very numerous violet-blue flowers in cloud-like panicles, which meet in a balloon-like mass in well-grown plants. vii.-ix. -/9.

— **album**, similar in all respects to the type but with white flowers. 1/-

— **rumelianum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming and rare native of Greece, admirably adapted for the rockery and sunny nooks in old walls, etc.; produces umbels of lovely pale violet flowers. vii.-viii. 1/6.

**TRACHYSTEMON** (BORAGINACEÆ). The species described below is a very interesting dwarf border plant, which comes into bloom with the "Snowdrops" and "Crocuses."

— **orientale**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the flowers are freely produced in dense cymes. Bright rose-purple in bud, the petals turn a pretty shade of blue and curl back in opening, exposing a pure white centre, and a rose coloured beak formed by the stamens; the leaves are an attractive shade of bronzy or purplish green when young. ii.-v. 1/-

**TRADESCANTIA** (COMMELINACEÆ), "Spider-wort." Handsome border perennials of good habit and perfect hardiness, the "Spider-worts," in the only species offered, present a remarkable range of colour. Rich shades of red and blue and purple, with pure white, in flowers of large size and unique appearance, give to this North American plant considerable value as a subject for a variety of positions.

— **virginica**, "Flower-of-a-day,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with numerous erect stems bearing in the axils of the leaves and in terminal heads loose clusters of three-petalled flowers, large, and purple-lilac in colour; leaves long, narrow, gracefully drooping. Although the flowers are short lived, they are produced in such plentiful profusion that from early summer till late in autumn, there is a constant supply. -/6.

Upwards of 20 forms are offered, under various names, but the following will be found to include all the varieties that are distinct.

**TRADESCANTIA virginica fl. pl.**, a double flowered form of the type. -/6

— — — *alba*, pure white. -/6.

— — — *grandiflora*, with large white flowers. -/9.

— — — *azurea*, rich blue. -/6.

— — — *fl. pl.* -/6.

— — — *carnea*, beautiful soft rose-pink. -/9.

— — — *lilacina*, a pretty shade. -/9.

— — — *pilosa*. -/6.

— — — *rubra*, flowers rich carmine. -/6.

— — — *fl. pl.* -/9.

— — — *violacea*, violet-coloured flowers. -/6.

One of each (12 sorts) for 6/-

\***TRICYRTIS** (LILIACEÆ), "Toad Lily." Beautiful and interesting "Lilies" from China and Japan, etc.; they are admirably suitable for half shady nooks in the rockery or border, and succeed best in sandy, peaty soils.

— — — *æstivalis*, 1-2, with grey and purple flowers prettily spotted; early blooming, therefore less likely to be damaged by early frosts. vii.-ix. -/9.

— — — *hirta*, "Japanese Toad Lily," 2-3, very free blooming; the white flowers are plentifully besprinkled with purplish dots. ix.-x. -/6.

— — — *grandiflora*, beautifully rose-tinted. -/9.

— — — *nigra*, blooms 3 or 4 weeks earlier than the type; beautiful velvety black flowers blotched with white. -/9.

— — — *variegata*, with silvery margined leaves and purplish black and white flowers; a striking combination. 1/6.

— — — *macropoda*, 2-3, yellow flowers minutely dotted with purple; a native of both China and Japan. viii.-ix. -/9.

— — — *nigra*, see *hirta nigra*.

— — — *pilosa*, 1, with whitish flowers marked with large purple blotches; from the Himalayas. viii.-ix. 1/6.

One of each (7 sorts) for 6/-

**TRIENTALIS** (PRIMULACEÆ). The only two species are pretty dwarf shade-loving plants; delight in sandy peat or leaf-soil; form effective patches of evergreen leaves dotted with star-like flowers.

— — — *americana*, "Star Flower,"  $\frac{3}{4}$ , erect slender stems with whorls of as many as nine leaves, from which spring white starry flowers on slender pedicels. v.-vii. 1/-

— — — *europæa*, "Chickweed Winter-green,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very pretty native plant, with whorls of 5 to 6 leaves, and pink-tipped star-shaped flowers. iv.-vi. -/9.

**TRIFOLIUM** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Trefoil, Clover." Many of our native "Clovers" are so daintily pretty, that were they less plentifully bestrewn we should esteem them as much as the rarer alpine. The species offered include some very rare, pretty, and interesting rockery and border plants, amongst them the true "Irish Shamrock," or at least, the true plant so far as it is possible to ascertain. With the idea of discovering the "Irish Shamrock," a society recently obtained from Irishmen in eleven representative districts specimens of what they respectively considered to be the true "Shamrock" originally used by St. Patrick to illustrate his exposition of the Trinity. Seven of the specimens were *Trifolium dubium*, three were pronounced to be *T. repens*, and one was determined as *Oxalis acetosella*.

\* — — — *alpestre*, "Owl-headed Clover,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty species from the Alps, with purple-red and pink flowers in dense spikes. v.-vii. -/9.

\***TRIFOLIUM alpinum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the rarest of the rare "Clovers," seldom supplied true. The flowers are large, fragrant, pale red in colour, often exceeding  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length, 3 to 8 in each umbel. The leaves and flowers are produced directly from the root-stock. v.-vii. 2/6.

\* — **dubium**, "Irish Shamrock,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a densely tufted plant with 12 to 20 very small pale yellow flowers in a head, and numerous trifoliate leaves. vi. -/6.

— **Lupinaster**, "Bastard Lupine,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a showy species from S. Russia, with purple-red flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.

— **pannonicum**, l. with creamy yellow flowers in large heads; grows on the Alps of N. Italy. vi.-vii. -/9.

\* — **polyphyllum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of tufted habit, with purple flowers 3 to 8 in a head, and pretty leaves of 7 to 9 leaflets; resembles *T. alpinum* somewhat, except in number of leaflets; a very rare species from the Caucasus. vi.-viii. 2/6.

\* — **repens pentaphyllum**, "Calvary Clover,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a free growing creeping variety, with beautiful bronzy purple foliage edged with green; makes a very effective carpet plant, grows anywhere; flowers white in round heads. vi. -/6.

— **negrescens**, see *repens pentaphyllum*.

— **purpureum**, see *repens pentaphyllum*.

— **rubens**, l. large heads of carmine or purple-red flowers; a handsome border plant. vi.-viii. -/9.

One of each (8 sorts) for 7/6.

\***TRILLIUM** (LILIACEÆ), "Wood Lily, Three-leaved Nightshade." In appearance the "Wood Lilies" resemble "Herb Paris," but have much more showy flowers. On stout stems, 1 to 2 feet in height, is produced at the apex, a whorl of three leaves, and from these rise the beautiful solitary three-petalled flowers on short erect or drooping stalks. This is a genus of beautiful shade-loving plants, natives principally of N.W. America. Very rarely indeed are these interesting "Wood Lilies" seen growing with anything like an approach to healthy vigour, and yet their requirements are very simple—a cool root-run of sandy peat or leafy soil in shade. No more delightful sight can be pictured than healthy colonies of *T. grandiflorum* and its varieties, naturalised in cool shady woodlands. Under favourable conditions, with a rich rooting medium of naturally decayed leaves, etc., and ample moisture and shade, the last-named species and some of its varieties will attain a height of over 2 feet, with flowers of dazzling whiteness or a delicate rose tint, 3 to 4 inches across, super-imposed over large rich deep green leaves; a striking contrast to the miserable specimens one may see in dry windy situations. All the species are worth growing, and are admirably adapted for shady nooks in the rockery, border or wild garden. *T. grandiflorum* can be supplied at the low price of 25/- per 100 in autumn, thus making this fine "Trinity Flower" available for naturalising.

— **cernuum**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with drooping white flowers 2 inches across. iv.-vi. -/9.

— **erectum**, "Birth-root, Beth Flower," l. flowers rich dark reddish purple; very distinct. iv.-v. -/9.

— **album**, white flowers tinged with green, and with a distinct dark centre. -/9.

— **erythrocarpum**, "Painted Wood Lily," l. a striking flower, pure white blotched at the base with crimson purple. v.-vi. -/9.

— **grandiflorum**, "Wake Robin," 1-2, with three-petalled flowers of more than "lily whiteness," three to four inches across, and rich green leaves. When fading the petals are suffused with rose-pink, and a healthy colony with flowers in every stage of development presents a phase of loveliness more easily imagined than described. iv.-vi. -/6; in autumn, 25/- per 100

**TRILLIUM grandiflorum maximum**, a grand robust variety, with white or rose-tinted flowers, often 4 to 6 inches across, on stems  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to over 2 feet in height, and bearing whorls of luxuriant shining green foliage. 1/-

— **montanum**, from the North-West American highlands. 1/-

— **palustris**, produces several stems  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height from a single root, bearing large leaves and pure white flowers sometimes over 4 inches across; this fine form was discovered growing in swampy ground, and may therefore be planted with success in more moist situations than the type. 1/-

— **roseum**, a rare and exceedingly beautiful form, the flowers open a delicate blush-rose tint and gradually deepen in colour with age. 1/-

— **nivale**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with snowy white flowers and small purple spotted leaves; a dwarf early blooming species. iii.-iv. -/9.

— **ovatum**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , in essentials this species may be described as an early flowering *T. grandiflorum* of dwarf habit. iii.-iv. -/9.

— **petiolatum**, 1, a rare and interesting species with brownish green flowers. v. 1/-

— **recurvatum**, 1, brownish purple flowers with curled segments, and whorls of prettily marbled foliage. iv.-v. -/9

— **sessile**, 1-2, with several stems together, bearing deep purple flowers, and whorls of leaves variegated with pale and dark purplish green. iii.-v. -/9

— **californicum**, flowers creamy white, sometimes tinted or splashed with purple. -/9.

— **"Snow Queen,"** with large, pure white flowers. 1/-

— **stylosum**, 1, a beautiful species with flowers of varying shades and tints of rose-pink. iv.-vi. 1/-

One of each (17 sorts), 12/6.

**TRITELEIA**, "Triplet Lily," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**TRITOMA**, see *Kniphofia*.

**TRITONIA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**TROLLIUS (RANUNCULACEÆ)**, "Globe Flower." Somewhat resembling gigantic "Buttercups" both in flower and habit, the "Globe Flowers" must certainly be included in the best dozen spring and early summer-flowering border plants. An interesting feature of the flowers is the greatly increased number of sepals—as many as 15 are sometimes present—on their petal-like character, together with the inconspicuousness of the petals proper. Although growing well in any soil, the finest plants are always to be found where the roots can obtain ample moisture. The more vigorous varieties may be used with excellent effect and success in the vicinity of water and in the bog-garden; while there are few finer plants for naturalising than the "Globe Flowers," of which the native *T. europæus* is frequently found in moist woods and meadows. We list all the seedling and hybrid forms under the name *T. hybrida*, as it is mostly impossible to say from which species they may have originated.

— **abschasicus**. 1/6.

\* — **acaulis**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, a very rare dwarf tufted species from the Himalayas, with large golden yellow flowers, 2 inches in diameter; admirably adapted for the rockery bog-bed. vi.-vii. 1/6.

— **aconitifolius**, see *europæus napellifolius*.

— **altaicus**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with pale orange-coloured flowers; a rare species from Siberia. v.-vi. 1/6.

— **altissimus**, see *europæus altissimus*.

— **americanus**, 1, very distinct, with pale greenish yellow or nearly white flowers, sepals 5-6, numerous inconspicuous petals. v.-vi. 1/-

— **asiaticus**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with 10 dark yellow sepals and 10 petals longer than the stamens. This is a fine richly coloured species from Siberia; a magnificent border plant. v.-vi. -/9.

**TROLLIUS asiaticus aurantiacus**, a splendid orange coloured variety. 1/-

— fl. **croceo**, see last-named.

— **Fortunei**, a fine variety with a greatly increased number of rich orange-coloured sepals, giving a full "double appearance" to the flowers. 1/-

— fl. **pl.**, see last named.

— **Loddigesii**, rich golden yellow with orange-red stamens. 1/6.

— **caucasicus**, 1½, with rich yellow flowers, petals shorter than the stamens, otherwise resembling *T. asiaticus*. v.-vi. 1/-

— **dschungaricus**, 2, a fine species from Turkestan, resembling *T. europæus*, but the golden yellow flowers are tinted red on the outside. v.-vi. 1/6.

— **europæus**, "Mountain Globe Flower, Boits," etc., 1½-2, with rather pale yellow flowers, petals equal in length to the stamens; a very handsome and showy native plant. v.-vii. -/9.

— **albidus**, flowers creamy white. -/9.

— **giganteus**, a fine strong growing variety with soft yellow flowers on stems 2½ feet in height. 1/-

— **nanus**, a dwarf and compact free-flowering form. -/9.

— **napellifolius**, very floriferous, with showy orange-yellow flowers. -/9

— **giganteus**, see *europæus giganteus*.

— **hybridus**, under this head we include all the hybrid and seedling forms, and amongst them will be found some of the best plants in the genus.

— "Excelsior," 2½, "a new form with deep orange flowers." v.-vii. 1/6.

— "Gibsoni," 2, "a beautiful and showy variety with orange-coloured flowers." v.-vii. 1/-

— "Golden Globe," 2, "rich golden yellow; large well-formed flowers" v.-vii. 1/6.

— "japonicus fl. **pl. Improved**," 2½, "a selected variety of great beauty; flowers large, deep orange." v.-vii. 2/6.

— "Lemon Queen," 3, "medium sized lemon-yellow flowers." v.-vii. 1/-

— "Newry Giant," 2½, "a very tall growing form of *T. asiaticus*, with large deep golden yellow flowers." v.-vii. 1/6.

— "Orange Globe," 2, "very fine well-formed flowers of a rich orange-yellow colour; one of the best." v.-vii. 1/6.

— "Prince of Orange," 2½, "the flowers are of an intense orange colour throughout." v.-vii. 10/6.

— "T. Smith," 2½, "with very fine large yellow flowers." v.-vii. 3/6.

— "T. S. Ware," 2½, "deep orange flowers." v.-vii. 1/-

— "Yellow Globe," 2, "a pale yellow flowered counterpart of "Orange Globe." v.-vii. 1/-

— the plant of each of the above named hybrid "Globe Flowers" for 23/-

— **japonicus fl. pl.**, see *asiaticus Fortunei*.

— **laxus**, see *americanus*.

— **Ledebourii**, 2, flowers yellow, sepals 5, petals 10-12; a Siberian species with deeply divided leaves. v.-vi. -/9.

— **Loddigesii**, see *asiaticus Loddigesii*.

— **patulus**, 1, with golden yellow flowers; sepals 5, petals 5, latter equal in length to the stamens; of dwarf habit. v.-vi. 1/-

— **albus**. 1/-

— **polysepalus**, 2, flowers yellow, with numerous sepals. v.-vii. -/9.

— **Smoutei**, see *asiaticus*.

One of each (30 sorts), for 40/-

**TROPÆOLUM** (GERANIACEÆ), "Nasturtium, Indian Cress." Amongst climbing and trailing plants, there are few which give such a blaze of colour as do these brilliant "Nasturtiums" from S. America. It is perhaps surprising that these exotics prove hardy in this country, yet, planted in well drained soil, the tuberous roots of even the most tender species listed will survive our winters if planted deep enough and afforded overhead protection in severe weather. For covering trellises, or other unsightly objects, and for growing on the border in groups as one grows sweet peas, with twiggy branches whereon to cling, the more vigorous sorts should be chosen. In such positions *T. tuberosum*, *T. pentaphyllum*, and *T. speciosum* (the last does best in shade), are marvels of rich colour and luxuriant growth. Trailing over border and rockery their graceful stems densely clothed with elegant foliage and bright flowers, such sorts as *T. Leichtlini*, *T. polyphyllum*, and *T. brachyceras* are seen to peculiar advantage; while for covering walls, and for using in wall-gardening practically all the "Nasturtiums" may be used with excellent results.

- **azureum**, one of the more tender late-blooming species, perfectly adapted for greenhouse culture but may be successfully grown in warm sunny positions on walls, &c.; flowers beautiful blue with white centres. viii.-x. 2/6.
- \* — **brachyceras**, with tuberous roots; requires a well-drained sunny position; flowers a fine rich yellow, prettily cut leaves of 6 or 7 segments. vi.-vii. 2/6.
- \* — **x Leichtlini**, a beautiful trailing plant of hybrid origin (*T. polyphyllum* x *T. edule*), the reddish tuberous roots produce long graceful growths clothed with pale green leaves and rich orange, red spotted flowers. v.-vii. 1/6.
- **pentaphyllum**, "Five-fingered Indian Cress," a remarkably beautiful climber; the pretty foliage and graceful habit are almost as attractive as the numerous richly coloured flowers, with vermilion-coloured petals, and deep purple and greenish calyces. vi.-vii. 1/6.
- \* — **polyphyllum**, "Wreath Nasturtium," one of the hardiest species in the genus. The long tuberous roots sometimes descend to a considerable depth far out of reach of frost. The flowers are produced with great profusion on prostrate trailing stems clothed with handsome glaucous leaves. vi.-viii. -/6.
- **speciosum**, "Flame Nasturtium," a climbing plant of rapid growth. There is rarely any difficulty in establishing this grand climber, if plants are obtained; and when "at home," the sheets of deep red foliage almost smothered with brilliant scarlet flowers are sights to the gods envious. A cool shady position is the one most favourable for luxuriant growth, but we have seen this "Flame Nasturtium" grow well in a variety of situations, so that total shade is not an essential condition. We recommend planting pot roots in spring or early summer in sandy peaty soil, in cool positions, or in a good fairly retentive soil in more sunny situations. Pea-sticks form the best supports. in pots, -/6, -/9, 1/-
- **tricolor**, a showy species requiring protection or greenhouse treatment with flowers coloured scarlet, green and yellow, and pretty 5 to 6-lobed leaves. v.-viii. -/6.
- **tuberosum**, "Peruvian Nasturtium," quite hardy if deeply planted, it is useful on walls, borders or trellises. Flowering profusely from June to October, the orange and scarlet flowers hang in great masses, intermixed with the pretty foliage. vii.-x. -/6.

One of each (8 sorts) for 8/6.

**TULIPA**, "Tulip," see our Bulb Catalogue.

- \* **TUNICA** (CARYOPHYLLACEÆ), "Coat Flower." The species offered are pretty dwarf plants for rockeries and old walls, etc., but may be easily grown on the ordinary border.

**TUNICA** *illyrica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , forms compact tufts with light panicles of tinted white flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.

— *olympica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , closely resembles the following. vi.-viii. -/6.

— **Saxifraga**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the prettiest of dwarf perennials, may be said to resemble a dwarf *Gypsophila* with fairly large rose-tinted and white flowers. vi.-ix. -/6.

One of each for 1/6.

**TUSSLAGO** (COMPOSITÆ), "Coltsfoot." The plant offered is an ornamental foliage plant, but requires watching on account of its native proclivity to "run."

— *alpina*, see *Homogyne alpina*.

— **Farfara variegata**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with handsomely variegated leaves in tufts which resemble tricoloured "Geraniums" more than anything else. iii. 1/-

— *fragrans*, see *Petasites fragrans*.

**UMBILICUS**, see *Cotyledon*.

**UROSPERMUM** (COMPOSITÆ), "Sheep's Beard." The species offered is a handsome border plant for warm, dry situations.

— **Dalechampia**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with pale lemon-yellow flower heads, quite distinct, and well worth growing. vi.-viii. -/9.

**URTICA** (URTICACEÆ), "Nettle." Generally coarse weeds, the plant offered is an exception, and may be used with good effect in borders or woodlands.

— *cannabina*, "Hemp Nettle," 3, with strong erect stems clothed with large dark green leaves. vii. 1/-

\* **UVULARIA** (LILIACEÆ), "Bellwort." This is a small genus of pretty border or rockery perennials with elegantly drooping flowers on graceful stems; not unlike "Solomon's Seal," to which this genus is related.

— *grandiflora*, 1, with pale yellow flowers; a very beautiful perennial when established. iv.-vi. -/9.

— *perfoliata*, 1, the clear pale yellow flowers droop gracefully from the tips of the slender stems. iv.-vi. -/9.

— *sessilifolia*, 1, like the two other species, a native of N. America; with soft yellow flowers. iv.-vi. -/9.

**VACCINIUM**, see Dwarf Shrubs for Rockeries.

**VALERIANA** (VALERIANACEÆ), "Valerian." Ranging in height from a few inches to several feet, the "Valerians" nevertheless have a close family resemblance, and include, besides handsome border plants, some pretty dwarf species admirably suited for rockeries.

\* — *alpestris*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty Caucasian species with pinkish flowers in numerous small heads. v.-vii. -/9.

\* — *arizonica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming and rare rock plant from the mountains of Arizona, scarcely more than 2 or 3 inches in height, with corymbs of small pretty pink flowers. v.-vii. 1/6.

\* — *asarifolia*, 1, from the Isle of Crete; a dwarf compact species with red flowers in many umbels. vi.-viii. -/9.

\* — *celtica*, "Celtic Spikenard,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a distinct and rare plant found on the Alps at an altitude of 6,000 feet; flowers yellowish. v.-vii. -/9.

— *edulis*, taller growing, suitable for borders, etc., from N.W. America. 1/-

\* — *montana*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , on border or rockery, this charming dwarf species forms patches of beautiful shining green leaves and pink flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.

— *officinalis*, "Cat's Valerian, All-heal, St. George's Herb, etc.," 3, a native plant, possessing strong attractions for the feline tribe; though not a very showy plant, it is capable of excellent effects in wild gardening, etc. vi.-viii. -/6.

— *Phu aurea*, "Cretan Spikenard," 3, a variety with very showy and effective golden yellow foliage in spring, and white flowers in late summer. -/6.

\* — *saliunica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and pretty pink-flowered species from the Alps. vi.-vii. 1/-

**VALERIANA sambucifolia**, 4, well grown plants of this species produce an excellent effect. The small white pink-tinted flowers are lavishly produced in great loose feathery corymbose heads, on erect stems, clothed with elegant foliage. vi.-viii. 1/-

- \* — **saxatilis**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with loose panicles of white flowers; a rare alpine. v.-vii. 2/6.
- **septentrionalis**, 2, an elegant border plant with light panicles of white flowers on slender erect stems; a native of the Rocky Mountains. vi.-viii. 1/-
- \* — **supina**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , distinct, with shining green leaves and loose heads of tinted white flowers. vi.-viii. -/9.
- \* — **tripteris**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an elegant alpine with pink or white flowers, of charming appearance. v.-vii. -/9.

One of each (14 sorts) for 12/-

\***VANCOUVERIA** (BERBERIDACEÆ), "Columbian Barrenwort." The species offered is a dainty and graceful perennial, peculiarly distinct from every other plant in cultivation.

- **hexandra**,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with elegant Thalictrum-like foliage and loose panicles of tinted white flowers; likes half shade and peaty soil. v.-vi. -/9.

**VELTHEIMIA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**VERATRUM** (LILIACEÆ), "False Hellebore." The members of this genus are stately plants with handsome foliage, resembling that of *Gentiana lutea*, and with pyramidal leafy spikes up to 6 feet in height, of variously-coloured flowers. Although effective as border plants the peculiar beauty of these "Hellebore" (mis-named), is seen to best advantage when associated with ow-growing subjects in the wild garden, etc.

- **album**, "Langwort, Lyngwort, White F. Hellebore," 4-5, flowers white tinged with green; of stately and elegant appearance. This is the plant whose roots furnish the "Hellebore Powder," used as an insecticide. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **lobelianum**, with flowers of a totally greenish colour. 1/-
- **californicum**, 5-6, with branching pyramidal spikes of greenish white flowers; may be said to somewhat resemble a "Mullein" in its outward stately appearance. vii.-ix. 2/6.
- **lobelianum**, see album lobelianum
- **Maackii**, 3-4, flowers dark purple with blackish centres; a very rare species from Siberia. vi.-ix. 2/6.
- **nigrum**, 4-5, very handsome and effective as a foliage plant alone; flowers blackish purple in long dense pyramidal racemes. vii.-ix. 1/-
- **viride**, 4-5, with greenish flowers; very effective, of similar habit to *V. album*. vii.-ix. 1/-

One of each (6 sorts) for 7/6.

**VERBASCUM** (SCROPIULARIACEÆ), "Mullein." The "Mulleins" constitute one of the finest genera of hardy herbaceous plants. From rosettes of large, bright green or woolly white leaves are produced noble pyramidal or columnar masses of flowers from 2 to 10 feet in height, sometimes branching so as to give the effect of huge candelabra loaded with flowers, which open in regular succession. Although single specimens produce a fine effect as "dot" plants amongst subjects of lower growth, it is when planted in isolated groups and masses that the grand beauty of these hardy biennials and perennials is best shown. With constitutions of perfect hardiness, the biennial species sow themselves and come up year after year, the rosettes of large leaves, measuring sometimes over a yard across, adding not a little to the ornamental value.

- **Blattaria**, "North Mullein," 4, a native biennial species with bright yellow flowers, about 1 inch in diameter, in rather slender panicles; filaments purplish. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **alba**, with creamy white flowers. -/9.

- VERBASCUM Chaixii**, "Nettle-leaved Mullein," 6-10, has innumerable yellow flowers with purple filaments disposed in dense branching spikes; leaves bright green from a perennial root-stock. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **alba**, undoubtedly the finest of all white-flowered "Mulleins." -/9.
- **x cupreum**, 2-3, a rare and beautiful hybrid between *V. phœniceum* and *V. ovalifolium*, with the excellent dwarf habit of the former and distinct pale coppery purple flowers in slender spikes. vi.-ix. 1/-
- **densiflorum**, see *thapsiforme*.
- **epixanthinum**, a very rare species from Greece. 2/6.
- **gnaphalodes**, 3, whitish woolly leaves and yellow flowers. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **Hinkei**, see *nigrum*.
- **hybridum**, "Daisy Hill," 1, evidently a cross between *V. phœniceum* and *V. cupreum*. Growing only about 1 foot high, it bears most continuously slender spikes of bright coppery orange-coloured flowers. vi.-ix. 1/6.
- **"Lewanika,"** 2, the result probably of a cross similar to the last. It grows about 2 feet high, and produces continuously, from June to October, slender spikes of curious bronzy purple flowers. 1/-
- **Libanii**, 5, with large white woolly foliage and imposing spikes of pale yellow flowers; fine. vii.-ix. -/9.
- **longifolium**, 6, flowers large, golden yellow, in tall unbranched spikes, from rosettes of handsome grey woolly leaves, often over a yard across. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **pannosum**, leaves more woolly, flowers in loose racemes. -/9.
- **Lychnitis**, "White Mullein," 5, a native plant of distinct appearance. The flowers are white, or nearly so, with white filaments, on erect branching stems; leaves green, whitish beneath. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **montanum**, a distinct European species. -/9.
- **nigrum**, "Dark Mullein," 3, yellow flowers with bright purple filaments; a pretty perennial native species. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **album**, a charming white variety. -/9.
- **olympicum**, "Olympian Mullein," 6-8, one of the finest biennials in cultivation. The large golden yellow flowers are thickly produced on massive stems, which branch near the base in a candelabra-like manner. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **phlomisoides**, "Woolly Mullein," 3, flowers bright yellow, large, particularly effective in the dense woolly spikes; leaves very woolly. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **phœniceum**, 2, an unusually attractive and valuable dwarf perennial; produces numerous light graceful spikes of flowers in several colours. Planted in niches of rockwork and old walls, etc., the spikes are smaller but particularly pleasing. vi.-ix. -/6.
- **album**, pure white. -/9.
- **lilacinum**, pretty pale lilac. -/9.
- **pallidum**, delicate blush. -/9.
- **roseum**, pale rose. -/9.
- **purpureum**, fine purple. -/6.
- **pulverulentum**, "Hoary Mullein," 4-5, a rare native species, completely clothed with white mealy wool; flowers bright yellow, with white filaments, arranged in dense branched pyramidal spikes. vi.-ix. -/9.
- **simplex**, 2-3, a hoary hairy plant from Palestine, with usually unbranched spikes of yellow flowers with white filaments. vi.-viii. 1/-
- **thapsiforme**, 3, a perennial species with handsome evergreen foliage prettily frilled on the edges, and stout branching spikes of coppery yellow flowers. vi.-x. 1/6.

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**VERBASCUM** Thapsus, "Great M., Flannel Plant," 4, a strikingly effective native plant with dense column-like spikes of yellow flowers with yellowish filaments, and rosettes of handsome white woolly foliage. vi.-ix. -/9.

— album. 1/6.

— vernale (Wierz.), see nigram.

— vernale (Hort.), see Chaixii.

— wiedenmannianum, 3-4, a rare and very distinct species from Asia Minor, with flowers which change from indigo blue to deep purple; leaves evergreen in habit, somewhat resembling *V. phœniceum*. vi.-ix. 1/-

One plant of each (30 sorts; for 23/-

**VERBENA** (VERBENACEÆ), "Vervain." The species offered will withstand ordinary winters in well-drained sandy soils, but in any case may be easily kept in a cold frame.

\* — venosa,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very showy dwarf plant from the Argentine; with rich claret-purple flowers in numerous heads. vi.-x. -/6.

**VERBESINA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Crown Beard." The species offered is a border perennial of "Sunflower-like" aspect.

— helianthoides, 4, with bright yellow flowers 2 inches across; useful for cutting. vii.-ix. -/9.

**VERNONIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Iron-weed." Somewhat resembling *Eupatorium*, the members of this genus are rather coarse herbs with showy heads of flowers, suitable for borders, etc.

— arkansana, 4, produces heads of deep purple flowers in October. 1/-

— alba. 2/6.

— novæboracensis, 5, flower heads purple. viii.-x. 1/-

**VERONICA** (SCROPHULARIACEÆ), "Speedwell." This genus includes some very lovely dwarf plants, such as one would not willingly omit from even the most select collection. Pure white, and blue of almost gentian hue, with pretty shades of rose, and rich purple, give a pleasing variety of colour to plants if trailing or compact, dwarf or tall habit. Besides the species of dwarf habit suitable for rockeries, and the taller border plants, there are some fine dwarf shrubby species, natives of N. Zealand, which are beautiful in a unique manner, since they simulate very successfully the appearance of small "Conifers, Club-mosses," etc.

\* — Allioni,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming dwarf rock plant from Spain, etc., produces long spikes of lovely deep blue flowers from May to July. -/9

\* — alpina,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with blue-violet flowers in short spikes; a rare native plant of trailing habit, found near the summits of the higher mountains of Scotland. vi.-ix. -/6.

— amethystina, see spuria.

\* — aphylla,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , another pretty rock plant with blue flowers, of trailing habit. v.-vii. -/9.

— arenaria, a rare species from Australia. 2/6.

— austriaca, 1, large flowers of a fine blue, in numerous long spikes on erect stems; a most effective border plant from June till early autumn. -/9.

— pinnatifida, with flowers of a deeper shade of blue. 1/-

— Baumgarteni, a native of Banat, a province in S. Hungary. -/9.

\* — bellidioides,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a dwarf compact rock plant with bluish flowers, from the Pyrenees. v.-vii. -/9.

— bombycina, from Syria. 3/6.

— brevifolia (Link.), see spicata.

— brevifolia (Bieb.), see spuria.

- \* *VERONICA caespitosa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with whitish, rather woolly stems and leaves, and large pink flowers in small spikes; a very rare and choice rock plant, found in Palestine on the higher Lebanon, above the Cedars; give well-drained sandy soil in full sun. vi.-viii. 1/6.
- *candida*, see *incana*.
- *candidissima*, see *incana*.
- \* — *canescens*, see New and Rare Plants, page 9.
- \* — *caucasica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty semi-prostrate species with numerous pale red flowers in loose racemes on slender stems; leaves once or twice pinnatisect. vi.-vii. -/9.
- \* — *Chamædrys*, "Germander Speedwell, Angel's Eyes, etc.,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one of the loveliest of our native flowers, and well worth growing. The clear blue flowers with small white centres are produced most lavishly on numerous axillary scapes. Plant this beautiful flower where you will, on walls, borders or in the wild garden, it will make itself at home and delight you with its chaste and lovely flowers. v.-vii. -/6.
- \* — *pedunculata*, neat and pretty with white flowers. -/6.
- \* — *circæoides*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming prostrate plant, very much resembling *V. Teucrium dubia*, but with pale bluish-lilac flowers of a pretty shade. v.-viii. -/6.
- *corymbosa*, see *spicata corymbosa*.
- *crassifolia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with spikes of white flowers; a handsome border plant. vi.-viii. -/9.
- \* — *cuneifolia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and charming species from Asia Minor, of prostrate, somewhat trailing habit, with flowers of a lovely blue colour; excellent for the rockery, etc. v.-vii. 1/6.
- *dichrus*, see *cuneifolia*.
- *elegans* (of gardens), see *longifolia rosea*.
- *elegantissima*, see *longifolia rosea*.
- *exaltata*, 4-5, a graceful tall-growing Siberian species, with terminal spikes of pale blue flowers on slender willow-like stems. vii.-ix. -/9.
- *foliosa*, see *spuria foliosa*.
- *fruticulosa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , resembling *V. saxatilis*, but with pale blue or pink flowers. v.-vii. 1/-
- *gentianoides*, 1, with shining green leaves not unlike those of "*Gentianella*," and spikes of rather large porcelain-blue flowers; a very useful, evergreen, early-flowering dwarf border plant. iv.-vii. -/6.
- *stenophylla*. -/9.
- *variegata*, foliage prettily variegated with creamy white. -/6.
- *Hendersoni*, see *subsessilis*.
- \* — *incana*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a very effective dwarf species with silvery white foliage and spikes of deep blue flowers; fine for edgings and similar work. vi.-viii. -/6.
- *elatior*, with spikes of flowers reaching a height of 18 inches. -/6.
- *incisa*, 2, from Siberia; the pale blue flowers are produced in slender spikes; a useful border plant. vi.-viii. -/9.
- *pedatifida*, dwarfer, with light blue flowers and distinct foliage. -/9.
- *longifolia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a very ornamental border plant, of very free-blooming, and of very good habit; flowers blue. vi.-viii. -/6.
- *alba*, with very handsome spikes of pure white flowers. -/6.
- *grandiflora*, finer. -/9.
- *elegans*, see *longifolia rosea*.
- *pallida*. -/9.
- *rosea*, a charming variety with masses of rose-pink flowers. -/9.
- *subsessilis*, see *subsessilis*.

**VERONICA** *maritima*, see *longifolia*.

— *Michauxii*, 4-5, a tall elegant species from Persia; with terminal racemes of pale lilac flowers on willow-like stems. vii.-ix. -/9.

\* — *Nummularia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with purplish blue flowers on dense low creeping stems; an excellent alpine carpeter, charming in flowers and foliage. vi.-vii. -/6.

\* — *officinalis*, "Fluellen, Ground-hele,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native creeping plant; forms dense carpets of pale green foliage and delicate lilac flowers; fine in damp situations. v.-viii. -/6.

— *rosea*, pale rosy pink flowers. -/9.

— *orientalis*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a somewhat straggling plant with semi-decumbent stems bearing pale blue or rose-coloured flowers in loose racemes. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— *tenuifolia*, with spikes of deep blue flowers. -/9.

— *paniculata*, see *spuria*.

— *pauciflora*, see *Baumgarteni*.

\* — *pectinata*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the entire plant is clothed with grey woolly hairs, and decked with pretty pale blue flowers; likes best a sunny ledge in sandy soil; from Greece. v.-vii. -/6.

— *rosea*, a very pretty plant indeed. -/9.

— *peduncularis*, from Asia Minor and Caucasus. 1/6.

— *polifolia*, 1, resembling *V. orientalis*, with decumbent stems, and pale blue or rose-coloured flowers in short dense spikes; from the alpine regions of Lebanon, etc. vi.-viii. 1/6.

— *prostrata*, see *Teucrium dubia*.

\* — *repens*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a pretty densely creeping plant from Corsica; forms bright green carpets of foliage plentifully bestrewn with lovely porcelain-blue flowers; delights in moist situations in the rock garden, and makes a lovely carpet for bulbous plants. v.-vii. -/6.

— *alba*. -/6.

— *compacta*. -/6.

— *rupestris*, see *Teucrium dubia*.

\* — *satureioides*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very good rock plant, somewhat resembling the plant known in the gardens as *V. rupestris*; flowers a fine shade of blue, stems almost shrubby at the base; from Dalmatia. v.-viii. 1/-

\* — *saxatilis*, "Rock Speedwell,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , found on the higher mountains of Scotland; a very rare and beautiful rock plant with rich blue flowers  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch across, with a crimson eye, stems woody, trailing. vi.-ix. -/9.

— *alba*, a charming white form. 1/-

— *sibirica*, see *virginica*.

— *spicata*, 1, the plants usually sold under this name are *V. longifolia* and varieties; the true species is a rare native of this country, found in Wales, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, with clear blue flowers in dense terminal spikes. vii.-ix. -/6.

— *alba*. -/6.

— *corymbosa*, dense spikes of deep blue flowers. -/9.

— *rosea*, quite distinct from *V. longifolia rosea*. 1/-

— *variegata*, leaves handsomely variegated with golden yellow. -/9.

— *spuria*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a very showy and attractive border plant, produces masses of flowers on rather loose diffuse stems, colour a lovely shade of amethystine blue. v.-vii. -/6.

— *foliosa*, longer spikes of pale blue flowers. 1/-

— *subsessilis*, "Japanese Speedwell,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , undoubtedly possessed of the richest tyrian purple flowers among border "Speedwells." Produced in dense racemes, from the axils of the upper leaves, on stout stems, the magnificent blue flowers are most effective in late summer and autumn. -/9.

**VERONICA** *taurica*, see *orientalis tenuifolia*.

- \* — *telephifolia*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a desirable creeping or tufted plant with bluish green foliage and pale rose or blue flowers. v.-vii. -/9.
- *Teucrium*, "Hungarian Speedwell,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , fine deep blue flowers produced in the greatest profusion in loose racemes on somewhat diffuse stems; a splendid border plant. vi.-viii. -/6.
- \* — *dubia*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a favourite dwarf plant, well-known under the incorrect names—*V. prostrata* and *V. rupestris*. There are few perennials which give such a wealth of beautiful blue flowers for so long a period. -/6.
- *nana*, 1, produces masses of brilliant blue flowers on stems a few inches in height. -/6.
- *Verbenæ*, see *spuria*.
- *verticillata*, see *longifolia*.
- *virginica*, "Great Virginian Speedwell, Culver's Physic," 3-6, with spikes of bluish white flowers, clustered together on slender willow-like stems. vii.-ix. -/6.
- *alba*, see *virginica*.
- *japonica*, a fine variety with purple flowers. -/9.

For dwarf, shrubby species see our Shrub Catalogue.

One of each (60 sorts, many new and rare), for 40/-

**VESICARIA** (CRUCIFERÆ), "Bladder Pod." The plants described below are easily grown on border or rockery, and are intermediate in appearance between "Wallflower" and "Madwort"; very showy in spring and early summer.

- \* — *græca*, 1, with large bright yellow flowers in elongated racemes; a native of Italy and Greece. iv.-vii. -/9.
- \* — *utriculata*, 1, similar to the foregoing, but with lemon-yellow flowers in more dense and shorter heads. iv.-vii. -/6.

**VICIA** (LEGUMINOSÆ), "Vetch, Tare." The species offered are some of the more ornamental members of the genus, and should be planted where the growths can trail at will, or, such as require it may be supported by a few branches.

- *oroboides alba*, 1, with white flowers, 2-6 in each sessile raceme, leaves pinnate, without tendrils, bushy habit. vi.-viii. 1/-
- *Orobis*, "Bitter Vetch," 1, a native plant of almost erect habit, with 6-10 large purplish white flowers on each peduncle. vi.-vii. -/6.
- *pyrenaica*, 1, with crimson-purple solitary flowers, and leaves slightly tendrilled; a pretty and rare plant from the Pyrenees. v.-vii. 1/-
- *sylvatica*, "Wood Vetch," 6, a beautiful native climber, with lilac and white flowers in long drooping racemes on slender climbing or trailing stems; charming when permitted to ramble at will. vi.-viii. -/9.
- *unijuga*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with rich violet-purple flowers in dense racemes; a striking border plant. vi.-viii. -/9.

One of each for 3/6.

**VINCETOXICUM** (ASCLEPIADACEÆ), "Poison-Cure." A genus of curious and interesting border plants, allied to the "Swallow-wort"; they are credited with wonderful antidotal powers in cases of poisoning.

- *fuscatum*, 2-3, with yellow flowers in umbels, on erect stems which twine at the top. vii. -/9.
- *medium*, 3, divided umbels of white flowers. vi.-vii. -/9.
- *nigrum*, 2-3, umbels of brown bearded flowers. vii. -/9.

One of each for 2/-

- VIOLA** (VIOLACEÆ), "Violet." Rendered dear to all by the particular sweetness of *V. odorata*, there are besides in this genus many exquisitely beautiful species which are practically unknown. Amongst them are natives of both hemispheres, the "Bird's-foot Violet" from N. America is scarcely more lovely than the "Horned" species from the Pyrenees; besides these there are a dozen others capable of filling the shady nooks in rockery, border or wild garden with sources of keen delight. How pleasant it would be to see a healthy colony of *V. pedata* established in some shady glen, yet nothing is more simple. Given shade, a fair amount of moisture and preferably a leafy sandy soil, practically all the violets will thrive luxuriantly. Shade is not a necessity to all the species. *V. cornuta*, etc., make patches of delicate colour anywhere where the soil is not too dry.
- *lba.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare species with white flowers, spurs greenish. iii.-v. 1/-
  - *lpina*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , from E. Europe, with purple flowers, rare and pretty. v.-vii. 1/6
  - *altaica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with large yellow flowers; rare, seldom supplied true. iii.-vi. 2/6.
  - \* — *arenaria*, "Teesdale Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a very rare native, found only on the mountains of upper Teesdale; flowers pale blue, habit tufted. v.-vii. -/6
  - *rosea*, most charming and distinct, flowers rose-coloured and very fragrant. 1/6.
  - *biflora*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a dainty little plant, produces two bright yellow flowers on each stem. iii.-vi. -/9.
  - *calcarata*, "The Pansy of the Alps,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a lovely plant, forming tufts of foliage and violet-purple flowers; fine for the rockery. iii.-vii. -/9.
  - *alba*, white flowers. 1/-
  - *flava*, clear yellow. 1/-
  - *lilacina*, pale lilac. 1/-
  - *canadensis*, 1-2, a plant of very distinct appearance, the leaves and flowers are borne on erect stems often over 1 foot in height; flowers white, tinged violet. v.-viii. 1/6.
  - *canina*, "Dog Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a native plant resembling the "Sweet V." but quite scentless; good for carpeting ground under trees. iv.-viii. -/4
  - *alba*. -/4.
  - *cenisia*, "Mont Cenis V.",  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers violet; a rare species, likes lime. v.-vii. 2/6.
  - *cornuta*, "Horned Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a fine showy species, produces dense carpets of bloom, one of the best spring and summer flowering plants. iv.-viii. -/4.
  - *alba*, sheets of pure white flowers. -/6.
  - "Papilio," the upper petals are greatly enlarged giving to each flower the appearance of a "blue butterfly," very useful for borders, etc. -/6.
  - *cucullata*, "Hooded Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , an American species with white and purple striped flowers; very hardy and useful. iii.-vi. -/9.
  - *alba*. -/9.
  - *declinata*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare species from Hungary. The rich bright purple flowers are marked with darker lines near the yellow eye. iv.-vi. 1/6.
  - *delphinifolia*, see *pedata*.
  - *elatior*, 1, with erect stems bearing pale green leaves and pale blue flowers; of bushy habit, very distinct. v.-viii. -/9.
  - *gracilis valderia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rare and charming species from the Tyrol, with violet-blue flowers spotted with darker violet and white. v.-vii. 2/6.
  - *hederacea*, "New Holland Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a charming Australian species, perhaps better known as "Erpetion reniforme." The lovely lilac-blue and white flowers are freely produced in summer. 1/-
  - *Joci*, "Trans-sylvanian Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , very sweetly fragrant; scarce. iv.-vii. 1/6.
  - *lutea*, "Mountain Vine,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers purple with yellow eye; very pretty. v.-ix. -/9.

"Gem," of dwarf creeping habit, with a profusion of sweetly scented pale violet flowers in April and May. -/9

"Rich Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , produces a profusion of rich violet flowers -/9.

"Violet," a well-known native plant of which there are many varieties (see our Catalogue of Florists' Flowers), but none more common than the wild form. -/6.

flowers rosy red. 1/-

, with pale yellow flowers. -/6.

stata.

resembling *V. cucullata*, but with divided leaves. iii.-v.

very pretty little native bog plant, with lilac flowers. iv.-

"Three-foot Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , undoubtedly the most charming of the group from America. Greatly resembling a "Pansy," the large flowers, sometimes over an inch across, are of a blue-purple or lilac colour; this species is very variable and there are several fine forms. -/9.

color, the two upper petals are of a deep dark velvety violet colour.

*colia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , resembles a "Primrose" in its foliage, flowers violet; from America. v.-vii. -/9.

from N. America. -/6.

s, see *arenaria*.

*caudata*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with large lilac flowers and somewhat arrowhead-shaped leaves; N. America. iii.-vi. 1/-

*pororia*, see *cucullata*.

*striata*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers creamy white, lower petals striped with violet. The leaves and flowers are produced on ascending stems from April to October. -/9.

*suavis*, "Russian Violet,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ , rather pale, with white centre, but exquisitely perfumed. iii.-vi. 1/-

One plant of each (39 sorts) for 33/-

**ATTADENIA** (COMPOSITÆ), "Australian Daisy." The species offered is a pretty rock plant of dwarf habit.

— *australis*. 1/-

— *triloba* (DC.), see *australis*.

— *triloba* (of gardens), see *Erigeron mucronatus*.

**HAULENBERGIA** (CAMPANULACEÆ), "Tufted Hairbell." So rich in colour are the flowers, and so dainty the appearance of the whole plant, that these "Bell-flowers" must be considered equal to the most choice alpine. They may be grown without difficulty, in well-drained gritty soil in sunny positions, anywhere; but are particularly successful in establishing themselves on sunny ledges of rockwork, in clefts between stones and in old walls, etc., where the long roots may run backwards and down into soil which is never hot or dry. The lovely colour of the flowers is preserved for a much longer period in positions not wholly exposed to the sun.

— *caricina*, see *tenuifolia caricina*.

— *caudata*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with tufts of charming bluish lilac flowers. vi.-viii. 1/-

— *croatica*, see *Kitaibelii croatica*.

— *dalmatica*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , flowers rich violet, 6 to 10 in dense heads, on short slender stems from tufts of narrow grass-like leaves. vi.-viii. 1/-

— *graminifolia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a lovely species from Italy, with rather pale blue flowers of large size 3-6 in each terminal head; leaves and stems softly pubescent. v.-vii. 1/-

— *grandiflora*, see *Platycodon grandiflora*.

**WAHLENBERGIA** *hederacea*, "Ivy-leaved Hairbe", graceful native plant loves shade and moisture. bluish-purple flowers singly, on short pedicels. The creeping stems root readily in damp sandy

— *Kitaibelii*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with large pale purplish blue flower purple stems. vi.-viii. 1/-

— *croatica*, a distinct and rare variety. 1/6.

— *Pumilio*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , a very distinct species, forms dense tufts foliage and produces numerous lilac or rosy lilac flowers in early summer. 1/-

— *pumiliorum*, see *serpyllifolia dinarica*.

— *serpyllifolia*, "Thyme-leaved Hairbell,"  $\frac{1}{4}$ . This is the genus. From tufts of narrow deep green foliage, tiny large flowers resembling those of *Campanula* deep violet-blue; stems slender, carrying one flower

— *dinarica*. 1/6.

— *tenuifolia*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , beautiful rich violet flowers, white at the clusters on slender stems, from grass-like tufts of leaves

— *caricina*, with paler flowers. 1/-

One of each (12 sorts), for 10/6.

\***WALDSTEINIA** (*ROSACEÆ*), "Barren Strawberry." The plant similar to "Strawberry" in habit and foliage but resembles flower. They are very useful for borders and banks, and are adapted for naturalising.

— *fragarioides*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with bright shining evergreen foliage and flowers. vi.-vii. -/9.

— *geoides*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaves 3-5-lobed, flowers very small, yellow. vi.-vii.

— *trifolia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , really a handsome spring flowering plant with bright yellow blossoms. iv.-vi. -/6.

**WATSONIA**, see our Bulb Catalogue.

**WITHANIA** (*SOLANACEÆ*), the species offered is a rapid climber, suitable for growing up pillars or trellis work.

— *organifolia*, 5-7, produces small white bell-shaped flowers; a rare and interesting hardy perennial from the Argentine. vii.-viii. 2/6.

\***WULFENIA** (*SCROPHULARIACEÆ*). The plants described below are shade loving subjects with evergreen foliage, will grow well in damp sandy peaty soil.

— *amherstiana*, 1, produces rich purplish-blue flowers on slender scapes 5-10 inches long; a rare plant from the Himalayas. vii. 1/6.

— *carinthiaca*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , very similar but with smaller flowers; a very rare plant only found in Carinthia. vii. 1/-

**XEROPHYLLUM** (*LILIACEÆ*), "Turkey's Beard." The only species is very similar in appearance to an "Asphodel," and delights in sandy soil.

— *asphodeloides*, 2-4, forms tufts of narrow, spiny, grass-like foliage, from which arise handsome spikes of white flowers in early summer. 1/-

**YUCCA**, see Dwarf Shrubs suitable for Rockery.

**ZAUSCHNERIA** (*ONAGRACEÆ*), "Californian Fuchsia." For dryish positions on the border banks and for the rockery, there are few more brilliant flowers than the "Californian Fuchsias," while as wall plants in sunny positions they are unsurpassed for autumn flowering.

— *californica*, "Humming-bird's Trumpet," 1, with pretty hoary leaves, on stems which become woody at the base, and brilliant vermilion tubular flowers. viii.-x. -/9.

— *mexicana*, of bushy habit, flowers vivid scarlet. -/9.

— *splendens*, this is a greatly improved variety, distinguished by the more hoary foliage and a more free-blooming habit. -/9.

**ZEPHYRANTHES**, "Flower of the West Wind, Zephyr Flower, Swamp Lily, etc.," see our Bulb Catalogue.

**ZYGADENUS**, "Fly Poison, etc.," see our Bulb Catalogue.

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